Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 19—PART 1

FIFTH SESSION OF THE TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1915

VOLUME L.

1091578

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FIFTH SESSION, TWELFTH PARLIAMENT, 1915.

A

Abercorn, Quebec—*re* number, salaries of employees at Customs port of in 1911.. 180
Agriculture—Report of the Minister of for year ended March 31, 1914..... 15
Agricultural Instruction Act—Report on for 1913-14.. 93
Agricultural Instruction Act—Return *re* arrangements between Government and Provinces.. .. .. 93*a*
Agricultural Instruction Act—Correspondence between Dr. C. C. James, J. C. Chapais and Provinces *re*.. .. .. .. 93*b*
American citizen—*re* killing of, and shooting another by Militia in Lake Erie, etc.. 143
Antigonish Harbour—*re* dredging at since 1912, etc.. 164
Armoury at Amherst, N.S.—*re* construction of, etc.. 89
Archives—Report of work of for year 1913.. .. .. 29*b*
Astronomer Chief—Report of for year ending March 31.. .. .. 25*a*
Atlantic Ocean Freight Rates—Documents *re* from Nova Scotia to Dept. of Trade and Commerce, since August, 1914.. 267
Auditor General's Report 3 Vols.—Pts. A to L; M to V; V to Z.. 1

B

Baker Lake, N.B.—*re* correspondence between Dept. of Marine and Fishery Overseer at.. 297
Barracks Property, Shelburne, N.S.—*re* purchase of by Government.. 273
Bannatyne, R.—*re* copies of documents respecting cancellation of entry for N. W. ¼ section of land in section 24, township 35, range 18, west of 2nd meridian.. 104

B

Belanger, Théophile—Correspondence *re* claims made by the detention of baggage, etc.. 254
Belgium—Communication from Consul General of *re* protest of against German Chancery, etc.. 233
Bluff Head, Yarmouth Co., N.S.—*re* repairs and extension of breakwater at. 186
Bonds and Securities—Detailed statement of since January 21, 1914.... .. 102
Boots—Report of Board of Officers on, as supplied to Canadian force.. 91
Boots, ankle—Showing how many firms ordered from, number of, etc.. 117
Bow River Power and Storage Investigation, seasons of 1911-12-13.. .. .. 25*c*
Brownlee, T. A.—*re* medical supplies purchased from by Government since July 1, 1914.. 261
Bicycles—*re* number of firms and persons from whom Government ordered since July 1, 1914.. 225

C

Canadian Pacific Railway:—
Average cost per mile from inception to date, etc., also average rental, etc. 46
Copy of agreement between Government and *re* special grant respecting irrigation system in Alberta.. 98
Re lands sold by during year ended September 30, 1914.. 106
Re Copies of O. in C. *re* required under Resolution passed in 1882, since last return.. 115
Canadian Northern Railway Co.:—
Return showing total bond issue of, and affiliated companies, cost to date of construction of lines composing system, etc.. 79
Copies of Reports of Committee of Privy Council *re* advances made to, and also G.T.P. Ry. Co., etc.. 190

C

Canada Cycle and Motor Co.—Relating to tires purchased by Government from 130
Canadian Car and Foundry Co. of Amherst N.S.—*re* cost of preparing for military purposes, etc. 155
Capitally convicted persons in Canada—Statistics from 1867 to Feb. 1914 53
Caraquet and Tracadie—*re* tenders received for mail service between 191
Carsdale Hotel—*re* purchase of for Post Office purposes 218
Census of Canada, 1911—Agriculture, Volume IV B
Chance Harbour and Trenton, Pictou Co. N.S.—*re* mail contract 167
Churchill and Port Nelson, Ports of—*re* plans, reports, and soundings of 70
Civil Service List of Canada, for year, 1914 30
Civil Service Commission—Annual Report of for year ended August 31, 1914. 31
Coal imported into Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba from U. S. in 1914—duties, etc. 96
"Coasting Voyages"—respecting such as defined in Canada Shipping Act since 1886 214
Commander Lieut.—Lieutenant Commander Engineer, and Lieutenant Commander, R.C.N.V.R., Navy 43*a*
Conciliation and Investigation—Report of Registrar of Board of, year ended March 31, 1914 36*a*
Cotton Shirts—*re* names of firms or persons from whom purchased by Govt. since July 1, 1914 260*a*
Criminal Statistics for year 1913 17
Customs—Report of Department of for year ended March 31, 1914 11

D

Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner—Report of for year ended March 31, 1914 15*a*
Dartmouth and Dean's, P. O. Branch of I.C. Ry.—Names of persons from whom lands have been bought, etc. 251
Demarcation of Meridian of 141st Degree West Longitude—Report of Commissioners, *re* 97
Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Regulations under 92

Dismissals:—
Avard, Fredk., of I.C.R. 82
Arbuckle, Isaac, foreman carpenter on I.C.R. at Pictou, N.S. 244
Blais, Alex., Lévis, Que.—Customs officer at Bradore Bay 240
Bruce, Wiswell—Sectionman at Stellarton, N.S. on I.C.R. 198
Brennan, Jas., fireman, I.C.R. at Stellarton, N.S. 112
Bonnyman, Alfred H.—Postmaster at Mattatal Lake, N.S. 204
Case, W. A.—Govt. Quarantine Service Halifax, N.S. 80
Carter, Warren, of I.C.R. 82
Cyr, Emile, Postmaster at St. Hermas, Co. of Two Mountains 275
Day, Jos., of Little Bras D'Or, N.S. 292
Dion, Ulric, Lightkeeper at St. Chas. de Caplan, Quebec 58
Employees—dismissed, resigned, deserted to date, etc., from Oct. 10, 1911 85

D

Dismissals—*Continued.*
Employees—dismissed, resigned, deserted to date, etc., from Oct. 10, 1911 85*a*
Employees—dismissed, resigned, deserted to date, etc., from Oct. 10, 1911 85*b*
Employees—dismissed, resigned, deserted to date, etc., from Oct. 11, 1911 85
Employees—dismissed, resigned, deserted to date, etc., from Oct. 10, 1911 85*d*
Employees—dismissed and appointed in P.E.I. since Oct. 10, 1911, to date. 86
Humphries, A. E., Inspector of Immigrations, Lethbridge, Alta. 182
Hutchinson, Leonard, Chief Keeper, Dorchester Penitentiary 181
Hurlbert, T. P., Postmaster, Springdale, Yarmouth Co., N.S. 208
Higginbotham, Edwd. N., Postmaster, Lethbridge, Alta. 274
Ingraham, H. W., Asst. Registrar of alien enemies, Sydney, C.B. 157
Larivière, Mr.—Dominion Lands Agent at Girouard 190
Mallet, Mr.—Captain of lifeboat station at Cheticamp, N.S. 159
Marshall, Chas. H.—Postmaster at Nanton, Alta. 214
Medicine Hat, and McLeod—dismissals and appts. in present constituencies of from 1896 to present date 296
McGibbon, A. R.—Customs Service, Lethbridge, Alta. 108
McKenzie, Dr. John—M. D. to Indians of Pictou Co., N.S. 160
Postmaster at Johnstown, Richmond Co., N.S. 62
Postmaster at St. Romuald, Que. 195
Pipes, Brown—Customs service Lethbridge, Alta. 108
Shelburne Co., N.S.:—
J. V. Smith of (Wood Harbour); John H. Lyons, Barrington Passage; Wm. L. Smith, Baccaro; E. D. Smith, Shag Harbour; J. A. Orechia, Woods Harbour. 139
J. C. Morrison, Shelburne; Albert Mahaney, Churchover; W. L. Smith, Baccaro, N.S.; J. A. Arechia, Lower Wood Harbour, and J. C. Morrison, Shelburne, N.S. 139*a*
Thomas, John, Postmaster at Hammond's Plain, N.S. 205-205*a*
Thomson, W. M., Postmaster at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 244

Dominion Police Force—Statement relating to for year 1914 69
Dominion Trust Company—documents *re* incorporation of, etc. 121
Dominion Trust Company respecting certain Act passed by Legislature of B.C., relating to 121*a*
Dominion Lands Survey Act, O. in C. from Dec. 13, to January 15, relating to 128
Dominion Lands Survey Act, O. in C. from January 1914 to February 1915. 128*a*
Dominion Lands within 40 mile Ry. Belt in B.C.—O. in C. in 1914 *re* 128*b*
Dominion Lands—40 mile Ry. Belt B.C.—O. in C. *re* between Dec. 1913, and Jan. 15, 1915 128*c*
Drill Shed or armoury at Inverness, Inverness Co., N.S.—Correspondence *re* 125
Duck Mountain Timber Reserve—documents *re* placing of settlers on homesteads of, etc. 259

E

Estimates required for service of Dominion year ending March 31, 1916.. 3
Estimates Supplementary for service of Dominion, year ending March 31, 1915. 4
Estimates Further Supplementary for service of Dominion, year ending March 31, 1915.. 5
Estimates Further Supplementary for service of Dominion, year ending March 31, 1916.. .. .. 5a
Edmundston, N. B.—Clair N.B., and Green River, N.B., *re* customs money collected at for last five years 137
Elections—By, held during year 1914.. 18
Empress of Ireland—Report of Royal Commission, and evidence relating to. 21b
Engineer Officers—Regulations *re* classification of.. .. .. 43b
"Eureka," Str.—names of sailors employed on, years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913. 78
European War—Memo. respecting work of Dept. of Militia and Defence *re* 1914-15.. 75
Exchequer Court of Canada—Rules, orders, etc., made in Feb. 1915.. .. .. 54a
Exchequer Court of Canada—Rules, orders, etc.. 54
Experimental Farm—Report of Director of, etc., for year ending March 31, 1914.. 16
Express Companies—agreements entered into between Depts. of Fisheries and Railway, etc.. 59
Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, year ended June 30, 1914.. 20e
Experimental Farms, Report of Director of, for year ending March 31, 1914, Vol. II.. 16
External Affairs—Report of Secy. of State for, for year ended March 31, 1914.. .. .. 29a

F

Farrington, J. F.—B. H. Smith, and H. C. Dash—*re* moneys paid to, etc.. .. 56
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Report of *re* Blood Indian Reserve, etc.. 266
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Return *re* Riding Forest Reserve, etc.. 268
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Copies O. in C.—P. C. 1109 and P. C. 1589—*re* appointment of as commissioner.. 291
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Report of *re* "Craven Dam," Walter Scott, Lieut. Governor Brown, and J. G. Turriff.. 290
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Report of Grazing Ranch No. 2422, J. G. Turriff, A. J. Adamson and J. D. McGregor.. 289
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Timber Berths 107 and 1108, W. H. Nolan, A. W. Fraser, and J. G. Turriff.. 288
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Aylwin Irrigation Tract, E. A. Robert and J. B. McGregor.. 287
Re Bulletin Co., Hon. F. Oliver and G. T. P. Railway Co.. 286
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Southern Alta. Land Co., Ltd., Grand Forks Cattle Co., J. D. McGregor, Arthur Hitchcock, etc.... 285
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Blood Indian Reserve and Frank Pedley.. 284
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Kananaskis Coal Co. Ltd., Howard Douglas, Geo. E. Hunter, Walter Garrett, etc.. 283
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Timber Berths 550½ and 528, H. Douglas, R. E. A. Leach, D. J. McDonald, etc.. 282

F

Ferguson, Thos. R.—*re* (*a*) Dominion Lands; *re* (*b*) Timber and Mineral Lands, etc.; *re* (*c*) Water Power and rights; (*d*) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves.. 281
Report of to investigate all matters *re* Dominion Lands, Indian Lands, Reserves, Water Powers, etc., since July, 1896, etc.. 281
Foster, Wm. Gore, of Dartmouth, N.S., *re* appointment of as Inspector of Indian Reserves.. 176
Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—*re* names, addresses, etc., to whom paid in Co. of Yarmouth, N.S.. 145
Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—*re* names, addresses, etc., to whom paid in Co. of Guysborough, N.S.. 146
Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—*re* names, addresses, etc., to whom paid in Co. of Antigonish, N.S.. 150
Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—*re* names, addresses, etc., to whom paid in Co. of Pictou, N.S.. 162
Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—*re* names, addresses, etc., to whom paid in Co. of Pictou, N.S.. .. .. 162a
Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty—*re* names, addresses, etc., to whom paid in Co. of Inverness, N.S.. 226
Ferguson, G. Howard—*re* investigations held by; also fees paid to since Oct., 1911.. 83
Ferry service, between Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S.—*re* establishment of.. .. 215
Ferguson, Thos. R.—Report of *re* Indian Lands, Jas. A. Smart, F. Pedley and W. T. White.. 266
Fisher, Ward, Shelburne, N.S.—Fishery Inspector—*re* amounts of money paid to years 1912, 1913.. 144
Fisheries in tidal waters—*re* proposed transfer of from Provincial to Federal control.. 228
Fisheries in Quebec Province—*re* control of—also List of licenses granted by either Govts. for present year.. 230
Flannel shirts—*re* number of firms or persons from whom Govt. purchased same since July 1, 1914.. 260
Flynn, Wm.—*re* Instructions sent to regarding investigations *re* employees of Marine and Fisheries in Bonaventure Co., Que., etc.. 57
Food-stuffs—exportations to foreign countries other than United Kingdom.. .. 129
Forest Reserves and Park Act—Orders in Council *re* (between Dec. 1913 and Jan. 14).. 127
Forest Reserves and Park Act—Orders in Council *re* between May, 1914 and July, 1914.. .. .. 127a
Forage Caps—*re* number of firms, etc., from whom Govt ordered same since July 1, 1914.. 237
Freight rates charged years 1912-13 on wheat by C.P. Ry.'s, lines, Allan lines, and Canadian Northern Ry.'s lines from Canadian Ports to those of United Kingdom.. 81
Fresh Fish *re* transportation of between ports in N.S. and United States.. .. 153

G

Geographic Board Report of for year 1914 25d
Georgian Bay Canal—respecting petitions, documents, etc., re construction of from Sept. 21, 1911.. .. .. 72a
Geological Survey—Report of for year 1913.. 26
Georgian Bay Canal—Return re proposals to Government for construction of, etc.. 72
Gingras, J. E., re appointment of as postmaster St. Romuald, Que.. 209
Governor General's Warrants, etc., issued since last session of Parliament, 1914-1915.. 64
Government offices—re answer in Hansard page 161, respecting furnishing of same.. 193
Grain—re results of all grain per grade in terminal elevators in Port Arthur and Fort William in 1912, 1913, 1914.. 235
Grand Etang—re conduct of Postmaster at since appointment at to date.. .. 210
Green Harbour and vicinity—re regulation of fish traps in.. 213
Gutelius, F. P.—re naturalization of, etc. 141

H

Heard, David, and Sons—re mail contract with between Whitby and G. T. Ry. Station.. 189
Highwater, Que.—re number of, salaries, etc., employees at customs port of.. 179
Homestead lands in Saskatchewan—re fractional areas of sold in 1914..... 192
Hopper, Newton—re suspension of as Conductor on I.C.R., etc.. 197
Horses—Valcartier Camp—re names of parties purchasing same—prices paid, etc.. 272
Hudson Bay or James Bay—re number of ships chartered by Govt. to go there since Oct. 1911.. 148
Hudson Bay or James Bay—re number of ships employed by Railway Dept., amt. expended, etc.. .. .. 148a
Hydrographic Survey—British Columbia. Report of for year 1913.. .. .. 25f

I

Intercolonial Railway:—
Tenders re purchase of cars for in years 1912-1913.. 45
Documents re purchase of cars for in years since July 1, 1914.. .. .. 45a
Freight revenue for certain stations on for years 1913-1914.. 47
Names of Staff in several Depts. at Moncton—Salaries, etc.. 48
Return asking if official statement re wages to be paid to officials absent on active service, etc.. 113
Return re the supplying of ice for same at Port Mulgrave, N.S.. 118
Return re sale of hay on lands belonging to in Parish of Bic, Rimouski Co.. 196
Return re inward tonnage freight, and outward do, January, 1915.. 199

I

Imperial Conference — Correspondence since January 1, 1915 as to calling of re Naval Defence.. 149
Indian Affairs—Report of Department of for year ending March 31, 1914.. .. 27
Indian Reserve, Restigouche, Que.—Documents, etc., re.. 77
Insurance—Report of Superintendent of for year 1914.. 8
Insurance—Abstract of statement of for year ended December 31, 1914.. 9
Inverness Co., N.S., re amounts expended by Dept. of Public Works in, from 1896 to 1915.. 187
Inland Revenues:—
Reports, Returns and Statistics of for year ended March 31, 1915.
Part I.—Excise.. 12
Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity.. .. 13
Part III.—Adulteration of Food.. .. 14
International Purity Congress—Report of Government Delegates attending.. .. 142
Interior—Annual Report of Department of year ending Mareh 31, 1914, Vol. I. 25
Interior, re appointments to Dept. of, in Constituencies of Medicine Hat and McLeod—names of, etc.. 241
Irrigation Act—O. in C. passed between Dec. 1913, and January, 1915, re.. .. 129
Isle Perrot—re Construction of bridge to connect with mainland at Vaudreuil.. 182
Island of Montreal—re Construction of bridge between and mainland at Vaudreuil.. .. .. 182a

J

Jordan Breakwater, Shelburne Co., N.S. —re repairs, etc., to same.. 185
Judges—re appointment of since February, 1913.. 51
Justice—Report of Minister of re Penitentiaries, etc.. 34

K

Kit-bags, re purchase of by Govt. since July 31, 1914.. 262

L

Labour, Report of Department of for year ended March 31, 1914.. 36
Lakes of Two Mountains, St Francis and St. Louis—re rescinding of prohibition of net fishing in, 1915.. 231
Lethbridge—re supplies, etc., for field battery being trained at, etc.. 163
Librarians of Parliament—Joint Report of.. 40
Liquors spirituous, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco—quantity of taken out of bond in Aug., 1914 at Ports in Dominion.. 236

L

List of Shipping for Canada up to December 31, 1914.. 22

Loans—re correspondence on subject of —from Imperial Govt. to Canadian Govt.. 156

Lobsters—re licenses to pack issued by Govt., issued between Jan. 1, 1912, and Jan. 2, 1913.. 280

Lower Burlington, N.S.—re construction of wharf at.. 184

Lower Wood Harbour, N.S.—re proposed wharf at.. 220

Lumber Supply to Militia Dept. re training Camps at Medicine Hat and Calgary.. 270

Lynch, Margaret—re expropriation of lands belonging to in Fredericton, N. B, by I.C.R.. 200

M

Mails:—

Carrying of between Grand River Falls and Grand River, N.S.. 61

Relating to contract between Armagh Station and Mailloux, Bellechasse Co. 133

Relating to documents connected with tenders for service between Low Point and Creignish Station, 1913-14. 134

Relating to contract between New Ross and Vaughan's P.O., Waterville, N.S. 135

Relating to contract between Mabou and Whycocomagh, N.S.. 136

Relating to contract between Chance Harbour and Trenton, N.S.. 167

Relating to contract awarding of at Maria Capes, Bonaventure Co., in 1914.. 168

Relating to contract for rural delivery in Township of Dundee, Huntingdon, Que.. 169

Relating to proposed service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, N.S.. 170

Relating to carriage of between Canso and Guysborough, documents re since 1914.. 171

Relating to route, proposed change in from Inverness Ry. Station to Margaree Harbour, N.S.. 173

Relating to rural route from River John to Hedgeville, Pictou Co., N.S. 232

Relating to contract for the carrying of between Guysborough and Erinville, N.S.. 243

Relating to contract for the Antigonish-Sherbrooke mail service, etc.. 245

Relating to proposed rural delivery between Pictou and Saltsprings, N.S.. 246

Relating to proposed rural service from Bridgetown to Granville Ferry, Annapolis Co., N.S.. 247

Relating to names, etc., of rural carriers in Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay and carriers, etc., for St. Prime and St. Louis de Metabetchouan.. 276

Marine and Fisheries—Annual Report of for 1913-1914—Marine.. 21

M

Marine and Fisheries—Annual Report of for 1913-1914—Fisheries.. 39

Marine Biology—1911-1914—Part I.. .. 39b

Marine and Fisheries—Supplement to for year 1913-1914, "Steamboat Inspection Report".. 23

Margaree Lobster Hatchery—correspondence re collecting of spawn for, etc.. 95

Massonville, Que., re number of, salary, names of officials at Customs port of. 178

Mate in R.C. Navy—establishment of rank in.. 43

Marois, G. A.—re appointment of to Customs office at Quebec.. 209

Medicine Hat, City of—re money spent for Government relief—to whom given, etc.. 138

Militia Council, Report of for year ended March 31, 1914.. 35

Militia General Orders promulgated to period between Nov. 25, 1913, and Dec. 24, 1914.. 73

Medical Supplies purchased from T. A. Brownlee, Ottawa City.. 261

Mines Branch—Report of for calendar year 1913.. .. .. 26a

Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses—Statement of from August, 1914, to February, 1915.. 65

Moncton, N.B.—re names, salaries, etc., of employees at—also names of those superannuated, etc.. 250

Montgomery, Geo. A., late—re value, etc., of estate of, etc.. 52

Motor-trucks—re number sent with first contingent—from whom purchased, etc. 119

Motor Cycles—number of firms or persons from whom Govt. has ordered same, since July 1, 1914.. 227

Mc

McKeown, A. H.—re appointment of to Immigration service at Lethbridge, Alta.. 131

McDonald, W. B.—re medical supplies, and other goods purchased from by Govt. since Aug. 1, 1914.. 265

N

Naval Service—Report of Department of for year ending March 31, 1914.. 38

Naval Service—Orders in Council re Rates of pay, separation allowances, etc.. 44

New Brunswick and P. E. I. Railway—Correspondence re purchase of.. 202

Newspapers in Canada—List of in which advertisements have been inserted by the Govt. between Oct. 10, 1911, and present date.. 84

Newspapers in Canada—List of in which advertisements have been inserted by Govt. between Oct. 10, 1906, up to Oct. 1911.. .. .. 84a

N

Nickel—Correspondence *re* control of exportation of, etc.. 74

North Sydney—Port of—*re* names, tonnage, registry, etc, of all foreign fishing vessels, in 1913.. 50

O

Officers commissioned to 17th N. S. Regt. at Valcartier before sailing for England.. 151

Oliver equipment—Number of firms and individuals ordered from since July 1, 1914.. 175

Ottawa Improvement Commission—Receipts and expenditures of to March 31, 1914.. 67

Overseas Contingents—purchase respecting—also Army contracts under O. in C, *re*.. 123

P

Parry Island *re* advertisements and documents connected with purchasing, etc. 99

Paradis, Télesphore, of Lévis, correspondence, etc., *re* claim of against I.C.R.. 277

Pensionary Assistance—*re* providing of for disabled officers and men on active service.. 206

Pelletier, Hon. and W. B. Nantel, Hon. letters of resignation of, etc.. 90

Pictou-Mulgrave-Cheticamp Steamship route—Correspondence, etc., *re*.. 76

Phinney's Cove and Young's Cove, Annapolis Co., N.S., *re* breakwater at.. 219

Port Daniel West—*re* Lobster hatchery at season of 1914.. 212

Portneuf, Que.—*re* amount of money expended by Govt. from July, 1896 to 1911.. 140

Post Offices:—
Relating to site of at St. Lazare Village, Co. of Bellechasse, Que.. .. 63
Post Offices in Nova Scotia *re* amount of money sent through in past five years, etc.. 107

Post Offices in Counties of N.S.—*re* rent allowances, etc.. 60

Postmaster General—Report of for year ended March 31, 1914.. 24

Post Offices—Total number, salaries, etc., of employees at—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver.. 172

Port Hawkesbury—*re* purchase of a site for public building at.. 222

Prince Edward Island Ry.—Names, positions, and salaries of appointees to, from 1912 to 1914.. 49

Prince Edward Island Ry.—Names, addresses, etc., salaries of appointees from 1911, to present date.. .. .. .. 49*a*

Prisoners of War in Canada—Number of since war, names of places of detention, etc.. 111

P

Prisoners of War in Canada—Number of, cost of each detention camp, etc.. .. 111*a*

Prospect, Halifax Co., N.S.—*re* construction of extension to breakwater at.. .. 221

Public Accounts for year ended March 31, 1914.. 2

Public Works—Report of Minister of for year ended March 31, 1911.. 19

Public Printing and Stationery—Report of for year ended March 31, 1914.... 32

Q

Quebec Board of Trade—Copies of all papers between, and Dept. of Rys. and Canals *re* trains in section of N.T. Ry., between Cochrane and Quebec City.. 114

Quebec Oriental Ry. and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Ry.—*re* tariff on flour shipments.. 203

R

Radiotelegraph Regulation 106, etc.. .. 42

Radiotelegraph Regulation amendment to Nos. 103 and 104.. 12

Regiment 17th of N.S.—alleged ill treatment of at Salisbury Plain.. 154

Refund—statement of *re* Customs Duties, for year ended March 31, 1914.. .. 126

Remount Commissioners—*re* appointment of—general instructions, etc.. 115

Regina City of—*re* properties acquired by Govt. in since Sept. 21, 1911.. .. 183

Regina City—*re* properties acquired by Govt. since Sept. 21, 1911.. 217

Royal Northwest Mounted Police—Report of for year 1914.. 28

Royal Society of Canada—Statement of affairs of up to April 30, 1914.. 68

Railways and Canals—Report of Dept of for period from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.. 20

Railways, Canal Statistics, for season of 1914.. .. .. 20*a*

Railways Statistics of Canada, year ended June 30, 1914.. .. .. 20*b*

Railway Commissioners—With Report of Board of, for year ending March 31, 1914.. .. .. 20*c*

Railways and Canals—*re* tenders for ice for I.C.R. at Port Mulgrave, N.S.... 118

Railways proposed line of from Orangedale to Cheticamp, N.S.. 248

Railway Offices at Moncton, N.B.—*re* names of, and salaries paid to employees at.. 250

Railways—relating to construction of in Co. of Guysborough, N.S.. 253

S

St. Lawrence River—Report of Commissioners to investigate water levels of, etc.. 166

S

St John Valley Railway—Correspondence *re* operation of by I.C.R. since July, 1914.. 257

Stream Measurements for calendar year, 1914.. .. .. 25*c*

Sackville, N.B—*re* roadway to Public wharf at, and spur line from I C R to said wharf.. 258

Saddles—*re* number of ordered—names of firms, Individuals furnishing same.. 207

Sandford, Yarmouth Co.—*re* breakwater at and work on same during 1914.. .. 188

Salmon Hatchery—North Margaree—operation of, etc.. 88

Salmon Pond—*re* removal of from "Flat Lands" to New Mills, N.B.. 279

Schroder, Udo F.—*re* application for grazing lease township 40-41, R. 7, West of 3rd Meridian, Sask.. 161

Scoles, C. R., New Carlisle, Que.—*re* payment of balance of subsidy to.. 201

Seager, Chas.—Commissioner investigating charges against public officials—reports of, etc.. 87

Secretary of State—Report of the, for year ended March 31, 1914.. 29

Seed Grain distribution—*re* applications from Prairie Provinces for same.. .. 147

Separation allowances *re* soldiers of first contingent, etc.. 124

Separation allowances *re* soldiers asking for permission to marry and placing of wives on list.. .. .. 124*a*

Service shirts—*re* number of firms or persons from whom Govt. bought same since July 1, 1914.. .. .. 260*b*

Shareholders in chartered banks—List of as on December 31, 1914.. 6

Shellfish Fishery Commission of 1913—Correspondence of between Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.. 94

Ships, British—Copy of O. in C. restricting transfer of, etc.. 165

Shippegan Gully, Co. of Gloucester, N. B.—*re* pay sheet in connection with repairs to same, Oct. 1914.. 224

Shovels—*re* reports respecting purchase of 25,000, per O. in C. P. 2302, Sept 4, also further purchases of same.. 271

Smith, B. F.—*re* cutting of lumber by on Tobique Indian Reserve, since March 12, 1914.. 177

Southampton Railway Co.—Report of Royal Commission *re*, etc.. 41

Stevenson, S. J. and Waverley Pharmacy —*re* medical supplies purchased from by Govt. since Aug. 1, 1914.. 263

Steamers *John L. Cann* and *Westport III.* *re* rewards to officers and crews of, etc. 239

Storm Signals at Shippegan, N.B.—*re* transfer of, etc.. 152

Submarines—*re* purchase of by Canadian Govt. by O. in C. dated August 7, 1914, etc.. 158

Submarines Supplementary purchase of by Canadian Govt by O. in C. dated August 7, 1914, etc.. .. .. 158*a*

S

Submarines—Further purchase of by Canadian Govt. by O. in C. dated Aug. 7, 1914, etc.. .. .. 158*b*

Superannuation and Retiring Allowances —Year ended 31st December, 1914.. 66

Subsidies, Railway, paid in Co. of Inverness, N.S. to date.. 194

Sweetman, J. Herbert, Customs officer, Port Daniel, Que., *re* charges against etc.. 242

T

Telephone Statistics for year ended June 30, 1914.. .. .. 20*d*

Telegraph Statistics for year ended June 30, 1914.. .. .. 20*f*

Three Rivers:—

Number of employees and salaries paid to at Post Office on Sept. 21, 1911; number of employees and salaries paid to at Post Offive a tpresent date; Customs Dept. at, number of employees on Sept. 21, 1911, and at present date; Inland Revenue Dept. at employees on Sept. 21, 1911, and at present date; Public Works on the St. Maurice, Co. of Chamblain, number of employees on in 1911-12; Public Works on the St. Maurice, Co. of Champlain, number of employees in since that date; Employees on such work dismissed in Nov. 1914, and Jan. 1915—Wildé Lavallé, Pierre Thivièrge, Joseph Paquin, sr., Jos. Paquin, jr., and Athanase Gelinas, Clerks, etc.. 278

Titles, numbers, and cost of all books and pamphlets issued by King's Printer to March 31, 1914.. 71

Topographical Surveys Branch for year 1912-13.. .. .. 25*b*

Transcontinental Railway—Report of Commissioners of for year ended March 31, 1914.. 37

Transcontinental Railway—Interim Report of Commissioners of for nine months ended Dec. 31, 1914.. .. .. 37*a*

Transcontinental Railway—*re* freight rates of N. B. portion of, and removal of Y at Wapski, Victoria, N.B.. 256

Trade and Commerce:—

Part I—Canadian Trade (Imports and Exports).. 10

Part II—Canadian Trade—.. .. .. France.. .. .. Germany.. .. .. 10*a*
United States.. .. .. United Kingdom.. .. ..

Part III—Canadian Trade, except— France.. .. .. Germany.. .. .. 10*b*
United Kingdom.. .. .. United States.. .. ..

Part IV—Miscellaneous Information.. 10*c*

Part V—Report of Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.. .. .. 10*d*

T

Trade and Commerce—*Continued.*

Part VI—Subsidized Steamships Service.. .. .. 10*c*

Part VII—Trade of Foreign Countries—Treaties and Conventions.. .. .. 10*f*

Trade Unions—Annual Return respecting.. 101

Trawlers, Steam—*re* clearing of from Ports on Atlantic Seaboard of Canada. 269

Transports hired conveyances of troops and material to England—names, owners, etc.. 109

Transport Wagons purchased for second and third contingents—number and from whom, etc.. 110

Trois Pistoles, Pulp and Lumber Co.—*re* burning of buildings of, on I.C.R..... 249

Trust Companies—*re* names of complying with Trust Companies Act of 1914.... 293

U

Unclaimed Balances; Dividends unpaid, etc., prior to Dec. 31, 1913.. 7

Underwear—*re* number of suits of—names and members of firms or persons from whom purchased by Govt. since July 1, 1914.. 264

Uniforms, Soldiers—*re* number of firms, individuals ordered from since July 1, 1914.. 174

V

Vale Railway in Co. of Pictou, N.S.—*re* purchase or lease of since 1911.. .. 195

Valcartier Camp—*re* lands taken possession of by Govt., etc.. 295

Valcartier Camp—Horses at—names of parties purchasing same and prices paid, etc.. 272

Veterinary Director General—Report of for year ended March 31, 1914.. .. 15*b*

W

War Appropriation Act—Correspondence between Auditor General and Govt.—*re* expenditures under.. 122

War Appropriation Act—Correspondence between Auditor General and Govt.—*re* expenditures under.. .. .. 122*a*

Wakeham, Dr. Wm.—*re* report of respecting losses in storms in Baie Chaleur, etc., June, 1914.. 238

Winter Shirts—*re* number of firms, persons from whom Govt. bought same since July 1, 1914.. .. .. 260*c*

Wisewell, Bruce—*re* dismissal of, etc.. 198

Wharves in Co. of Shelburne, N.S.—East Green Harbour and Gunning Cove.... 216

Wheat—*re* copies of documents respecting removal of customs duties on, entering Canada, etc.. 103

Wheat, oats and barley—*re* quantity purchased by Govt. in 1914, for seed distribution in West.. 234

Windsor Branch, I.C.R.—*re* leasing or transfer of to C.P.R.. 252

Wright, Pontiac and Labelle, Counties—of—*re* amounts of money expended since 1911.. 223

Y

Yukon Territory—Ordinances of for year 1914.. 55

See also Alphabetical List, Page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Houses of Parliament; the name of the Senator or Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME D.

Fifth Census of Canada, 1911,—Agriculture, Volume IV. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 8, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1914, Volume I, Parts A, B and A to L; Volume II, Parts M to U; Volume III, Parts V to Z. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915 .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 8, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 9, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 27, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5a. Further Supplementary Estimates for year ending 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 31, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

7. Report on certified cheques, dividends, unclaimed balances and drafts or bills of exchange remaining unpaid in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, April 10, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

(This volume is bound in two parts).

8. Report of Superintendent of Insurance for year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ended 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914: Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

10a. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March 1914: Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and United States.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10c. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, (Part IV, Miscellaneous Information.) Presented by Sir George Foster, March 27, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10d. Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1914... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to 31st December, 1914, and Estimates for the fiscal year 1915-16. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

10f. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1915... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 11, 1915.. .. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

12, 13, 14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914 (Part I.—Excise). (Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity). (Part III.—Adulteration of Food). Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, March 1, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 8, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

(This volume is bound in two parts).

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage). Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the years ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 1, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1913. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1913.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, March 12, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, February 8, 1915
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 12.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 9th April, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 12, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

20c. Ninth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 8, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 17, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20e. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914 Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 17, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

21. Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1913-1914—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 8, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21b. Report and evidence in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the disaster of the *Empress of Ireland*. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada on 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1913-14—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 3, 1915 .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Casgrain, February 8, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

(This volume is bound in two parts)

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914.—Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 8, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20.

25a. Report of Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1915.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25b. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1912-13. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25c. Report of progress of stream measurements for calendar year of 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1914.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21.

25d. Thirteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25e. Report on Bow River Water Power and Storage Investigations, seasons 1911-1912-1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25f. Report of the British Columbia Hydrographic Survey for the calendar year 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. ...*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22.

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1913. Presented, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26a. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1913. Presented, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 11th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1914. Presented by Hon. Sir Robert Borden, 8th February, 1915 .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29b. Report of the work of the Public Archives for the year 1913. Presented, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

30. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 25.

31. Sixth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended 31st August, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 19th March, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 6th April, 1915
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 18th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penetentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 10th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 26.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36a. Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37. Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37a. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the nine months ended 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 15th February, 1915.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

45. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, tenders and other documents in regard to the purchase of any cars for the Intercolonial Railway during the years 1912 and 1913. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

of convicts, dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; by whom sentenced; sentences commuted, and if so, to what. 3. For a return showing all persons in Canada, and each province, convicted during the above mentioned period of murder whose sentences have been mitigated, or who have received a free pardon, together with a statement of the offences of which they were severally convicted, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; nature of offence; sentences; and extent of mitigation of sentences and dates. 4. For a return of instances, during the above mentioned period, in which appeal has been made on behalf of the persons convicted of capital offences to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of pardon, or mitigation of sentences, with the name of convicts, dates of conviction and place; crime of which convicted; sentences; dates of appeal, and the result. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.. ..*Not printed.*

54. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made, respectively, on the 23rd September, 1914, and the 18th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54*a*. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made on the 15th February, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 16th March, 1915... .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915... .. ..*Not printed.*

56. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a return showing the details of moneys paid to J. F. Farrington, $248.25; B. H. Smith, $469.50, and H. C. Dash, $182.40, as set forth in *Hansard* of this session, page 3071. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of instruction sent to Mr. Wm. Flynn, advocate, to hold investigations into charges made against employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Bonaventure County, and reports made by him in such investigations. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing upon the application made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the dismissal of Ulric Dion, lightkeeper at St. Charles de Caplan, Quebec, and the appointment of Omer Arsenault in his place, and on the action taken by the Department in that connection. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.
Not printed.

59. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements made and entered into between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Government and Railway and Express Companies, including the Intercolonial Railway, relating to the transportation of fresh fish by fast freight or express, since the year 1906; also a copy of all guarantees given to railway and express companies by the Government or any Department thereof, relating to such transportation, together with a statement of all disbursements made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries each year under the terms of such agreements or guarantees, distinguishing between disbursements made on account of fast freight and disbursements made on account of express shipments; also the number of refrigerator cars, subject to guarantee, by Department of Marine and Fisheries, forwarded by fast freight from Mulgrave or Halifax to Montreal, each calendar year since 1906, and the number of tons of freight carried by such cars each year. Also the number of refrigerator express cars forwarded from said points, Mulgrave and Halifax to Montreal, up to December 31, 1913, under the terms of an agreement made since 1911, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the railway or express companies or both. Also the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies, prior to December 31, 1913, under the last mentioned agreement; and the amount paid up to December 31, 1913, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the last mentioned agreement. Also the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies from Mulgrave and Halifax to points west since 1906, on which the Government paid one-third, but not under the terms of the said agreement made as aforesaid, since 1911. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing all the post offices in the several counties in the province of Nova Scotia for which a rent allowance, or a fuel fund, and light allowance is made, specifying the amount of such allowance in each case. Presented 9th February, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.
Not printed

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, etc., in the year 1913, relating to the carrying of the mails between Grand River Falls and Grand River, County of Richmond, and the awarding of the contract to Malcolm McCuspic. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte.*
....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and memorials since the 1st day of November, 1911, relating to the post office at Johnstown, Richmond County, N.S., and to complaints against the present postmaster and recommendations for his dismissal. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on an application or applications made to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or the Department, on an amendment to the Indian Act to facilitate the sale of the Indian Reserve of Restigouche, Que., or on the acquiring otherwise of any portion or the whole of the said reserve for industrial or other purposes, and any answers given thereto. Presented 11th February, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).*
Not printed.

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the sailors who have been employed on the *Eureka* during the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing the total bond issue of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its affiliated companies; and the total cost to date of the construction of the lines of railways comprising the Canadian Northern Railway system, including terminals, sidings, etc. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, reports and evidence relative to the dismissal or proposed dismissal of W. A. Case of the Government Quarantine Service at Halifax, N.S. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)* .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The freight rates charged during the years 1912 and 1913, on wheat from Canadian ports to ports in the United Kingdom by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Lines, the Allan Steamship Line and the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Steamship Lines. 2. The profits made by the freight boats of the said several lines which carried wheat alone or with other freight. Presented 12th February, 191 —*Sir James Aikins*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, requests, petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence and documents relating to the removal, suspension or dismissal, by the management of the Intercolonial Railway, of Warren Carter and Frederick Avard, employees in the freight department of the Intercolonial Railway at Sackville, N.B.; and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the railway offices at Moncton, or in any Department of Government, addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or to any other member of the Government, or to any official of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonial Railway, by any person or persons in the county of Westmorland, N.B., in any manner relating to said employees and to the dispensing with their services, particularly of any letters sent to F. P. Brady, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial, by any party or parties in Sackville, N.B., or elsewhere, and of all replies to any such letters, correspondence or documents. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Emmerson.*
Not printed.

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. What investigations and other work have been entrusted by the Government, or any Department thereof, to G. Howard Ferguson, member for the electoral division of the county of Grenville in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario. 2. How much the said G. Howard Ferguson has been paid by the Government, or any Department thereof, for fees and disbursements since the 21st of September, 1911, and how much is still due and owing to him. 3. How much has been paid to the said G. Howard Ferguson by the Government or any Department thereof, since the 21st September, 1911, in connection with any other matter whatever. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed*

84. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between 10th October, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84*a*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Thornton.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

85. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*c*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*d*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 7th April, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any department of the Government since 10th October, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and costs of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received in behalf of persons so appointed in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Hughes* (*Kings, P.E.I.*)

Not printed.

87. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a return showing in all cases in which Charles Seager, of Goderich, acted as Government Commissioner in the investigation of officials charged with partizanship, or other offences, from and including the year 1896 to the year 1900; and the names of all officials dismissed by reason of the reports of the said Charles Seager, the positions held by such officials, and when such dismissals took place; with a copy of the evidence taken in all such cases, together with the commissioners reports thereon, and also showing what fees were paid to the said Charles Seager for conducting such investigations. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Clark* (*Bruce*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents in any way referring to the operation of the salmon hatchery at North East Margaree, and the fish pond at Margaree Harbour from 1911 to date. Presented 15th February, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, contracts, tenders, papers and other documents in possession of the Department of Public Works, and of the Department of Militia and Defence, relating to the construction of an armoury at Amherst, N.S. Presented 15th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*... .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Letters of the Honourable Louis P. Pelletier, M.P., and the Honourable Wilfrid B. Nantel, M.P., resigning their positions as Postmaster General and Minister of Inland Revenue, respectively, and letters of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 15th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printd.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

91. Report of Board of Officers on boots supplied to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 15th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

92. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 16th February, 1915... .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams, papers, and documents received by any department of the Government of Canada, or any Minister of the Crown from any company, corporation, person or persons, requesting the removal of any customs duties upon wheat or wheat products entering Canada, or protesting against any diminution or removal of such custom's duties, and any replies thereto. Presented 18th February, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, documents or other papers relating to the cancellation of the entry of R. Bannatyne for the northwest ¼ of section 24, township 35, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian. Presented 19th February, 1915.—*Mr. Neely*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of St. Romuald, county of Lévis, who, it is said, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the success or, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented 19th February, 1915.—*Mr. Bourassa*... .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 19th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th June, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The amount of money sent through the post offices in the past five years outside Canada from the following Cape Breton post offices: Glace Bay, Caledonia Mines, Dominion No. 4, New Aberdeen, Bridgeford, Old Bridgeford, Reserve Mines, Sydney, Whitney Pier, Ashby, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Florence, Dominion No. 6, and Port Marrien. 2. What countries was such money transmitted to. Presented 22nd February, 1915.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the removal from the customs service at Lethbridge, Alberta, of Brown Pipes and A. R. Gibbons. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return giving the names of all the transports hired since 1st August, 1914, for the conveyance of troops, horses, stores and material to England, the name of each vessel owner, broker or other person through whom the vessel was chartered, the tonnage of each vessel, speed, rate paid per ton per week or month, minimum time for which engaged, date of agreement, date at which pay commenced, date at which pay ceased, and the total sum paid by the Government for hire and other charges. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many transport wagons were purchased for the Second and Third Contingents? 2. From whom they were purchased, and the name of each person or firm? 3. How many were purchased from each? 4. What was the price paid per wagon? 5. If any tenders were asked? 6. If any tenders were received that were not accepted? 7. If so, what was the price tendered at? Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Nesbitt.*
Not printed.

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many persons have been made prisoners of war since the declaration of war between the Allies, Germany and Austria? 2. Where they have been kept captive? 3. What is the name of each place of detention, and the name of the officer in charge of such place of detention? Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval).*
Not printed

111*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a statement in detail of: The number of prisoners of war in this country; the number under parole; the number held in detention camps; the number of detention camps, where situated, how accessible, and the number of prisoners in each. The amount of cost to Canada in each of these camps, respectively, for subsistence, pay, clothing, transportation and supervision; the nature of work done by prisoners, and the total value of same to date. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Clark (Red Deer)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

112. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman Intercolonial Railway at Stellarton. Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*. . . . . *Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for return showing if any official statement was given on behalf of the management of the Intercolonial Railway to the effect that wages would be paid in their absence to the employees of the railway who volunteered for active service. If so, when and by whom? If any order has been made by the Railway Department providing for such payment, and if so, when the said order was made. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*. . . . . *Not printed.*

114. Return to an order of the House of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Quebec Board of Trade and the Department of Railways and Canals concerning the circulation of trains on that section of the National Transcontinental Railway between Cochrane and Quebec City. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*. . . . . *Not printed.*

115. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers and correspondence relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 24th February, 1915. . . . . *Not printed.*

116. Return showing:—1. Who the Remount Commissioners are for Western and Eastern Canada respectively? 2. When and by whom they were appointed, and what their general instructions were? 3. Why were the mobilization orders 1913, which provide for the purchase of remounts, ignored and civilians put in charge of the purchase of remounts? 4. The names of the purchasers and inspecting veterinary officers appointed by the Remount Commissioner for Eastern Canada, in the various remount divisions? 5. If any of the purchasers and inspecting veterinary officers have been stopped buying. If so, what their names are, and the reasons given by the Remount Commissioner for his action? 6. How many horses have been purchased between 1st December and 31st January, in each remount division in Eastern Canada, and the average price paid per horse? 7. What the average cost per horse is in each remount division to cover the expenses, including pay or allowances and all travelling and other expenses, between the said dates. Presented 24th February, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*. . *Not printed.*

117. Return showing:—1. From how many firms the Government have ordered ankle boots for the various contingents now being equipped for service? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many ankle boots have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many ankle boots each firm have delivered up to date? 5. How many ankle boots each firm have yet to deliver? 6. The price that each firm is receiving for these ankle boots. Presented 24th February, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*. . . . . *Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, tenders and other papers on file in the office of the Department of Railways and Canals relating to supplying ice for the Intercolonial Railway at Mulgrave for the year 1915. Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Not printed.

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many motor trucks were sent with the first contingent to England? 2. From whom they were purchased, and by whom they were manufactured? 3. What their capacity was? 4. What price was paid for them? 5. If any expert was employed by the Government in connection with their purchase. If so, who? 6. If any commission was paid by the Government to any one in connection with their purchase? 7. If the trucks have given satisfaction in service. If not, what defects were exhibited? 8 If a committee was appointed by the Militia Department or the Government in regard to the purchase of motor trucks for the second and further contingents. If so, who comprised it, and what were their special qualifications? 9. If one, Mr. McQuarrie, was a member of this committee. If so, is it true he was, and is still, an employee of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto? 10. If one, Owens Thomas, was employed as expert on the said Committee? If so, what he was paid, or what he is to be paid for his services, and how long his services were utilized? 11. If Mr. Thomas received any commission in connection with the purchases of motor trucks either from the Government or the manufacturers? 12. What recommendations were made by the said committee to the Militia Department or the Government in connection with purchases of motor trucks? 13. If the trucks have been purchased. If so, how many, from whom, and at what price? 14. If it is true that these trucks were purchased from the Kelly Company, Springfield, Ohio. If so, could not efficient and suitable trucks have been procured from Canadian manufacturers? 15. If it is true that the Government has decided to go into the motor truck business by placing orders with Canadian manufacturers for parts, and supplying such parts to assemblers in Canada. If so, is it true that orders have been, or are being placed with the Russell Motor Car Company, to manufacture engines? 16. Who recommended Mr Thomas to the Minister of the Militia or the Government? Presented 25th February, 1915. *Mr. Copp.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing whether any expertations of food-stuffs have been made since 1st August last, to European countries, other than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and if so, their nature and what countries Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Cockshutt.*
Not printed.

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of the petition, papers, documents and letters in connection with the incorporation of the Dominion Trust Company, incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1912, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V. Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Proulx.*
Not printed.

121*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Department of Justice and the Government of the province of British Columbia, or any of its members, with regard to a certain Act passed by the Legislature of the said province in 1913, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V., entitled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Trust Company." Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

128*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 11th April, 1914, and 10th December, 1914, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 10-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 12th March, 1915.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

139*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers and documents relating to the dismissal of the following officers in Shelburne County, N.S.: Wm. L. Smith, lightkeeper, Baccaro, N.S.; J. A. Arechia, harbour master, Lower Wood Harbour, and J. C. Morrison, harbour master, Shelburne, N.S. Presented 10th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The amounts of money expended by this Government in the county of Portneuf from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 21st September, 1911. 2. The nature of the work done in each parish. 3. In what year such work was executed, and what amount was expended in each case. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sevigny*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, declarations, affidavits, sworn statements, requests, certificates and all other documents in connection with the naturalization of F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. ..*Not printed.*

142. Report of the delegates appointed to represent the Government of Canada at the Eighth International Purity Congress, held under the auspices of the World's Purity League, at Kansas City, Mo., November 5th-9th, 1914. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 4th March, 1915. *Not printed.*

143. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all complaints to the Government of the killing of one American citizen and the shooting of another by militia men, in the waters of Lake Erie, and of all correspondence with regard to the same with the British Embassy and American authorities. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a return showing the amounts in detail paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., fishery inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913, for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Yarmouth County to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applicants from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in Guysborough County, N.S., to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been rejected, and the reason for such rejections; also the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been received but have not yet been paid, distinguishing between those who have been dealt with and allowed, and such applications as have been received but not yet considered, if any. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House, of the 12th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many applications for seed grain have been received from residents of the three prairie provinces since June, 1914? 2. How many bushels of grain were included in the applications? 3. How many acres of land were to be seeded by the grain applied for? 4. How many bushels of wheat, oats and barley, respectively, the Government has on hand with which to meet the applications? 5. If arrangements have been made under which the several Provincial Governments will assist in meeting the needs of the settlers for seed grain? Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. McCraney*.. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House, of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of ships chartered by the Government or any department thereof since October, 1911, to go to Hudson's Bay or James Bay; the name of each and the tonnage; the name and residence of each commanding officer; what cargo each carried, and what portion was landed, and where, what was lost and where, and what returned; with the values in each case. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Graham*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

148*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing the number of ships employed by the Railway Department, the number of men hired on vessels and on shore, and the amount expended for supplies, men and transportation from 31st March, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway expenditures. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*..*Not printed.*

149. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence since the 1st January last with regard to the calling of an Imperial Conference on the subject of naval defence. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

150. Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish County to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applications from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*
Not printed.

151. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. Who were the different officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment at Valcartier before they sailed for England? 2. Who are now the commissioned officers of said regiment. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House, of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all accounts of the transfer of the storm signal at Shippigan, N.B., from its former position on land to the public wharf, showing the total cost of said transfer during the months of October and November in 1911. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Turgeon.*
Not printed.

153. Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, including the signatures of such petitions, and all other documents and papers in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or the minister of said department, or in the possession of the Prime Minister, relating to any application made between 1st November, 1913, and date hereof by parties in Nova Scotia asking for Government assistance towards the transportation of fresh fish between ports in Nova Scotia and the United States. Presented 9th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

154. Statement of Mr. H. C. Crowell, staff correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle*, and correspondence in connection with statements appearing in the press referring to alleged ill-treatment of the 17th Regiment of Nova Scotia, at Salisbury Plains. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 9th March, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The estimated cost of fitting up the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Amherst, N.S., for military purposes. 2. The rent or other remuneration being paid, or will be paid, this company for the use of its buildings. 3. Who are to supply the military provisions, including food for men, coal for heating and cooking, and food and other supplies for horses quartered on these premises, and at what prices. 4. Whether it is true that forms for tendering for such military supplies could only be obtained from the office of the sitting member for Cumberland County, and in several cases forms of tender were refused to applicants. 5. Whether the Government is aware that in the case of the supplying of hay, as alleged, not only Liberals were not allowed to tender for same, but supporters of the Government were informed they would not secure any part of the contract, if any of the hay to be supplied was to be purchased from a Liberal. Presented 11th March, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence of the Imperial authorities on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government. Presented 11th March, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, letters and telegrams relating to the appointment of H. W. Ingraham as Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies at Sdyney, N.S., and to his dismissal from the said office. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government or any department thereof referring to said submarines. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pugsley* .. ..*Printed for distribution only.*

158*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government or any department thereof referring to said submarines. Presented 15th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pugsley.*
Printed for distribution only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

158*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government, or any department thereof, referring to said submarines. Presented 24th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pugsley*
Printed for distribution only.

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, letters and all other documents in any way referring to the dismissal of Mr. Mallet, captain of the life-boat in the life-saving station at Cheticamp, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and correspondence regarding a proposed daily mail service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, Antigonish County, and improved postal accommodation for the residents of the last-named district. Presented 17th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and other papers received by the Post Office Department since 1st January, 1914, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Canso, N.S. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing 1. The total number of employees, both permanent and temporary, at the following post offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver. 2. The total amount of salaries paid in each case. 3. The total number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid in the above offices on the 1st of October, 1911. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds in any way referring to a proposed change in the mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. ..*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any department thereof, has ordered soldiers uniforms since the 1st of July, 1914. 2. The names of these firms. 3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm. 4. How many of these uniforms each firm has delivered up to date. 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver. 6. The price each firm is receiving for these uniforms. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any department thereof, has ordered Oliver equipments since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these Oliver equipments? Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, etc., relating to the appointment of William Gore Foster, of Dartmouth, N.S., to the position of Inspector of Indian Reserves. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases, and other documents relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith, and others, from the so-called Tobique Indian Reserve in the province of New Brunswick since the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1914, and also of all agreements, offers and promises made either by the said B. F. Smith or the Department of Indian Affairs, with reference to the sale or disposal of any of the said Tobique Indian Reserve since the said date, or any logs or lumber cut thereon. 2. Also a statement of all lumber cut by the said B. F. Smith from the said reserve, the rates of stumpage charged, and the amounts actually paid thereon from the first day of January, 1912, down to the date hereof. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr Carvell.* *Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Masonville, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Masonville at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kay*... ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Highwater, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Highwater at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kay*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Abercorn, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Abercorn at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kay*... ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, communications and other documents relating to or bearing upon the dismissal of Leonard Hutchinson, chief keeper at Dorchester penintentiary. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers generally concerning the proposed construction of a bridge to connect Isle Perrot with the mainland at Vaudreuil. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boyer*... .. ..*Not printed.*

182*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers generally concerning the proposed construction of a bridge between the Island of Montreal and the Mainland at Vaudreuil. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boyer* .. ..*Not printed.*

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the City of Regina since 21st September, 1911? 2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds? 3. For what purposes such properties were acquired? 4. From whom such properties were purchased? 5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property? 6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated? 7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired? Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Martin* (*Regina*).

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, pay-lists, recommendations and any other documents whatsoever in any wise appertaining to the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in the County of Hants. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).
Not printed.

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of pay-rolls and all correspondence and vouchers in connection with the repairs to Jordan breakwater, Shelburne county, for which Leander McKenzie was contractor of works or foreman. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law* .. ..*Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-rolls in connection with repairs and extension of breakwater at Bluff Head, Yarmouth county, N.S., during year 1914. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing the amounts expended by the Public Works Department in the County of Inverness each year from 1896 down to 1915. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-sheets in connection with the repairs and other work on the breakwater at Sandford, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents relating to a mail contract with David D. Heard & Sons, between Whitby and Grand Trunk Railway station, or with one John Gimblet, Whitby. Presented 19th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

190. Copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, relating to certain advances made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, respectively, together with copies of agreements made between the said companies and His Majesty. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 19th March, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

191. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders received by the Post Office Department for the mail service between Caraquet and Tracadie, Gloucester County, N.B., on the 15th day of January last, with the names of the tenderers, the respective amounts of the tenders, and the name of the new contractor. Presented 19th March, 1915.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The fractional areas of homestead lands or otherwise in the province of Saskatchewan sold in the year 1914. 2. The name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, for a return showing, in reference to the answer to question No. 6 of 9th February, and answered 15th February as per page 161 unrevised *Hansard*, the cost of furnishing the Government offices in each of the said buildings. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Turriff.*
Not printed.

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the amount of railway subsidies paid in the county of Inverness since 1896, to date, and the dates on which such subsidies were paid. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of Alfred H. Bonnyman, postmaster of Mattatall Lake, in the county of Colchester, N.S. Presented 24th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed*

205. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, charges, evidence, findings and Orders in Council in reference to the dismissal of John Thomas, postmaster at Hammond's Plain, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 24th March, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, charges, evidence, findings and Orders in Council in reference to the dismissal of John Thomas, postmaster at Hammond's Plain, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*... .. ..*Not printed*

206. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, with reference to the question of providing adequate pensionary assistance for officers and men disabled or partially disabled on active service or for the dependents of such officers and men should they be killed on active service. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 24th March, 1915... .. .. *Not printed.*

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any department of the Government has ordered saddles since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many saddles have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many saddles each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many saddles each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these saddles? Presented 26th March, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. F. B Hurlbert, postmaster at Springdale, Yarmouth County, N.S., and the removal of the office. Presented 30th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

209 Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams and correspondence between the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, ex-Postmaster General and any person or persons of the county of Lévis, which during the month of April, 1912, had any connection with the appointment of G. A. Marois to a position in the customs office at Quebec, and the appointment of J. E. Gingras as postmaster of St. Romuald and Etchemin. Presented 30th March, 1915.—*Mr. Bourassa.*
Not printed.

210. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and documents of all kinds in possession of the Post Office Department, referring in any way to the conduct of the postmaster at Grand Etang since his appointment until the present date. Presented 10th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

211. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, papers, documents, evidence and reports, in connection with the dismissal of Charles H. Marshall as postmaster at Nanton, Alberta. Presented 30th March, 1915.—*Mr. Warwick*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

212. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the report of the officer in charge of the lobster hatchery at Port Daniel West, and of the report of the inspection thereof for the season 1914. Presented 31st March, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil.*
Not printed.

213. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, documents, etc., in connection with a petition of Donald Williams and others in respect to the regulation of fish traps in Green Harbour and vicinity. Presented 31st March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, departmental recommendations and other papers and documents in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the definition of a "coasting voyage," as defined in the Canada Shipping Act since the revision of the statutes in 1886. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

215. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, vouchers, letters, documents, etc., relating to the establishment of the ferry service between the City of Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S., for the employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Halifax, N.S. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all pay-rolls, vouchers in detail, correspondence and all other documents in connection with the following public wharves in Shelburne; breakwater or wharf at East Green Harbour; shed on public wharf at Shelburne, and repairs to Gunning Cove wharf. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Lair*... ..*Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the city of Regina since 21st September, 1911? 2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds? 3. For what purposes such properties were acquired? 4. From whom such properties were purchased? 5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property. 6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated 7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, etc., concerning the purchase of the property known as the Carslake Hotel, in Montreal, for post office purposes. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed*

219. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, pay-rolls, list of expenditures, names of foremen and superintendents, and all other documents whatsoever relating to or in anywise appertaining to the erection and maintaining of breakwaters at Phinney's Cove and Young's Cove, county of Annapolis. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed*

220. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and documents since the 31st of October, 1912, relating in any way whatever to the proposed public wharf at Lower Wood Harbour. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Law*... ..*Not printed*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, accounts, vouchers, letters, documents and correspondence relating to the construction of an extension to the breakwater at Prospect, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. ..*Not printed.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, reports, recommendations and documents of all kinds in any way referring to the purchase of a site for a public building at Port Hawkesbury, and also referring in any way to the erection of a public building thereon. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. *Not printed.*

223. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing all amounts of money expended upon public works in the counties of Wright, Pontiac and Labelle from October, 1911, to date. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Devlin.* *Not printed.*

224. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of the pay-sheet for the month of October, 1914, in connection with repairs to the breakwater at Shippigan Gully, Gloucester County, N.B. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Turgeon.* *Not printed.*

225. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any department of the Government, has ordered bicycles since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many bicycles have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these bicycles. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr Kyte*.. ..*Not printed.*

226. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all Fenian Raid Veterans in the county of Inverness who have been paid the Fenian Raid Bounty, the names and addresses of those who have not been paid, and the names and addresses of those whose applications have been refused. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. ..*Not printed.*

227. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any department of the Government, has ordered motor cycles since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many motor cycles have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these motor cycles? Presented 1st April, 1915. *Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

228. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Dominion Government and the several provinces, concerning the proposed transfer of fisheries in tidal waters from the Provincial to the Federal control. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

239. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 23rd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council and all other documents and papers in connection with rewards to the officers and crews of steamers *John L. Cann* and *Westport III*, for their heroic efforts in saving the passengers and crews of ss. *Cobequid*, wrecked on Trinity Ledge, 13th January, 1914. Presented 7th April, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

240. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, reports, etc., relating to the dismissal of Alexandre Blais, of the city of Lévis, from the position of customs officer at Bradore Bay, and the appointment of his successor or successors. Presented 7th April, 1915.—*Mr. Bourassa*.. ..*Not printed*

241. A Return to an Address of the Senate dated 18th March, 1915, for:—1. A return showing all appointments to the Civil Service, Department of the Interior, in that area contained in the present constituencies of Medicine Hat and Macleod, giving names, date of appointment, how appointed, and salaries from the year 1896 to the present date. 2. Also, all vacancies by death, resignation or dismissal, giving name, date, length of service and cause of dismissal in the same area and during the same period.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of charges made against J. Herbert Sweetman, customs officer at Port Daniel Centre, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal; and also of charges against Velson Horie, lighthouse keeper at Port Daniel West, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*).. .. .. *Not printed*

243. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, contracts, tenders and other papers and documents in any way connected with the letting of the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Erinville, N.S., Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*. *Not printed*

244. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1915, for a copy of all reports, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the dismissal of W. M. Thomson from the postmastership at Fort Qu'Appelle, and of any petition or petitions for his reinstatement, and of all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Thomson* (*Qu'Appelle*).. .. ..*Not printed*

245. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and petitions received in the Post Office Department, in any way referring to the calling of tenders for the Antigonish-Sherbrooke mail service, which tenders were opened or due at the Post Office Department on the 11th December last; and of all representations or requests, recommending or suggesting that new tenders should be invited as was done early in February last. Presented 8th April, 1915. —*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

246. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents in regard to a proposed rural mail delivery service between Pictou and Saltsprings, Pictou county, and as to the arrangements for the existing service between those points. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*. *Not printed.*

247. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, and all other documents and papers whatsoever relating to or in any wise connected with the establishment of rural mail routes and deliveries from Bridgetown to Granville Ferry, county of Annapolis, and especially of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations and documents relating to the closing of the post offices at Belleisle, Upper Granville, and the establishment of the post office at Granville Centre, all in the county of Annapolis. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

248. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions and all other documents in any way referring to the proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

249. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, investigations, reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the burning of certain buildings belonging to the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company and to André Leblond, near Tobin station, on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Lapointe* (*Kamouraska*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

250. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1915, for a return showing the names of all officials, assistants and clerks, employed in the railway offices at Moncton, N.B., and the salary paid to each; also the names of officials formerly employed in said offices who have been retired on superannuation allowance, and the amount of retiring allowance being paid to each. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

251. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a return showing the names of all persons from whom lands have been purchased, the quantity of land so acquired, and the amount paid therefor, in connection with the Dartmouth and Dean's Post Office Branch of the Intercolonial Railway since the date of return numbered 128 made to Parliament at the last regular session thereof. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

260b. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government or any department of the Government, has ordered service shirts since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many service shirts have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these service shirts? Presented 10th April, 1915.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

267. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, documents, etc., between persons in the province of Nova Scotia and the Department of Trade and Commerce since 1st August last, with regard to Atlantic ocean freight rates on subsidized steamers or otherwise. Presented 10th April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

278. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount paid in salaries at that date for such service. 2. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office at the present date, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 3. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers on the 21st September, 1911, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 4. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers at the present date, and the annual amount of the salaries paid for such service. 5. The number of employees in the Inland Revenue Department for the district of Three Rivers on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount of salaries paid for such service. 6. The number of employees at the present date in the Inland Revenue Department for the district of Three Rivers, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 7. The number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries for the works on the St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, during the year 1911-12. 8. The number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid per year for the works on the St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, since 1911-12. 9. If the employees whose names follow, were dismissed on the 26th and 27th November, 1914, and the 4th and 5th January, 1915; Wildé Lavalée, Pierre Thicierge, Joseph Paquin, sr., Joseph Paquin, jr., Athanase Gélinas, clerks. 10. If so, at whose request, and for what reasons. 11. If those days were taken off the salaries of such employees. Presented 13th April, 1915.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

279. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the removal of the salmon retaining pond from Flat Lands to New Mills, N.B., and of all reports on the operations thereof, with a detailed statement of outlay and cost of removal, installation and operation. Presented 13th April, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

280. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, reports, petitions and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of the Government, relating to the granting of licenses to pack lobsters, and bearing date between 1st January, 1912, and 25th January, 1913. Presented 13th April, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

281. Report of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., commissioner appointed to investigate into all matters relating to, or connected with, the application for (although such application may not have been granted, or may still be pending) the sale, lease, grant, exchange, or other disposition by any means whatsoever, since the first day of July, 1896, of:—(a) Dominion Lands; (b) Timber and mineral lands and mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum, and gas lands and rights and irrigation tracts or lands, and the cutting of timber upon Government lands; (c) Water-power and rights; (d) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves: under authority or purporting to be under the authority of the Dominion Lands Acts, and Irrigation Act, or other statutes of the Parliament of Canada, and the acts or proceedings of any person or corporation in relation to the matters foresaid. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915. *Not printed.*

282. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Timber Berths 550½ and 528, Howard Douglas, R. E. A. Leech, D. J. McDonald, and others." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.....*Not printed.*

283. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "The Kananaskis Coal Company, Limited, Howard Douglas, George E. Hunter, Walter Garrett, and others." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.....*Not printed.*

284. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Blood Indian Reserve and Frank Pedley." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.....*Not printed.*

285. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Southern Alberta Land Company, Limited, and Grand Forks Cattle Company, J. D. McGregor, Arthur Hitchcock, and others." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.....*Not printed.*

286. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "The Bulletin Company, Limited, the Honourable Frank Oliver, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.....*Not printed.*

287. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Aylwin Irrigation Tract, E. A. Robert and J. D. McGregor." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915...*Not printed.*

288. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Timber Berths 1107 and 1108, W. H. Nolan, A. W. Fraser, and J. G. Turiff." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

289. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Grazing Ranch No. 2122, J. G. Turriff, A. J. Adamson, and J. D. McGregor." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915.. .. .. .

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914

VOLUME I.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1915

[No. 25—1915]

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. ROCHE,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, January 27, 1915.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I.

PAGE.

PART I.—DOMINION LANDS.

No. 1. Report of the Commissioner . . . 3
2. " Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies (H. G. Cuttle) . . 3
3. " " " " (J. W. Martin) . . 10
4. " Agent at Battleford . . . 12
5. " " Brandon . . . 13
6. " " Calgary . . . 14
7. " " Dauphin . . . 15
8. " " Edmonton . . . 17
9. " " Estevan . . . 20
10. " " Grande Prairie . . . 22
11. " " Grouard . . . 23
12. " " Humboldt . . . 25
13. " " Kamloops . . . 27
14. " " Lethbridge . . . 29
15. " " Maple Creek . . . 31
16. " " Medicine Hat . . . 34
17. " " Moosejaw . . . 36
18. " " New Westminster . . . 38
19. " " Prince Albert . . . 39
20. " " Red Deer . . . 41
21. " " Regina . . . 43
22. " " Saskatoon . . . 44
23. " " Swift Current . . . 45
24. " " Winnipeg . . . 46
25. " " Yorkton . . . 47
26. " Mining Lands and Yukon Branch . . . 48

YUKON TERRITORY.

26a. Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory . . . 62
26b. " Gold Commissioner . . . 65
26c. " Assistant Gold Commissioner . . . 70
26d. " Comptroller . . . 74
26e. " Crown Timber and Land Agent . . . 75
26f. " Director of Surveys . . . 77
27. " Timber and Grazing Lands Branch . . . 81
27a. " Chief Inspector of Dominion Crown Timber Offices . . . 86
27b. " Crown Timber Agent, Winnipeg . . . 91
27c. " " " Edmonton . . . 102

PAGE.

No. 27d. Report of the Crown Timber Agent, Calgary 115
27e. " " " Prince Albert 122
27f. " " " New Westminster 129
27g. " " " Kamloops 135
27h. " Inspector of Ranches, Calgary 139
27i. " " " Maple Creek 140
27j. " " " Dauphin 141
28. " Superintending Accountant 113
29. " School Lands Branch 156
30. " Land Patents Branch 164
31. " Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch 188
32. " Correspondence Registration Branch 192
33. " Correspondence Comparing and Mailing Branch 194
34. " Survey Records Branch 195

PART II.—IMMIGRATION.

Report of the Superintendent of Immigration 3
" Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration 82

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

No. 1. Report of the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner 83
2. " J. Obed Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration . . . 89
3. " Sidney W. Pugh, Agent at Usk, Mon 96
4. " A. F. Jury, Agent at Liverpool 97
5. " E. O'Kelly, Agent at Dublin 99
6. " John Webster, Agent at Belfast 100
7. " L. Burnett, Agent at York 102
8. " Jas. K. Millar, Agent at Glasgow 103
9. " G. G. Archibald, Agent at Aberdeen 105
10. " Thos. Hammond, Agent at Birmingham 107
11. " John Cardale, Agent at Exeter 109
12. " E. MacLeod, Agent at Carlisle 110
13. " F. O. Chapman, Agent at Peterborough 111
14. " D. Treau De Cœli, Agent at Antwerp 112
15. " Carl Krag, Agent at Copenhagen 113
16. " Paul Wiallard, Agent at Paris 114

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1. Report of the Inspector of United States Agencies and Press Agent . . . 115
2. " M. V. McInnes, Agent at Detroit 118
3. " J. N. Grieve, Agent at Spokane 120
4. " W. V. Bennett, Agent at Omaha 121
5. " Geo. A. Hall, Agent at Milwaukee 121
6. " Frank H. Hewitt, Agent at Des Moines 122
7. " W. S. Nethery, Agent at Columbus 124
8. " Max A. Bowlby, Agent at Boston 124
9. " Geo. A. Cook, Agent at Kansas City 125
10. " R. A. Garrett, Agent at St. Paul 126

PAGE.

No. 11. Report of J. S. Crawford, Agent at Syracuse. 127
12. " Benj. Davies, Agent at Great Falls. 128
13. " W. E. Black, Agent at Grand Forks. 129
14. " J. M. McLachlan, Agent at Watertown. 130
15. " C. J. Broughton, Agent at Chicago. 131
16. " F. A. Harrison, Agent at Harrisburg. 131
17. " Geo. W. Aird, Agent at Indianapolis. 133
18. " C. A. Laurier, Agent at Marquette. 134
19. " J. A. Laferriere, Agent at Manchester. 135
20. " J. B. Charbonneau, Jr., Agent at Biddeford. 136
21. " J. E. Laforce, Agent at Providence. 136
22. " J. B. Giroux, Colonization Agent. 137
23. " J. A. Normandeau, Colonization Agent. 138
24. " J. E. Robillard, Colonization Agent. 138
25. " J. B. L. Bourassa, Colonization Agent. 139
26. " M. F. Richard, Colonization Agent. 140

OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

No. 1. Report of the Commissioner of Immigration. 142
2. " Malcolm R. J. Reid, Agent at Vancouver. 144
3. " L. M. Fortier, Inspector of Agencies for the Maritime Provinces. 147
4. " Theo. Hamel, Colonization Agent, Quebec. 148
5. " J. F. B. McCready, Publicity Agent, Charlottetown. 150
6. " P. M. Fielding, Agent at Windsor, N.S. 155
7. " A. B. Wilmot, Agent at Fredericton. 156
8. " A. L. Pomeroy, Agent at Compton, Que. 158
9. " A. St. G. Hawkins, Colonization Agent. 158
10. " A. E. Graham, Colonization Agent. 159
11. " R. W. Sloan, Inspector of Employment Agents. 161
12. " G. A. Aylesworth, Inspector of Employment Agents. 162
13. " L. L. Kramer, Travelling Immigration Inspector. 163
14. " T. B. Willans, Travelling Immigration Inspector. 164
15. " M. B. Scarth, Travelling Immigration Inspector. 166
16. " D. H. Reynolds, Travelling Immigration Inspector. 168
17. " A. E. Humphries, Travelling Immigration Inspector. 169

MEDICAL INSPECTION SERVICE.

Report of the Chief Medical Officer. 170

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes. 182

PART III.—SURVEYS.

Report of the Surveyor General. 3
No. 1. Schedule of Surveyors Employed, and Work Executed. 37

PAGE.

No. 2. Schedule showing Miles Surveyed and Cost 49
3. Yukon Territory Surveys 50
4. Yukon Territory, Miscellaneous 51
5. Work executed in the Topographical Surveys Branch 52
6. List of New Editions of Sectional Maps issued 53
7. Work executed in Photographic Office 54
8. " Lithographic Office 55
9. List of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch 56
10. List of Dominion Land Surveyors in possession of Standard Measures . . 60

PART IV.—CHIEF ASTRONOMER.

NOTE.—This Part, comprising the Report of the Chief Astronomer and Appendices, will appear in monograph form only.

PART V.—DOMINION PARKS.

Report of Commissioner of Dominion Parks 3

APPENDICES.

No. 1. Report of Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks 11
2. " Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park 15
2a. " Curator of Banff Museum 27
2b. Visitors to the Park 35
2c. Alpine Club of Canada 43
3. Report of Superintendent of Yoho and Glacier Parks 45
4. " " " Buffalo Park 55
5. " " Elk Island Park 59
6. " " Waterton Lake Park 60
7. " " Jasper Park 62
8. " St. Lawrence Islands Park 69
Report Proposed Artistic Lay-out of Banff by Thomas H. Mawson 72
Meteorological Tables 85

VOLUME II.

PART VI.—FORESTRY.

Report of the Director 3

APPENDICES.

No. 1. Report of the Chief of the Tree-planting Division 25
2. " District Inspector of Forest Reserves for Manitoba 36
3. " District Inspector of Forest Reserves for Saskatchewan . 41
4. " District Inspector of Forest Reserves for Alberta 52
5. " District Inspector of Forest Reserves for British Columbia 72
6. " Inspector of Fire-ranging . . . . . .
7. " Superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada 105
8. Report on Wood Buffalo 108

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Forest Growth on Montagao River, Manitoba.
Brulé in Maligne Valley.
Muskeg Brulé (Sec. 4, Tp. 56, Rge. 20, west of the Second Meridian.)
Lookout Tower on Pines Forest Reserve (Saskatchewan).
Roblin (Manitoba) Steel Lookout Tower.
Baldy Mountain Lookout Tower, Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, Manitoba.
Leanchoil (British Columbia) Lookout Tower.
Permittee Burning Slash on Nisbet Forest Reserve (Saskatchewan).
Brush piled; Permittee Starting to Burn it. Nisbet Forest Reserve, Saskatchewan.
Old Slashing on Nisbet Forest Reserve (Saskatchewan). Cleaned up by Forestry Branch in Spring of 1914.
Cleared Right of Way, Canadian Northern Railway, Clearwater Forest, Alberta.
Reserve Speeder on Canadian Northern Railway, Clearwater Forest, Alberta.
Ranger's Cabin and Boat built at Lillooet Lake, British Columbia.
Interior Wilson Ranger Station Cabin, Clearwater Forest, Alberta.
Wilson Ranger Station Cabin (exterior), Clearwater Forest, Alberta.
Boundary Cache, Red Deer River, Bow River Forest, Alberta.
Bridge over Livingstone River, Crowsnest Forest, Alberta.
Coleman Ranager Station, Bow River Forest, Alberta.
Sheep-heads at Camp, Brazeau Forest, Alberta.
Horses and Cattle on Bow River Forest, Alberta.
Props and Lagging on the Brazeau Collieries Timber Sale, on the Brazeau Forest, Alberta.
Langley Canyon, Oregon Jack Creek, Hat creek Forest Reserve, British Columbia, showing Lowland Grazing.
Summit of Clear Mountains (British Columbia) above Timber-line, showing Highland Grazing (Hat Creek Forest Reserve).
View from Intersection of Main Drive and Approach to Residence, looking Northeast, at the Forest Nursery Station at Sutherland, Saskatchewan.
Forks of the Chaba, Brazeau Forest, Alberta.
Jack Pine Reproduction on a Burned Muskeg (Saskatchewan).
Poplar Slopes of the Fir River Valley, Saskatchewan.
Bull Pine and Grassland Type, Prospect Valley, British Columbia.
Western Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Bear Creek, British Columbia.

PART VII.—IRRIGATION.

Page.
Report of the Superintendent of Irrigation 3

APPENDICES.

Report of F. H. Peters, C.E., Commissioner of Irrigation 10
Schedules of bench-marks, established 1913 20
Schedules of Water Rights 22
Report of M. H. French, on the Eastern Division of the Cypress Hills District. 76
" H. R. Carscallen, on the Western Maple Creek District 81
" R. H. Goodchild, on the Calgary District 86

PAGE

Report of P. J. Jennings, on special inspections. 90
" Charles Chambers, on special inspections. 93
" F. R. Burfield, on special inspections. 95
" S. G. Porter, on large irrigation systems of Alberta. 96
" B. Russell, on Irrigation Surveys. 99
" T. M. Montague, on South Saskatchewan River Diversion Project. . 112
Report on boring operations; South Saskatchewan River Diversion Project. . . 131
Report of N. M. Sutherland, on Cypress Hills Reservoir Surveys. 132
Cost Data on Reservoir Water. 148
Report of V. Meek, on Oldman River Diversion Project. 151
" R. J. Burley, on work in connection with International Waterways Treaty. 163
" G. D. Walters, on Duty of Water Investigations. 165
Principles governing the design of irrigation systems, by S. G. Porter. 187

PART VIII.—WATER POWER.

Report of the Superintendent of Water Powers. 3

APPENDICES.

No. 2. Report of B. E. Norrish, Chief Draughtsman. 7
3. " P. Wilkinson, Accountant. 10
4. " A. M. Beale, Engineer. 15
5a. " J. T. Johnston, on Outside Field Work. 17
5b. " J. T. Johnston, on Winnipeg Power and Storage Investigations. 20
5c. " J. T. Johnston, General Guide for the Compilation of Water Power Reports. 48
6. " R. G. Swan, on British Columbia Hydrographic Survey. 57
7. " S. S. Scovil, on Manitoba Hydrographic Survey. 62
8. " M. C. Hendry, on Power Investigations in Alberta and Saskatchewan. 77
9a. " J. R. Freeman, on Construction of Coquitlam Dam. 89
9b. " A. M. Beale, on Construction of Coquitlam Dam, compiled from data supplied by R. S. Stronach. 93
10. " E. B. Patterson, on La Colle Falls Hydro-electric Development. 105
11. " H. K. Smith, on Kananaskis Power Development and the Canadian Water Power Exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, 1915. 110
12a. " T. H. Dunn, on Columbia Valley Reclamation. 124
12b. " T. H. Dunn, on Pasquia Reclamation Project. 131
13. " A. M. Beale, on Small Water Powers. 160

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

1913-14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 26, 1914.

The Honourable W. J. ROCHE,
Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the forty-first annual report of the Department of the Interior for the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1914. The work of the department, as is shown from the reports of the branches, has been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

The financial stringency which was noticeable during the previous year has continued, and consequently in some instances the advance over the records of the previous year has not materialized, although the results in the main would appear to be gratifying under the circumstances. The diminution in revenue, amounting to $1,744,000, is accounted for mainly by a reduction of $900,000 in respect of the head-tax on the Chinese, there being 1,800 fewer entries under this heading than in the previous year, and the revenue from School Lands, which shows a loss of $406,000, caused by the decision not to hold any general auction sale of school lands owing to the financial conditions. The number of homestead entries shows a decrease of 1,870, while 6,088 more patents were granted, and nearly 1,000,000 more acres of land were patented during the year. The Immigration report shows a diminution of some 17,000 compared with the high-water mark reached in the preceding year, the most noticeable decrease being in regard to the immigration from the United States, namely, a decrease of 31,500.

The figures from the United Kingdom indicate a falling-off of some 1½ per cent, but as a set-off against the loss in numbers it may be stated that the type of immigrant is of an exceptionally high standard, both from an industrial and moral point of view. The increase of 22,000 in the number of immigrants from the European continent would appear to be caused by the activity in railway construction in the earlier part of the year, which attracted a considerable number of unskilled labourers to the Dominion.

One of the outstanding features in the report of the department is the enormous activity in regard to prospecting operations for petroleum and natural gas, and while it is stated that oil in commercial quantity appears to have been discovered in one well only, more than 10,000 applications for leases of petroleum and natural gas rights were received. In the Lethbridge district, natural gas in quantity was discovered,

and has been distributed throughout the southern portion of the province of Alberta by means of pipe lines to the extent of some ten million cubic feet per day for light, heat, and power purposes.

Taken on the whole, the reports would make it appear that the outlook as regards the present situation and future prospects is decidedly good, and a relief from the financial depression is hoped and looked for.

DEATHS.

Head Office—

P. G. Keyes, Ex-Secretary of the Department, superannuated 1st December, 1912, died 27th May, 1913.

T. L. Kilmartin, Forestry Branch, drowned 27th July, 1913.

G. B. Taylor, Forestry Branch, died 11th August, 1913.

H. M. Blatchly, Geographer's Branch, died 22nd September, 1913.

Miss M. Perley-Martin, Survey Records, died 27th September, 1913.

John H. Brigly, Topographical Surveys, died 12th March, 1914.

James McCann, Immigration, died 27th March, 1914.

Outside Service—

Frank Cleaver, Timber Inspector, died 14th April, 1913.

S. P. A. Cartwright, Dominion Parks Branch, died 10th May, 1913.

G. Burnham, Water Power Branch, drowned 15th July, 1913.

A. E. W. Hanington, Water Power Branch, drowned 22nd August, 1913.

J. V. McMullen, Dominion Lands Office, Medicine Hat, died 17th October, 1913.

J. M. Bates, Boundary Survey Branch, drowned 22nd October, 1913.

George Patterson, Homestead Inspector, Dauphin, died 9th December, 1913.

W. H. Cottingham, Agent Dominion Lands, Red Deer, died 21st December, 1913.

J. R. Oliver, Dominion Lands Office, Saskatoon, died 30th January, 1914.

T. H. E. Magee, Homestead Inspector, Calgary, died 7th March, 1914.

STATEMENT showing Gross Cash Revenue Received from all sources during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914, compared with the Receipts for the previous Fiscal Year.

Source of Revenue.	Fiscal Year 1913-14.	Fiscal Year 1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands	3,313,259 65	3,647,457 61		334,197 96	
School Lands	1,215,822 37	1,621,508 11		405,685 74	
Ordnance Lands	5,805 98	60,607 80		54,801 82	
Seed Grain	176,736 89	171,342 87	5,394 02		
Casual Revenue	27,884 47	22,873 55	5,010 92		
Registration Fees, Yukon	966 50	1,241 25		274 75	
Fines and Forfeitures, N.W.T.	20 00	15 00	5 00		
Fines under Immigration Act	7,868 50	7,135 35	733 15		
Chinese Immigration Revenue	2,644,593 00	3,549,242 00		904,649 00	
Sales of Land, Special Acct	396,969 33	452,521 88		55,552 55	
	7,789,926 69	9,533,945 42	11,143 09	1,755,161 82	1,744,018 7

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914, as compared with the Receipts for the Previous Year (Net Cash Revenue).

Particulars.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	317,412 00	337,055 00		19,643 00	
Pre-emption fees	61,660 00	85,940 00		24,280 00	
Purchased homestead fees	7,840 00	10,920 00		3,080 00	
Improvements	187,052 46	168,901 42	18,148 04		
Pre-emption sales under Act, 1908	655,430 87	904,458 01		249,027 14	
Purchased homestead sales	397,652 77	433,300 93		35,648 16	
*General sales	226,139 87	293,196 82		67,056 95	
Map sales, Office fees, etc	16,056 07	14,483 91	1,572 16		
Rentals of lands	8,735 98	7,865 66	870 32		
Survey fees	25,138 39	3,963 35	21,175 04		
Timber dues	378,365 33	463,738 75		85,373 42	
Grazing lands	81,926 15	79,412 76	5,513 39		
Coal lands	362,228 99	480,456 89		118,227 90	
Hay permits	8,512 23	8,489 02	23 21		
Mining fees	74,710 20	72,297 17	2,413 03		
Hydraulic leases	2,490 65	2,688 50		197 85	
Dredging leases	1,226 26	2,123 25		896 99	
Export tax on gold	132,537 69	125,460 52	7,077 17		
Free certificates for export of gold	121 00	115 00	6 00		
Stone quarries	13,405 79	17,276 77		3,870 98	
Irrigation fees	744 00	862 00		118 00	
Rent of Water Power	771 64	703 48	68 16		
Irrigation sales	24,364 03	19,536 11	4,827 92		
Fees *re* Board of Examiners, D.L.S	1,350 00	1,040 00	310 00		
Patent and interchange fees	562 00	460 00	102 00		
Suspense Account	5 408 72	2,791 20	2,617 52		
Interim receipt account, Yukon	261 30	602 50		341 20	
Sand, stone and gravel	5,858 69	8,255 13		2,396 74	
Petroleum	261,178 13	60,063 73	201,114 40		
Rocky Mountains Park	45,156 35	34,173 98	10,982 37		
Jasper Park	2,711 17	2,197 01	514 16		
Yoho Park	717 91	892 98		175 07	
Waterton Lakes Park	154 50	176 25		21 75	
Buffalo Park		7 00		7 00	
Elk Island Park	60 40	1 50	58 90		
Forestry branch, trees, etc	1,713 85	903 77	810 08		
Miscellaneous	601 26	2,643 94		2,039 68	
	3,313,259 65	3,647,457 61	278,203 87	612,401 83	334,197 96
Refunds	277,229 33	245,430 98	31,798 35		
	3,036,030 32	3,402,026 63	246,405 52	612,401 83	365,996 31

*In addition to $226,139.87, on account of General Sales, the department received $396,969.33 from sales of Railway Lands, which sum, as provided for by Orders in Council, has been credited to Special Accounts in the books of the Finance Department.

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1914.

Fiscal Year.	Homesteads Fees.	Pre-emption Fees.	Improvements	Sales.		Map Sales, Office and Registration Fees, etc.	Dominion Lands Surveyors Examination Fees.	Rentals Survey Fees, Miscellaneous, including, Trust Account.	Purchased, Homestead, Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees.	Timber Dues.
				Cash.	Scrip.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872-73	6,960 00			19,170 20						109 25
1873-74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50		2,710 55
1874-75	11,510 00			13,666 90		129 00				2,335 25
1875-76	4,680 00			3,478 91	320 00					387 00
1876-77	2,250 00			1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	50 00	320 00
1877-78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00
1878-79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00
1879-80	41,255 00	10,241 43		15,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46
1880-81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58		32,028 34
1881-82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,210,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 11
1882-83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,111 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 16
1883-84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10
1884-85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	15,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,471 99
1885-86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31
1886-87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 30	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74
1887-88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	26,592 41	12,078 53	94,964 55
1888-89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00
1889-90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 17	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	20,232 50	81,642 95
1890-91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	14,712 50	102,902 71
1891-92	46,994 00		6,472 31	108,901 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	23,104 50	106,461 35
1892-93	37,689 74		7,113 50	93,671 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,014 00	105,865 24
1893-94	26,462 26		3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11	40 00	13,157 09	11,097 00	81,290 51
1894-95	29,664 88		3,567 90	37,293 71	23,269 62	695 99		6,271 77	6,566 90	74,079 20
1895-96	18,278 00		3,163 15	46,373 98	46,929 65	610 78	50 00	21,679 31	6,810 50	61,923 47
1896-97	21,179 00		3,737 01	49,335 53	16,929 38	795 05	70 00	19,421 98	8,527 50	68,992 82
1897-98	34,780 60		5,649 63	80,178 64	28,918 14	1,987 40	10 00	21,242 66	10,042 00	119,313 78
1898-99	58,235 00		4,297 62	116,598 35	21,307 58	1,262 05	20 00	75,085 95	13,549 50	155,360 63
1899-1900	72,690 00		4,835 81	103,247 58	88,756 22	1,258 85	190 00	38,072 54	14,937 00	126,345 82
1900-1901	79,910 00		5,213 32	40,360 93	326,270 03	3,874 14	165 00	70,970 54	12,722 00	209,399 32
1901-1902	144,425 00		8,181 46	66,950 21	169,767 13	5,792 96	370 00	71,997 30	663 00	207,790 90
1902-1903	320,409 65		11,829 08	155,507 59	158,152 66	5,901 96	365 00	125,158 53	595 00	470,916 93
1903-1904	255,772 36		15,119 17	196,750 15	188,421 22	5,549 13	463 50	81,550 46	1,081 00	397,341 33
1904-1905	304,806 25		21,571 25	154,128 04	19,614 59	4,879 13	906 50	144,924 31	1,205 00	266,951 46
1905-1906	417,831 25		31,795 19	442,588 69	7,651 57	6,042 34	471 00	141,948 55	976 25	292,681 53
1906-1907 (nine months)	215,449 55		39,763 63	194,117 12	11,349 89	5,449 06	420 00	69,536 31	1,089 51	379,176 32

1907-1908	301,693 73		71,139 17	656,303 03	92,311 24	7,727 20	690 00	148,914 00	1,283 30	173,608 94
1908-1909	389,039 00	131,550 15	70,928 80	951,442 28	29,136 27	4,296 35	1,049 00	75,599 96	9,946 50	293,887 52
1909-1910	415,232 00	174,250 00	105,491 07	1,239,037 33	9,973 84	9,135 49	1,557 10	100,257 89	14,928 30	378,010 70
1910-1911	445,145 00	156,485 00	143,227 13	1,193,736 04	1,437 81	8,730 01	1,310 00	42,111 32	20,142 85	387,054 96
1911-1912	391,03 12	102,070 00	184,825 92	1,067,182 85	3,256 99	11,239 14	1,400 00	44,167 03	14,745 50	406,668 61
1912-1913	332,057 00	85,910 00	168,004 12	1,050,491 87	6,157 27	14,483 91	1,000 00	17,866 65	11,489 00	463,738 75
1913-1914	317,412 00	61,660 00	187,032 16	1,279,923 51	240 00	16,056 67	1,350 00	40,148 65	8,002 00	378,365 33
Total.....	3,186,848 89	928,636 16	1,139,035 12	14,119,792 54	3,820,188 90	142,910 53	17,676 10	1,622,522 53	302,057 19	6,827,448 22

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Fiscal Year.	Grazing Lands.		Hay, Coal, Mining, Stone Quarries, Export Tax on Gold, etc.		Canadian National Parks.	Colonization Lands.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Cash.	Scrip, etc.	Cash.	Scrip.		Cash.	Scrip.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872-73								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873-74								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874-75								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875-76								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876-77								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877-78								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878-79								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879-80								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880-81								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881-82	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,865,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882-83	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 61		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883-84	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884-85	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885-86	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886-87	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887-88	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 80	2,951 58		10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888-89	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55		2,528 73		16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889-90	1,305 57	9,021 63	9,242 08		1,094 37			462,536 26	8,209 74	454,326 52
1890-91	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00	2,397 35	5 28	4,460 50	460,990 76	7,195 27	453,795 49
1891-92	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85		3,618 45			452,151 08	15,291 39	436,859 69
1892-93	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13		4,983 23			392,321 13	18,314 97	374,009 46
1893-94	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15		2,523 92			250,069 12	4,544 01	245,525 11
1894-95	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,229 54		2,321 87			202,983 10	4,365 99	198,617 11
1895-96	7,071 86	6,255 90	5,813 51		2,734 82			227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14
1896-97	4,715 01	2,500 00	8,518 18		2,132 11			206,853 57	15,010 54	191,843 03
1897-98	4,728 58	510 39	699,334 76		3,015 65			1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08
1898-99	5,245 88		1,130,371 60		2,994 16			1,584,328 32	32,296 39	1,552,031 93
1899-1900	8,382 86	4,083 30	1,038,195 42	20 00	2,727 60			1,503,743 00	23,062 28	1,480,680 72
1900-1901	4,726 28	14,671 99	1,101,808 33	20 00	4,047 31			1,874,159 09	18,368 85	1,855,790 24
1901-1902	7,292 46	8,409 27	737,878 43		*2,861 13			1,432,679 25	27,165 55	1,405,513 70
1902-1903	13,913 33	15,041 33	607,722 05		*5,063 69			1,890,886 83	21,519 84	1,869,366 99
1903-1904	19,790 27	15,202 15	495,579 18		*9,198 48			1,681,824 70	36,721 75	1,645,102 95
1904-1905	36,145 32	5,237 36	364,923 59		*14,059 55			1,339,382 35	25,786 90	1,313,595 45
1905-1906	51,583 89	80 00	296,769 19		18,883 83			1,709,315 28	33,418 36	1,675,896 92
1906-1907 (nine months)	43,711 91	400 00	213,852 59		*15,887 42			1,490,503 31	35,117 18	1,455,385 83
1907-1908*	43,211 78	4,048 01	266,115 31		27,232 87			2,094,579 17	115,080 04	1,979,499 13
1908-1909	53,312 79	3,257 84	252,972 17		31,321 20			2,277,678 09	102,163 78	2,175,214 31

1909–1910	97,434 29	5,081 47	466,154 29		43,264 36			3,022,446 13	121,431 15	2,901,014 98
1910–1911	60,702 80	2,336 00	774,569 97		69,054 59			3,306,973 41	199,589 47	3,107,383 94
1911–1912	69,519 41	1,920 00	729,310 42		56,497 74			3,478,036 73	197,941 35	3,280,095 38
1912–1913	79,112 76		779,695 53	1,587 32	37,148 72			3,665,202 20	256,105 26	3,409,096 94
1913–1914	81,926 15	320 00	889,863 15		48,800 33			3,813,819 65	277,309 33	3,536,510 32
Total	796,909 08	211,715 92	10,906,289 11	1,947 32	419,765 06	857,161 08	30,460 59	47,362,655 25	1,742,982 45	45,619,672 80

* Including scrip.

STATEMENT showing Yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources from July 1, 1894, to March 31, 1914.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Seed Grain.	Ordnance Lands.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Registration Fees.	Casual Revenue.	Chinese Immigration Revenue.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1894-1895	171,085 48	47,665 10	2,752 56	22,645 97	693 85	9,811 77	875 36		255,530 09
1895-1896	171,509 38	56,584 32	8,748 05	17,550 28	502 00	8,737 87	1,920 66		268,552 56
1896-1897	187,424 19	24,292 13	9,887 13	9,831 27	1,316 00	8,997 24	2,683 05		244,431 31
1897-1898	980,313 10	52,410 82	12,351 71	22,537 17	529 06	14,263 50	260 92		1,082,666 28
1898-1899	1,563,020 74	11,249 77	12,388 69	12,349 65	2,801 03	19,220 73	2,620 91		1,653,651 52
1899-1900	1,410,883 48	220,874 78	15,271 84	11,043 53	1,452 92	21,751 90	3,664 00		1,684,942 45
1900-1901	1,533,197 07	48,049 83	15,711 63	14,604 47	1,977 96	33,979 77	1,587 57		1,649,108 30
1901-1902	1,254,333 56	193,410 75	20,293 06	16,967 36	1,955 61	50,854 99	3,900 62		1,541,715 95
1902-1903	1,716,597 20	392,206 93	28,789 97	17,612 79	5,220 88	81,404 18	2,230 26		2,244,062 21
1903-1904	1,478,106 33	233,769 62	26,122 30	30,491 34	5,911 92	109,233 73	3,402 94		1,887,041 18
	10,469,470 53	1,310,514 35	152,316 94	175,636 83	22,361 23	358,255 68	23,146 29		12,511,701 85
1904-1905	1,314,485 40	332,914 48	16,471 34	10,346 90	10,018 49	123,082 86	4,258 14		1,811,577 61
1905-1906	1,701,580 71	608,950 79	12,577 29	10,893 17	3,304 77	180,310 73	8,496 09		2,526,123 55
1906-1907 (9 months)	1,478,749 51	724,353 78	10,850 06	6,663 90	21 00	46,124 20	11,785 81		2,278,548 21
1907-1908	1,998,219 92	708,045 83	12,899 81	8,674 95	1,650 00	2,256 65	20,069 03		2,751,816 22
1908-1909	2,254,283 98	687,422 74	53,590 86	205,749 96	281 00	1,352 13	26,224 29		3,228,904 96
1909-1910	3,007,390 82	1,292,259 95	175,152 72	189,902 48	211 00	1,471 49	42,625 96		4,709,014 42
1910-1911	3,302,279 57	1,614,733 93	153,351 14	6,009 31	4,052 22	1,378 19	11,336 06		5,093,140 15
1911-1912	3,973,259 74	1,594,533 96	119,634 13	11,566 46	10,510 48	1,066 05	32,824 65	971,339 00	6,714,734 47
1912-1913	3,647,457 61	1,621,508 11	171,342 87	60,607 80	7,150 35	1,241 25	22,873 55	3,549,242 00	9,081,423 54
1913-1914	3,313,259 65	1,215,822 37	176,736 89	5,805 98	7,888 50	966 50	27,884 17	2,644,593 00	7,392,957 36
	25,990,966 91	10,400,555 89	902,607 14	516,220 91	15,087 81	359,250 05	208,378 05	7,165,174 00	45,588,240 79
Increases	15,521,496 38	9,090,041 54	750,290 20	340,584 11	22,726 58	994 37	185,231 76	7,165,174 00	33,076,538 94

STATEMENT of Revenue Collected within the Canadian National Parks for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914, as Compared with Revenue for Previous Year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
	1913-14.	1912-13			
Banff Park.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rent	9,113 63	9,376 26		262 63	
Timber Dues	3,555 89	1,945 28	1,610 61		
Water Rates (Sulphur)	852 20	1,457 00		604 80	
Cold Water Rates	5,730 32	3,687 47	2,042 85		
Sewer Rates	1,387 13	1,286 16	100 97		
Transfer Fees	140 00	138 00	2 00		
Cave and Basin Bathing tickets	6,125 25	1,708 00	1,417 25		
Quarry Permits		2 25		2 25	
Livery Licenses	1,064 00	598 75	165 25		
Pool, Billiard and Bowling Licenses	280 00	259 25	20 75		
Boat Licenses	153 00	144 50	8 50		
Butcher Licenses	60 00	20 00	40 00		
Coal Lands		1,164 80		1,164 80	
Grazing Lands	277 63	368 86		91 23	
Hot Springs bathing tickets	5,873 35	5,605 00	268 35		
Telephone rent	2,072 90	1,800 71	272 19		
Fines	366 00	424 00		58 00	
Peddlers' Licenses	164 00	62 00	102 00		
Camping Permits	79 00	55 00	24 00		
Guides' Licenses	75 00	50 00	25 00		
Sales of Town Lots	6,182 80		6,182 80		
Cemetery Lots	69 00	66 00	3 00		
Tea Room Licenses	220 00	110 00	110 00		
Hay Dues	7 75		7 75		
Sand	27 50	8 00	19 50		
Rent of Water Power	300 00		300 00		
Miscellaneous	980 00	836 69	143 31		
	45,156 35	34,173 98	13,166 08	2,183 71	
Jasper Park.					
Timber Dues	1,516 67	874 41	642 26		
Rent	423 00	165 00	258 00		
Building Permits		25 00		25 00	
Boat Licenses and Ferry Fees	31 25	815 00		783 75	
Hay Dues	17 00	15 25	1 75		
Store Licenses		55 00		55 00	
Peddlers' Licenses	23 00	4 00	19 00		
Butcher Licenses		10 00		10 00	
Restaurant Licenses	20 00		20 00		
Grazing	15 00		15 00		
Guides' Licenses	45 00	20 00	25 00		
Drivers' and Livery Licenses	115 00	40 00	75 00		
Camping Permits	10 00	5 00	5 00		
Pool, Billiard and Bowling Licenses	110 00	103 35	6 65		
Fines	285 00		285 00		
Miscellaneous	100 25	65 00	35 25		
	2,711 17	2,197 01	1,387 91	873 75	
Yoho Park.					
Timber Dues	9 50	83 00		73 50	
Rentals	687 91	783 98		96 07	
Transfer Fees	10 50	20 00		9 50	
Guides' Licenses		6 00		6 00	
Miscellaneous	10 00		10 00		
	717 91	892 98	10 00	185 07	

STATEMENT of Revenue collected within the Canadian National Parks, etc.—*Con.*

Particulars.	Fiscal Year. 1913-14.	Fiscal Year. 1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
Waterton Lakes Park.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rent	97 50	130 00		32 50	
Camping Permits	47 00	30 00	17 00		
Timber Dues		6 25		6 25	
Restaurant Licenses	10 00	10 00			
Elk Island Park.	154 50	176 25	17 00	38 75	
Timber Dues	8 40	1 50	6 90		
Camping Permits	7 00		7 00		
Coal Royalty and Fees	45 00		45 00		
Buffalo Park.	60 40	1 50	58 90		
Miscellaneous		7 00		7 00	
Total	48,800 33	37,448 72	14,639 89	3,288 28	11,351 61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Homestead Entries and Sales made during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1913, and March 31, 1914, respectively.

	Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913.		Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.	
	No. of Entries.	No. of Acres.	No. of Entries.	No. of Acres.
Homesteads	33,699	5,391,840	31,829	5,092,640
Sales	855	47,535	782	43,007

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries reported in each year since 1874.

Departmental Year Ended	No. of Entries.	Departmental Year Ended	No. of Entries.
October 31, 1874	2,394	Dec. 31, 1895	499
" 31, 1875	1,857	" 31, 1896	347
" 31, 1876	2,384	" 31, 1897	845
" 31, 1877	4,848	" 31, 1898	1,788
" 31, 1878	6,689	" 31, 1899	4,068
" 31, 1879	7,426	June 30, 1900	2,074
" 31, 1880	8,167	" 30, 1901	2,753
" 31, 1881	14,673	" 30, 1902	7,483
" 31, 1882	31,383	" 30, 1903	6,063
" 31, 1883	26,073	" 30, 1904	3,753
" 31, 1884	30,819	" 30, 1905	1,858
" 31, 1885	41,863	" 30, 1906	2,657
" 31, 1886	21,647	Nine months ended March 31, 1907	2,036
" 31, 1887	30,424	Year ended March 31, 1908	2,655
" 31, 1888	39,081	" " 31, 1909	4,416
" 31, 1889	41,568	" " 31, 1910	2,955
" 31, 1890	44,479	" " 31, 1911	3,523
" 31, 1891	39,151	" " 31, 1912	4,840
" 31, 1892	33,699	" " 31, 1913	4,067
" 31, 1893	31,829	" " 31, 1914	3,209
" 31, 1894	1,376		

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1913 and 1914, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several Agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries 1913.	No. of Entries 1914.
Canadians from Ontario	2,223	2,996
" " Quebec	790	883
" " Nova Scotia	143	258
" " New Brunswick	101	182
" " Prince Edward Island	55	105
" " Manitoba	853	889
" " Saskatchewan	2,323	709
" " Alberta	906	551
" " British Columbia	57	104
Persons who had previous entry	3,669	4,411
Newfoundlanders	7	6
Canadians returned from the United States	180	121
Americans	8,895	7,172
English	4,452	3,894
Scotch	836	966
Irish	307	400
French	344	343
Belgians	163	143
Swiss	86	91
Italians	61	96
Roumanians	88	82
Syrians	51	29
Germans	772	887
Austro-Hungarians	2,280	2,516
Hollanders	129	143
Danes (other than Icelanders)	203	245
Icelanders	57	50
Swedes	939	842
Norwegians	1,148	1,062
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	1,462	1,586
Turks	7	5
Hindoos	5	4
Chinese	12	5
Japanese	9	3
Hawaiians	1	1
Australians	24	13
New Zealanders	5	6
Cubans	1	.....
Brazilians	3	.....
West Indies	.....	3
Jamaicans	2	.....
South Americans	1	1
Chilians	3	.....
Macedonians	2	.....
Arabians	4	1
Algerians	1	3
Bulgarians	22	7
Armenians	1	.....
Greeks	3	2
Montenegrins	1	.....
South Africans	4	3
Spanish	1	.....
Jews	1	6
Servians	4	4
Egyptians	2	.....
Total	33,699	31,829
Number of souls	82,069	74,246

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1913 and 1914, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	No. of Entries, 1913.	No. of Entries, 1914.
Alabama	7	11
Alaska	3	2
Arizona	1	
Arkansas	13	10
California	40	67
Carolina, North	13	32
Carolina, South		14
Colorado	41	36
Columbia, District of		
Connecticut	16	17
Dakota, North	3,100	1,180
Dakota, South	890	450
Delaware	2	1
Florida	2	1
Georgia	6	5
Idaho	74	45
Illinois	311	411
Indiana	145	174
Indian Territory		
Iowa	367	560
Kansas	150	173
Kentucky	42	51
Louisiana	4	10
Maine	54	44
Maryland	7	19
Massachusetts	102	103
Michigan	378	429
Minnesota	1,405	1,159
Mississippi	3	2
Missouri	133	207
Montana	147	136
Nebraska	187	236
Nevada		3
New Hampshire	16	18
New Jersey	21	13
New Mexico	3	6
New York	155	227
Ohio	155	192
Oklahoma	65	64
Oregon	81	85
Pennsylvania	109	133
Rhode Island	12	17
Tennessee	19	24
Texas	48	47
Utah	25	13
Vermont	22	18
Virginia	18	41
Virginia, West		17
Washington	277	282
Wisconsin	397	492
Wyoming	26	16
Total	9,075	7,293

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior for Dominion Lands since 1873, and the number of acres patented.

Period.	No. of Patents issued.	Acreage.
1873, May to 31st December	420	67,200
1874, 1st January to 31st December	577	92,320
1875, 1st January to 31st October	464	74,240
1876, Year ended 31st October	318	50,880
1877, " " "	2,437	478,840
1878, " " "	2,357	462,880
1879, " " "	2,663	426,080
1880, " " "	1,084	173,440
1881, " " "	1,885	400,862
1882, " " "	2,197	506,785
1883, " " "	4,341	831,341
1884, " " "	3,896	909,604
1885, " " "	3,533	898,464
1886, " "	4,570	942,055
1887, " " "	4,599	1,071,364
1888, " " "	3,275	647,644
1889, " " "	3,282	661,636
1890, " " "	3,273	626,019
1891, " "	2,449	411,073
1892, " " "	2,955	549,257
1893, " "	2,936	502,701
1894, " " "	2,553	420,238
1894, November and December	413	66,102
1895, Year ended 31st December	2,118	348,964
1896, " " "	2,665	531,861
1897, " " "	2,972	499,859
1898, " " "	3,037	646,671
1899, " " "	3,904	714,748
1st January 1900, to 30th June,		
1901, Year ended 30th June	6,461	6,846,857
1902, " " "	8,768	4,711,104
1903, " " "	7,349	3,266,388
1904, " " "	6,890	2,982,579
1905, " " "	8,798	6,197,354
1906, " " "	12,370	4,181,345
1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907	10,596	2,361,330
1908, Year ended 31st March	18,690	6,138,977
1909, " " "	22,431	4,215,326
1910, " " "	22,854	3,662,259
1911, " " "	21,754	3,710,288
1912, " " "	19,354	3,155,388
1913, " " "	24,965	4,209,388
1914, " " "	31,053	5,192,141
	295,476	75,154,253

STATEMENTS showing number of Homestead Entries granted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for Fiscal Year 1913-14, as compared with Fiscal Year 1912-13.

MANITOBA.

Agency.	1913 14.	1912 13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total 1913 14.	Total 1912 13.	Increase 1913 14.	Decrease 1912 13.
Brandon	43	27	16					
Dauphin	799	748	51					
Winnipeg	2,344	2,051	393					
Total	3,186	2,826	360		3,186	2,826	360	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Battleford	1,650	1,938		288				
Estevan	218	746		528				
Humboldt	930	1,230		300				
Maple Creek	2,775	200	2,575					
Medicine Hat		1,469		1,469				
Moosejaw	2,000	3,271		1,271				
Prince Albert	2,189	2,139	50					
Regina	232	349		117				
Saskatoon	1,288	1,985		697				
Swift Current	2,041	3,261		1,220				
Weyburn	409		409					
Yorkton	772	968		196				
Total	14,504	17,556	3,034	6,086	14,504	17,556		3,052

ALBERTA.

Calgary	1,755	2,813		1,058				
Edmonton	5,745	5,495	250					
Grande Prairie	818	673	145					
Lethbridge	388	616		228				
Medicine Hat	1,158	1,469		311				
Peace River	1,226	555	671					
Red Dear	1,118	1,321		203				
Total	12,208	12,942	1,066	1,800	12,208	12,942		734

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kamloops	1,402	357	1,045					
New Westminster	529	18	511					
Total	1,931	375	1,556		1,931	375	1,556	
Grand total for fiscal year 1913-14					31,829			
" " 1912-13						33,699		
Net decrease for fiscal year 1913-14								1,870

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment.

Departmental Year ended October 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874	3,482	4,120	7,632
1875	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880	8,222	9,910	18,162
1881	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895	49,991	45,898	95,889
1896	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898	88,913	87,845	176,758
1899	95,023	91,876	186,899
1900	121,219	133,177	254,396
1901	144,978	136,348	281,326
1902	167,200	185,548	352,748
1903 (From June 30, 1902, to July 1, 1903)	185,582	223,463	409,045
1904 (From June 30, 1903, to July 1, 1904)	222,316	274,675	496,991
1905 (From June 30, 1904, to July 1, 1905)	245,470	302,723	548,193
1906 (From June 30, 1905, to July 1, 1906)	407,794	529,465	937,259
1907 (From June 30, 1906, to April 1, 1907)	372,231	620,968	993,199
1908 (From March 31, 1907, to April 1, 1908)	543,647	1,106,772	1,650,419
1909 (From March 31, 1908, to April 1, 1909)	721,217	1,114,380	1,835,597
1910 (From March 31, 1909, to April 1, 1910)	935,217	1,174,546	2,109,763
1911 (From March 31, 1910, to April 1, 1911)	1,027,933	1,280,697	2,308,630
1912 (From March 31, 1911, to April 1, 1912)	1,224,316	1,304,904	2,529,220
1913 (From March 31, 1912, to April 1, 1913)	1,292,188	1,438,912	2,731,100
1914 (From March 31, 1913, to April 1, 1914)	1,189,377	1,304,075	2,493,452

The number of registered letters during the departmental year ending March 31, 1914, was: received, 26,713; sent, 33,162.

STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government

Year.	Hudson's Bay Company		Canadian Pacific Railway Company		Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company.		Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount
		$		$		$		$
1893.			93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603	
1894.	7,526	48,225	13,155	131,628	6,312	28,603	640	
1895.	4,431	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391	
1896.	9,299	52,419	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286	
1897.	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	234,644	2,524	
1898.	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,531	
1899.	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,049	199,458	61,030	178,517
(Fiscal Year) 1900.	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932	53,974
(Fiscal Year) 1901.	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266	74,810
(Fiscal Year) 1902.	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,140,500	206,411	713,365	39,835	147,365
(Fiscal Year) 1903.	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900	1,476,900
(Fiscal Year) 1904.	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303		
(Fiscal Year) 1905.	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936		
(Fiscal Year) 1906.	236,191	1,863,375	1,012,322	6,015,060	83,418	360,889		
(9 months to March 31, 1907)	69,158	742,221	851,043	4,817,632	3,051	22,645	1,353	16,789
(Fiscal Year) 1908.	21,184	267,215	81,060	727,367	31,982	153,007	5,621	68,869
(Fiscal Year) 1909.	25,449	288,836	29,331	383,390	10,396	84,845	37,662	380,371
(Fiscal Year) 1910.	104,382	1,297,454	655,585	10,473,425	14,501	126,970	106,000	964,600
(Fiscal Year) 1911.	267,038	3,747,768	715,095	10,372,661	20,313	284,859	113,533	1,237,204
(Fiscal Year) 1912.	42,554	808,943	855,280	12,420,488	18,932	117,497	35,213	495,116
(Fiscal Year) 1913.	53,581	1,128,806	447,158	6,348,352	2,768	48,639	15,695	255,399
(Fiscal Year) 1914.	26,292	572,837	265,962	4,242,089	7,626	91,948	1,629	21,546
Totals.	2,033,449	17,329,587	11,420,141	79,303,349	1,228,535	4,761,039	1,352,347	5,371,460

Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.		Canadian Northern Railway Company.		Great Northwest Central Railway Company.		Totals.		Average per Acre.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount	
	$		$		$		$	$ cts.
11,260						120,211	352,847	2 93
11,035						68,668	207,856	3 02
46,815						114,713	222,189	1 94
10,553						108,016	361,338	3 34
9,436						222,225	719,016	3 23
15,481						448,623	1,431,774	3 18
24,738	53,335					462,494	1,520,792	3 28
46,653	128,256					648,379	2,125,146	3 27
116,719	352,037					621,027	2,088,269	3 36
523,494	1,033,396					2,201,795	7,746,958	3 56
231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757	3 46
129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,081	1,267,187	5,564,240	4 39
109,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	163,564	990,005	5,046,572	5 09
85,784	480,063	204,966	1,014,351	20,003	137,593	1,642,684	9,871,241	6 01
59,515	346,064	289,576	1,711,109	4,023	41,470	1,277,759	7,697,930	6 02
8,666	75,644	196,946	1,746,504	1,294	13,855	346,693	3,052,461	8 80
6,370	66,508			165	7,935	109,373	1,211,885	11 08
18,323	182,926	285,428	2,783,010	571	6,863	1,184,790	15,835,228	13 36
11,820	116,231	277,414	3,336,797	1,438	27,417	1,406,651	19,122,937	13 59
10,853	154,424	365,926	4,216,578	632	11,373	1,329,390	18,224,419	13 70
4,155	44,212	182,491	2,009,642	1,601	32,105	707,149	9,867,155	13 95
19,575	160,129	182,491	2,009,642			501,575	7,398,191	14 75
1,131,183	5,479,230	2,465,150	20,994,180	217,613	1,081,656	20,008,418	134,320,501	6 601

THE LAND SITUATION of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, corrected to January 1, 1914. Total area, in acres.

Province.	Land.	Water.	Total.
Manitoba	143,570,698	17,601,600	161,172,298
Saskatchewan	152,340,320	8,747,680	161,088,000
Alberta	158,878,660	4,503,740	163,382,400
Totals	454,789,678	30,853,020	485,642,698

SURVEYED AREA, in acres.

Province.	Land.	Water.	Total.
Manitoba	29,843,451	3,585,200	33,428,651
Saskatchewan	73,359,863	1,857,060	75,216,863
Alberta	78,467,514	1,960,900	80,428,414
Totals	181,670,828	7,403,100	189,073,928

Disposition of the Surveyed Area.—The two following statements, 'Area available for cultivation' and 'Area not available for cultivation,' taken together, show the disposition of the surveyed area.

AREA AVAILABLE for Cultivation.

—	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under Homesteads (including Military homesteads)	7,400,000	26,000,000	16,700,000	50,100,000
Area under Pre-emptions and Purchased Homesteads		5,400,000	3,000,000	8,400,000
Area under North West Half-breed scrip, sales, and special grants	4,227,500	2,245,000	1,174,600	7,647,100
Area granted to railway companies	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,120,014	31,864,074
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company	1,402,800	3,179,000	2,198,100	6,779,900
Area of School Land endowment	1,493,500	3,917,600	3,205,800	8,616,900
Area sold under irrigation system		72,500	979,600	1,052,100
Area of Manitoba swamp lands disposed of by the province	848,154			848,154
Area of parish and river lots	487,600	82,200	117,800	687,600
Area of Indian reserves	411,300	1,171,900	1,327,500	2,910,700
Area of Indian reserves surrendered	82,500	307,700	274,400	664,600
Area now available for entry	4,100,000	9,100,000	12,500,000	25,700,000
Totals	24,020,351	66,652,963	54,597,814	145,271,128

AREA NOT AVAILABLE for Cultivation.

	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under timber licenses (excluding 2,855,000 ac. outside surveyed area)	256,000	385,000	416,000	1,057,000
Area under grazing leases	800	1,700,000	2,176,000	3,976,800
Area reserved for forestry and other purposes	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	5,500,000
Area of forest reserves and parks	2,629,400	1,170,800	18,626,300	22,426,500
Area of road allowances	936,900	1,451,100	1,151,400	3,539,100
Area of watered covered lands (surveyed area)	3,585,200	1,857,000	1,960,900	7,403,100
	9,408,300	8,563,900	25,830,600	43,802,800

UNSURVEYED AREA, IN ACRES.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total.
Manitoba	113,727,247	14,016,400	127,743,647
Saskatchewan	78,980,457	6,890,680	85,871,137
Alberta	80,411,146	2,542,840	82,953,986
Totals	273,118,850	23,449,920	296,568,770

A large proportion of the unsurveyed area has not yet been explored except in a very partial way, and the area suitable for agriculture cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

AREA of Field Crops, 1913, for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

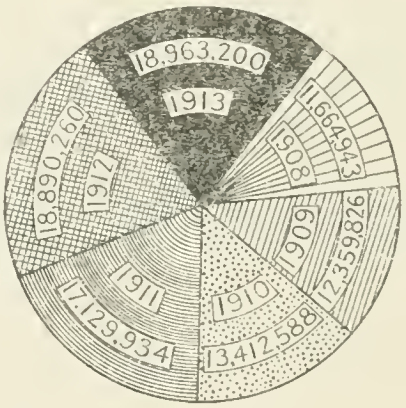
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under wheat	2,804,000	5,720,000	1,512,000	10,036,000
Area under oats	1,398,000	2,755,000	1,639,000	5,792,000
Area under barley	496,000	332,090	197,000	1,025,000
Area under flax	54,000	1,386,000	105,000	1,545,000
Area under other products	213,500	114,600	237,100	565,200
Total area under crop	4,965,500	10,307,600	3,690,100	18,963,200

STATEMENT showing Area under Field Crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1908-13, in Acres.

Provinces.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Manitoba	5,116,000	5,061,503	4,591,784	5,134,087	4,971,400	4,965,500
Saskatchewan	3,552,643	5,814,923	6,817,841	8,644,102	10,515,800	10,307,600
Alberta	1,996,300	1,483,400	1,999,963	3,351,745	3,603,060	3,690,100
Totals	11,664,943	12,359,826	13,412,588	17,129,934	18,890,260	18,963,200

DIAGRAM SHOWING, IN ACRES, COMPARATIVE AREAS UNDER FIELD CROPS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

1908 TO 1913



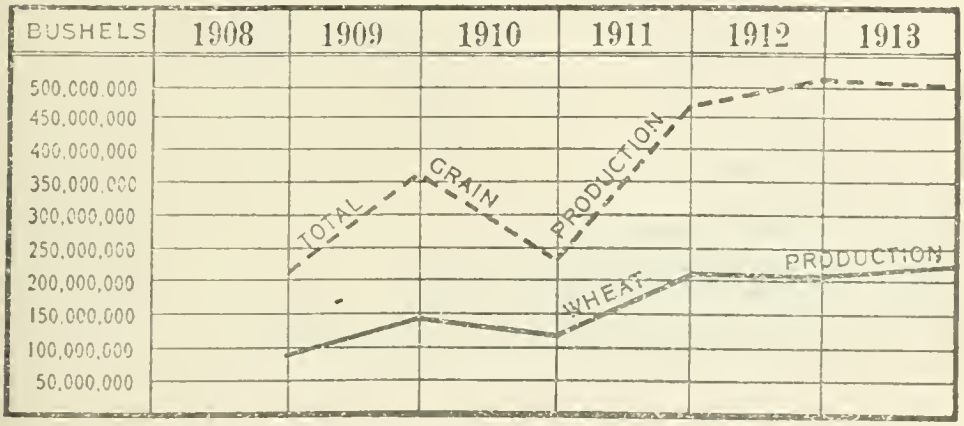
GRAIN PRODUCTION of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1908-13, in Bushels.

Province.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Manitoba	112,187,000	129,255,000	71,230,477	138,994,000	137,432,004	251,171,000
Saskatchewan	67,084,000	183,311,000	132,879,172	233,137,500	257,266,000	261,823,000
Alberta	33,873,000	54,215,000	27,868,011	101,592,000	110,288,000	113,882,500
Totals	213,144,000	366,781,000	231,977,660	473,723,500	504,986,004	500,876,500

WHEAT PRODUCTION of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, in Bushels, 1908-13.

Province.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911	1912	1913.
Manitoba	50,269,030	52,706,000	34,125,949	62,689,000	63,017,000	53,331,000
Saskatchewan	34,742,000	85,197,000	66,978,996	109,075,000	106,960,000	121,559,000
Alberta	6,842,000	9,579,000	9,060,210	36,602,000	34,303,000	34,372,000
Totals	91,853,030	147,482,000	110,165,155	208,366,000	204,280,000	209,262,000

DIAGRAM illustrating increase in Grain Production and Wheat Production in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1908-13.



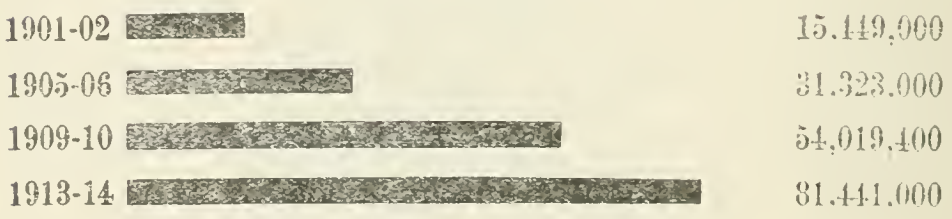
GRAIN PRODUCTION, 1913, in Bushels.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Other Grains.	Totals.
Manitoba	53,331,000	56,759,000	14,305,000	632,000	144,000	125,171,000
Saskatchewan	121,559,000	114,112,000	10,421,000	15 579,000	152,000	261,823,000
Alberta	34,372,000	71,542,000	6,334,000	1,155,000	479,500	113,882,500
Totals	209,262,000	242,413,000	31,060,000	17,366,000	775,500	500,876,500

STATISTICS as to Elevator Capacities, in Bushels.

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	—	Alberta.	Totals.
1900-01	10,323,272		N.W.T. 2,436,080		12,759,352
1901-02	12,255,000		" 3,194,000		15,119,000
1902-03	16,121,400		" 5,105,000		21,226,400
1903-04	19,297,000		" 7,917,000		27,214,000
1904-05	19,557,630		" 8,934,000		28,491,630
1905-06	20,656,100	8,951,600		1,715,500	31,323,200
1906-07	20,502,200	12,989,500		2,785,500	36,277,200
1907-08	21,015,600	14,666,500		3,818,900	39,501,000
1908-09	20,508,500	17,924,500		4,386,400	42,809,400
1909-10	21,624,500	24,311,500		8,080,400	54,019,400
1910-11	21,813,800	26,465,000		8,764,500	57,043,300
1911-12	22,410,500	29,314,000		9,863,000	61,587,500
1912-13	22,253,150	36,503,000		11,565,500	70,321,650
1913-14	23,410,000	43,218,000		14,813,000	81,441,000

DIAGRAM showing increase in Elevator Capacities, in Bushels, 1901-2 to 1913-14, by four-year periods.



WHEAT.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the wheat production of the western provinces, that the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1891 gives as the total wheat production for what now is Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 30,000,000 bushels. For 1913, twenty-two years later, the total wheat production of this territory, as shown above, was 209,262,000 bushels—nearly seven times as much.

The fact might also be observed that, although the total grain production of the Prairie Provinces for 1913 has decreased slightly as compared with the preceding year, the wheat production has increased by almost five million bushels.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.

The development of Western Canada on lines other than the production of grain is indicated by the following tables:—

NUMBERS of Live Stock, 1913.

Province.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Manitoba	304,100	409,700	42,800	184,500
Saskatchewan	418,000	723,200	280,900	294,500
Alberta	377,400	644,100	347,500	310,700
Totals	1,099,500	1,777,000	671,200	789,700

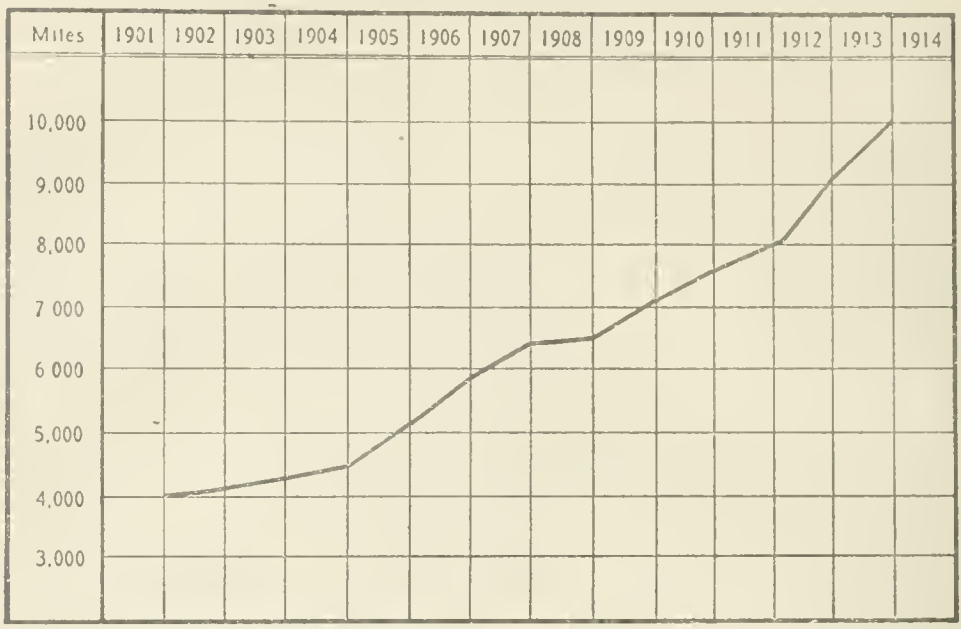
VALUE of Mineral Production (Calendar Years).

Province.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	$	$	$	$
Manitoba	1,500,359	1,791,772	2,463,074	2,211,159
Saskatchewan	498,122	636,706	1,165,642	899,233
Alberta	8,996,210	6,662,673	12,073,589	13,844,622
Totals	10,994,691	9,091,151	15,702,305	16,955,014

STATISTICS of Railway Milcage.

Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Totals.
1901	2,056	1,107	978	4,141
1902	2,128	1,102	978	4,208
1903	2,224	1,117	978	4,319
1904	2,364	1,189	1,020	4,319
1905	2,672	1,523	1,020	5,215
1906	2,823	1,973	1,200	5,996
1907	3,074	2,025	1,323	6,422
1908	3,111	2,081	1,323	6,515
1909	3,205	2,631	1,321	7,157
1910	3,221	2,932	1,488	7,611
1911	3,476	3,121	1,494	8,081
1912	3,520	3,754	1,897	9,171
1913	3,993	4,651	2,212	10,856

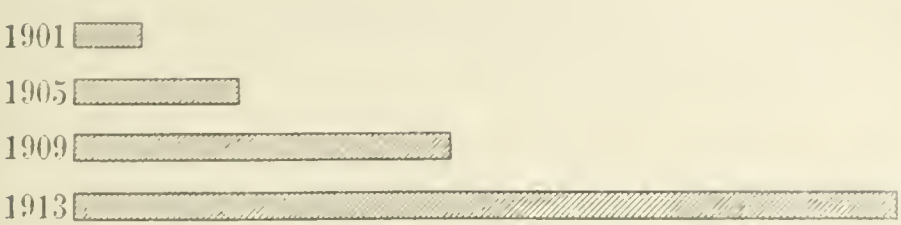
DIAGRAM showing Advance in Railway Mileage of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1901-13.



BRANCHES of Canadian Chartered Banks.

Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.	Totals.
1901	52	....	N.W.T. 19	..	71
1902	53	..	" 23	..	76
1903	64	....	" 42	..	106
1904	86	....	" 74	..	160
1905	90	39	..	41	170
1906	104	48	..	49	201
1907	116	91	....	77	314
1908	161	116	....	89	366
1909	164	131	....	97	392
1910	171	187	....	140	498
1911	192	320	....	220	732
1912	195	378	....	253	826
1913	206	399	....	263	868

DIAGRAM illustrating Increase in Branches of Chartered Banks in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta by four-year periods, 1901-13.



IMMIGRATION to Canada.

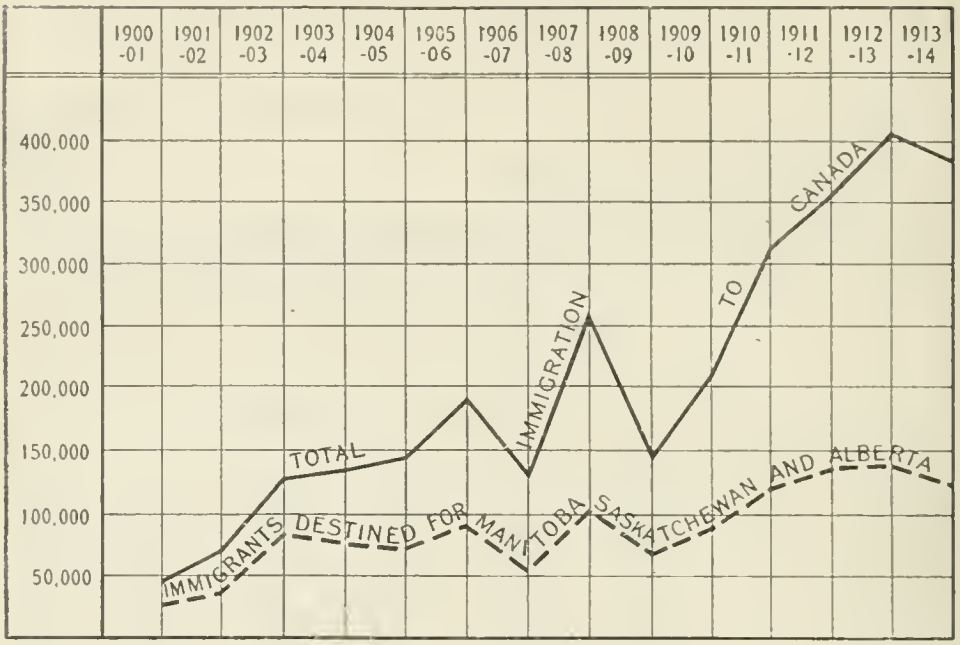
Fiscal Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1900-01.	9,401	1,476	933	17,987	19,352	49,149
1901-02.	13,095	2,853	1,311	26,388	23,732	67,379
1902-03.	32,510	7,046	2,236	49,473	37,099	128,364
1903-04.	36,694	10,552	3,128	45,171	34,786	130,331
1904-05.	49,617	11,744	3,998	43,543	37,364	146,266
1905-06.	69,932	15,846	5,018	57,796	41,472	189,064
1906-07.	41,658	10,729	3,401	34,659	34,217	124,667
1907-08.	91,412	22,223	6,547	58,312	83,975	262,469
1908-09.	37,482	11,810	3,609	50,832	34,175	146,908
1909-10.	41,141	11,706	3,940	103,798	45,266	208,794
1910-11.	86,212	29,924	6,877	121,451	66,620	311,084
1911-12.	96,806	32,988	8,327	133,710	82,406	354,237
1912-13.	110,161	30,735	9,706	139,069	112,881	402,432
1913-14.	103,909	29,128	9,585	107,530	134 726	384,878
Totals.	815,973	231,760	68,619	998,659	801,011	2,906,022

STATEMENT showing Number of Immigrants whose destination was Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1900-1 to 1913-14.

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Totals.
1900-01.	11,254	14,160		25,414
1901-02	17,422	22,199		39,621
1902-03.	39,535	43,898		83,433
1903-04.	31,911	40,397		75,308
1904-05.	35,387	39,289		74,676
1905-06.	35,648	28,728	26,177	90,553
1906-07.	20,273	15,307	17,559	53,139
1907-08.	39,789	30,590	31,477	101,856
1908-09.	19,702	22,146	27,651	69,499
1909-10.	21,019	29,218	42,569	92,776
1910-11.	34,653	40,763	44,782	120,198
1911-12.	43,477	46,158	45,957	135,592
1912-13.	43,813	45,147	48,073	137, 33
1913-14.	41,640	40,999	43,741	126,380
Total.	438,553	786,925		1,225,478

* For nine months ended March 31, 1907.

DIAGRAM illustrating the Immigration to Canada, and Immigrants destined for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1901-2 to 1913-14.



THE UNEXPLOITED NORTHLAND.

Although the northern regions of Canada are still practically a terra incognita, considerable information is being gathered every year from surveyors, prospectors, explorers and hunters who are continually pushing farther north and bringing back reports of parts of the country hitherto unknown.

This information includes evidence that wheat, barley, oats and other cereals are grown with success through Peace and Athabaska valleys, and for a distance down Mackenzie river. Potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other roots also bring good crops, while even such tender fruits as raspberries, strawberries, etc., are found in astonishing profusion. The products of the soil are only limited, as one goes north, by their comparative susceptibility to frosts, which may nip them in the spring or perhaps destroy them in the autumn.

Although the summers are shorter, those who have never visited the north country do not appreciate the fact that the days of the growing season are longer and, for this reason, the influence of the sunlight for a longer portion of the day counteracts the shortness of the summer.

Evidence of settlers all through the northern districts is steadily forthcoming to prove that there are millions of acres of arable land capable of supporting eventually a large population, as comparisons made with parts of Europe and Asia in the same latitudes and with similar soil show millions living under conditions somewhat similar to those obtaining in the northlands of Canada.

Large areas of timber are constantly being exploited, while along the shores of Hudson bay and in Rocky mountains repeated discoveries of minerals, including gold, silver, copper, iron, and gypsum are the results of the efforts of prospectors.

The rivers and lakes teem with fish, while abundant game offers a means of sustenance for the pioneers who are throwing this country open to the world.

Fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and are a ready source of profit to the settler.

THE KEEWATIN AREA.

This comprises the region west of James bay and southwest of Hudson bay, being the southern portion of the area known up to the time of the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as the district of Keewatin, and comprising the territory recently annexed to the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

Explorations, from points on Hudson bay principally, are proving that there is considerable land capable of producing cereals and roots, while berries, currants, etc., grow in profusion. The land, of course, is filled with lakes and rivers, providing transportation, although some of the streams are very swift and broken up by rapids.

The arable lands are in isolated blocks separated by ridges of swampy lands, which could be improved by drainage.

Fish abound in all the streams and lakes, while fur-bearing animals such as the mink, marten, fox, beaver, and others, are to be found throughout the district.

Various minerals are obtained throughout the rocky portions of the country. Quartz veins appear on Grassy river below Reed lake, with evidences of nickel occurring.

NORTHERN MANITOBA.

The northern districts of Manitoba contain some of the best farming lands to be found in Western Canada, and it is estimated that there are nearly twenty million acres of land fit for agriculture in that part of the province.

The remarks on the Keewatin area pertain to that part of Manitoba which stretches to Hudson bay chiefly, as well as to Northern Ontario.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

Northern Saskatchewan is fast disclosing its enormous agricultural possibilities, and with increasing facilities for transportation is rapidly filling up with settlers.

Successful experiments have been conducted in the cultivation of practically all the cereals, vegetables, and fruits grown in Eastern Canada, and the country has been pronounced by competent authorities as capable of supporting a dense, thriving population.

The timber is generally small and not of any great commercial value, although it provides fuel for settlers.

Various minerals are found, including a vast amount of iron ore in the northeastern corner of this region, on the northeastern side of lake Athabaska. Nickel and traces of cobalt are found around Reindeer lake. Indications are favourable for the discovery of coal, oil, and natural gas.

Fish and game are abundant.

It is estimated that there are about fifteen million acres of arable land in the northern part of this province awaiting settlers. A large area of this land is to the south of Churchill river, where the greater part of the country is very fertile, as evidenced by the rank vegetation prevailing throughout. The country to the north of the Churchill is more rocky and of a sandy soil, which will not give as good results as that to the south of the river.

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

The surveyed part of the province of Alberta, which has been fully explored, extends considerably farther north than do the lines that mark the northern limit of the surveyed territory in Saskatchewan. The province is divided naturally into two regions—the basin of Athabaska river; and the country drained by Peace river, which is west of the 114th meridian, and extends to the mouth of the river.

The country drained by Athabaska river is mainly a rolling plain and, with the exception of some areas of semi-prairie land, is well wooded with a forest composed mainly of spruce, fir, pine, tamarack, poplar, birch, and willow. A large part of its surface is covered with muskegs. Hundreds of lakes and ponds, of which Lesser Slave lake, 70 miles in length, is the largest, are found in all parts of the country.

The soil along the Athabaska for the most part is good. From McMurray to lake Athabaska, a distance of 200 miles, the country has the appearance of a great alluvial plain. It is more or less timbered, but the soil is excellent. At Chipewyan, north of latitude 58 on lake Athabaska, wheat has been grown that was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

The watershed of the Athabaska contains many large areas suitable for agriculture—notably the prairie east of the river between the 111th and 112th meridians, and other districts in the vicinity of Winefred, Cowpar, Garson, and Gordon lakes. Success has attended the efforts made to cultivate wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cabbages, and other products of the field and garden.

Athabaska river is navigable from Grand rapids to the south for 325 miles, and from McMurray to the north for 270 miles.

The westerly section of northern Alberta, or Peace river district, is attracting much attention on account of its remarkable agricultural possibilities, and the influx of settlers, which is steadily increasing in volume, has demonstrated practically that the promising reports of the district received in recent years have not been exaggerated.

Peace river drains a large district west of Rocky mountains, and then continuing eastwards intersects the axis of that range and drains the country lying along its eastern slopes through four degrees of latitude. Its length from the confluence of Finlay and Parsnip rivers to the point at which it unites with the waters flowing from lake Athabaska to form Slave river is 757 miles. The river has cut a trough-like valley from 500 to 1,000 feet in depth and from 2 to 3 miles in width. From the mountains to Peace Point, a distance of approximately 750 miles, following the winding of the river, there is a plateau on each side averaging 75 miles in width, the soil on which is equal to any on the Saskatchewan. It is chiefly a deep rich clay loam. The agricultural area in Peace river country will compare on the whole with the remainder of the Dominion.

Successive years of experiment have demonstrated the practicability of the growth of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and other farm products at Chipewyan and Fort Vermilion (latitude 58° 30").

MACKENZIE RIVER REGION.

The length of this great river is 916 miles, and its width varies from 1 to 2 miles. It is navigable throughout its entire course for vessels of shallow draught.

The country which the river drains is of the most varied description. It includes part of the broken plateau region west of Rocky mountains; Rocky mountains themselves through fifteen degrees of latitude; the northern part of the prairie district; and the wooded and moss-covered country which succeeds it towards the Arctic ocean.

The amount of arable land is small compared to the total area, and is mostly confined to the vicinity of the larger streams. The alluvial lands along Slave river, the upper part of Mackenzie river, and the country bordering the Liard for some distance above and below Fort Liard and west of the mountains, are the best parts of the district.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Immigration will be found in Part II of the general report. The report made by the Superintendent of Immigration includes his report as Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration.

The following is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals, apart from Chinese, from 1897 onward:—

Year.	British.	From the U.S.A.	Other countries.	Totals.
Calendar year 1897	11,383	2,421	7,921	21,716
" " 1898	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
" " 1899	10,660	11,915	21,938	44,513
First six months of 1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year 1900-1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
" 1901-1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
" 1902-1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
" 1903-1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
" 1904-1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
" 1905-1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Fiscal period (9 months) 1906-1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year 1907-1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
" 1908-1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
" 1909-1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
" 1910-1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
" 1911-1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1912-1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1913-1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

I have again the pleasure of recording another successful year in the history of immigration from the British Isles. It is especially satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions, financial and industrial, which occurred in a part of the period under review, there has been little diminution in the volume of British

immigration. The high tide of immigration in 1912-13 (402,432) was not equalled during the present year, nor did we receive as many British immigrants as in the previous year, the figures for 1912-13 being 150,542 and, for the present year, 142,622. There is every evidence that had the restrictive regulations been less stringent the total arrivals would have exceeded even the record of 1912-13. It is the belief of those who have been closely in touch with the immigration situation, that the type of immigrant now coming to Canada is, industrially and morally, of very high standard, and the assumption is justified that Canada, as a suitable place for settlement, easily maintains her enviable position.

CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

An increase even over the figures of 1912-13 is recorded in the arrivals from continental countries. It is somewhat difficult to account for the increase from continental Europe, most of which comes from Austria, Russia, and Italy, in which countries no active propaganda has been carried on. It is assumed that the activity in railway construction in the earlier part of the year under review is responsible for the attraction to Canada of a considerable number of unskilled workers from the continent of Europe. It is gratifying to note that the arrivals from such countries as France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland show no falling-off, and the report of homestead entries indicates that a very considerable number of desirable settlers from continental countries have taken up land in our western provinces.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

A large immigration is also recorded from the United States, although the figures are not as large as the preceding year. The rapid settlement of the free grant lands, especially in the districts in which a pre-emption is granted, has doubtless had its effect in temporarily retarding the very heavy movement from the United States. It must be remembered, however, that the major portion of our American immigration is agricultural, and, from all the information received, it is evident that those arriving are better supplied with capital even than the immigrants of former years, while the quality in other respects is unexcelled.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTION.

Reports will be found dealing with immigration inspection, and it is interesting to note the development of the past few years in the care with which the examination is carried on along the international boundary, which, for convenience, is divided into six inspection districts, each in charge of a travelling inspector. Reports from these inspectors are included in the report of the Superintendent of Immigration.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Child immigration occupies a distinct and important place in the work of the department, and comes under the immediate supervision of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, whose report of the progress of this branch of departmental work will be read with interest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

Surveys of Dominion lands were carried on in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

Eighty-four parties were employed, seventy-eight working the full season, and six for a short time only. Of the seventy-eight parties, fifty-one were employed under daily pay, five of whom worked on inspection of contracts, thirteen on base lines and initial meridians, one on levelling, and the remaining thirty-two on subdivisions, resurveys, and miscellaneous surveys of various kinds. Twenty-seven parties were engaged under contract on township subdivision.

The parties were distributed as follows:—

Parties.	In Manitoba	In Saskatchewan.	In Alberta.	In British Columbia	In two provinces.	Total.
Paid by the day	7	11	17	8	8	51
Under contract	5	3	19	.....		27
Engaged for a short time only	2			4		6
Total	14	14	36	12	8	84

In addition to the regular work of former years, stadia surveys of lakes and rivers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta were made, eight parties being thus employed. This work was undertaken because the areas shown on the official township plans did not represent the actual areas on the ground, many of the lakes and ponds having dried up since the original surveys were made.

A joint commission was appointed for the delimitation of the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta. The line follows the Rocky mountains from the international boundary to the meridian of 120° longitude, thence it runs along the meridian to the 60th parallel of latitude. The survey was commenced in the vicinity of the main passes, and the line was marked across the Kicking Horse, Vermilion, Simpson, and Crowsnest passes. The commissioners are J. N. Wallace for the Dominion, A. O. Wheeler for British Columbia, and R. W. Cautley for Alberta.

Twelve parties were employed on base lines and initial meridians, and one on the retracement of old lines. The twelve parties ran 1,666 miles of original line, while 482 miles were retraced. Most of the original lines were run in the valley of Peace river, north of Peace River Crossing and along the line of the Hudson Bay railway.

Levels were taken on all the meridian outlines and base lines. As the altitude of the point from which the line of levels was started was not previously known, the survey having been commenced in unsettled lands, connecting lines of levels were necessary to reduce them all to a sea-level basis. One party was employed last season running connecting lines. The results of these levels show that many areas of wet land, considered of little value, can be easily drained into neighbouring streams, and made fit for agriculture.

Settlement surveys along Slave and Mackenzie rivers were begun last season. The work was continued during the winter, and will be finished during the coming season.

A topographical survey of the country in the vicinity of Banff was made, and the villa-lot section and townsite of Banff were retraced. Part of the townsite of Jasper in Jasper park was surveyed, and a topographical survey of the surrounding district was commenced to obtain information for a suitable scheme for the development of the park.

A number of errors of considerable magnitude were discovered in some of the older surveys before the Surveys laboratory was established, and a surveyor has been employed in locating them. These errors are mainly due to the imperfect facilities afforded surveyors in the early days of survey for testing their chains and other instruments. Subsidiary standards of length, as required by law, have been supplied to surveyors, but until recently no provision was made for properly testing these. Small excesses or defects in the length of chains supplied to surveyors, being cumulative over the great areas of the Canadian Northwest, naturally resulted in errors of considerable magnitude.

The returns of the triangulation survey in the Railway Belt of British Columbia have been adjusted, and the computations completed. This survey, which extends over the summits of the Rocky and Selkirk ranges, covering an area of about 5,000 square miles, is expected to prove of great value in the co-ordinating and governing of the subdivision surveys among the mountains of this region.

During recent years a closer co-operation has been maintained between the base line surveyors and the Special Surveys branch of the office staff. The surveyors have been called upon to spend a short time in Ottawa, where the facilities of the Surveys laboratory have enabled them to receive instruction and practice in taking the astronomical observations required on their surveys. This has been found necessary on account of the greater accuracy now required in the survey of the governing lines of the Dominion Lands system, the consequently finer instruments employed, and the greater skill demanded of the surveyor.

Surveyors have continued to take magnetic declination observations. A large number of observations was obtained, and a great deal of information received about the magnetic declination in the western provinces.

Accurate survey work cannot be executed with old and worn-out instruments. Regular inspection of the surveyors' instruments was started this year. It was found that while some surveyors were careful to use only instruments in good order, others were using instruments no longer fit for use. All instruments purchased from dealers for sale to surveyors are now thoroughly tested before being accepted. The results of these tests show the wisdom of this precaution.

The Comparator building for standardizing subsidiary standards of length is completed, and the comparator is in operation. A large number of measures has been standardized.

Following is the usual table showing the subdivision or settlement survey work completed each year since the inception of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

Period.	Acres	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,242	29,952
1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,567	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	10,185,000	63,662
1883	27,234,000	170,212
1884	6,435,000	10,218
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,968	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
1893	2,928,640	18,304
1894	300,240	1,876
1895	406,240	2,539
1896	506,560	3,166
1897	428,640	2,679
1898	859,840	5,374
1899	1,022,720	6,392
1900 (first 6 months)	735,480	4,596
1900-1901	1,603,680	10,023
1901-1902	2,553,120	15,957
1902-1903	6,173,440	38,584
1903-1904	12,709,660	79,435
1904-1905	10,671,520	66,697
1905-1906	4,973,920	31,087
1906-1907 (9 months)	3,819,700	23,873
1907-1908	6,123,040	38,269
1908-1909	7,412,870	46,330
1909-1910	7,423,200	46,395
1910-1911	5,683,200	35,520
1911-1912	5,146,080	32,163
1912-1913	5,155,520	32,222
1913-1914	5,193,280	32,458
	166,441,345	1,040,253

THE DOMINION ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY AND THE BOUNDARY AND GEODETIC SURVEYS.

In my last annual report I made mention of the need of a telescope of greater size than that in use in the observatory, to enable certain investigations which have been carried on there to be continued and extended, and of the representations which had been made on the subject by a number of eminent astronomers and scientific societies.

It was thought fitting that the instrument should not be inferior in size or quality to any in existence, that is, that the principal mirror should not be less than 60 inches in diameter, and that the instrument should be of the most modern type. To ensure completeness in the specifications, one of the astronomers of the department was sent, in the spring of 1913, to visit a number of observatories and instrument-making establishments for consultation as to details. From the information gathered by him in his visits, supplemented by correspondence, specifications were drawn up for tele-

scopes of two sizes, 60 inches and 72 inches in diameter of the principal mirror, and several makers of repute in the United States, the British Isles and the continent of Europe were invited to submit tenders for the construction of either the optical or the mechanical parts or both.

A number of tenders for both sizes of telescopes having been received, the Governor General in Council, on 16th October, 1913, approved the purchase of the larger size, with mirror 6 feet in diameter, and authorized the letting of the contracts for the optical and the mechanical parts, respectively, to the John A. Brashear Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Warner & Swasey Company, of Cleveland, O., two firms of high standing and of wide experience in constructions of this character, who were also the lowest tenderers. Contracts were accordingly entered into with these firms, who are energetically proceeding with the work. The cost of the instrument will be $90,750.

The proper choice of a site for the instrument called for an investigation into the meteorological conditions at various places throughout Canada.

In making the selection, consideration had to be given to the number of clear nights during the year, and to the conditions as to rain and snow, velocity of wind, etc., at the different places, but more important are conditions less patent to casual observation, such as the steadiness of the star image in telescopic observation, the range of temperature during the night, and the transparency of the atmosphere.

After a study of the reports of the Meteorological Service, four points were selected for closer investigation, viz.: Medicine Hat, Sask.; Banff, Alta.; Penticton, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., as representing the plains, the mountains, the interior plateau of British Columbia, and the area of low precipitation on the Pacific coast.

An officer of the observatory visited these places at different seasons of the year, remaining on each occasion a sufficient time to thoroughly test the atmospheric conditions by the use of a telescope. Arrangements were also made with residents of these places to take photographs of the sky on every clear night.

From the data thus procured, it was found that Victoria was much superior to Ottawa and to the other stations in steadiness, and also that the range of night temperature was much less.

Though the transparency of the atmosphere was greater at Medicine Hat and Penticton, this quality is considered of less practical importance than the others. It was judged that the superiority of these places over Ottawa is insufficient to justify the additional expenditure on buildings, etc., which placing the new observatory outside of Ottawa would entail, whereas it is estimated that at Victoria with the superior telescopic definition, two and a half times as much work can be done at a given time as at Ottawa, and of better quality.

In accordance with these conclusions, it has been decided to instal the telescope on the summit of Little Saanich mountain, which rises 732 above sea-level, at a distance of about 8 miles north of Victoria, and the purchase of the necessary land at the summit has been authorized. The Government of British Columbia has agreed to contribute $10,000 towards the cost of the land, and to build a carriage road to the summit of the hill.

At Ottawa, the small building in front of the observatory intended for the new photographic telescope has been completed, except for the placing of the dome (15 feet diameter). This dome has lately been received from the manufacturers, and work has been begun on its erection.

The International Seismological Association has in hand an investigation of the effect of the attraction of the sun and moon upon the earth's crust, in which it produces movements analogous to the ocean tides.

Precise measurements of these movements will afford means of determining the rigidity of the earth's crust, and will throw light upon related phenomena of geophysics.

Measurements made at certain seismological stations in Europe show certain anomalies supposed to be due to the proximity of these stations to the ocean, whereby complications are introduced by the ocean tides. With a view to obviating this disturbing factor, the association decided to instal special instruments at stations in the interior of the continents of Asia, Africa, and North America, as far from the sea as possible.

For North America, Winnipeg was the first choice, but on consideration, having in view the advantage of skilled supervision, it was decided to place the instrument at Ottawa. A deep cellar is required to remove the apparatus from diurnal changes of temperature.

This cellar is now under construction by the Public Works Department. The floor of the principal room will be 24 feet below the surface. There will be another room at a less depth. The instruments are provided by the association, who also make a contribution towards the cost of the cellar.

A building for the accommodation of the staff of the Boundary and Geodetic Surveys is being built near the observatory. Work was begun at the end of October, and rapid progress has been made. The contractors promise completion of the building before next winter.

In the observatory, visual observations of double stars have formed part of the work with the 15-inch equatorial refractor, but as previously, the principal work has been the spectroscopic determination of stellar radial velocity with special attention to spectroscopic binaries. During the year, 531 stellar spectrograms have been secured, and the orbit of one spectroscopic binary determined.

Additional work on some previously secured orbits has been carried on, which will shortly be published.

The decrease in the number of spectrograms secured has been due to poor observing weather, much the worst since the observatory was opened.

Experimental work having in view increase in the efficiency of the spectrograph has shown that much saving in exposure time and consequent increase in output results from the use of a prism of lighter glass than the dense flint usually employed. This, with improvements in the optical train, it is estimated, will effect a saving of 40 per cent of the light, and materially increase the range as to magnitude of stars, which can be observed with our telescope.

Work on the Solar Rotation with the Coelostat telescope and the grating spectrograph has been actively continued. Two series of rotation plates have been secured

in pursuance of the international scheme undertaken in co-operation with several other observatories. A further series with a new reflecting prism device, which gives a much greater amount of observing material, has been taken in hand.

During the early months of 1913 the meridian circle was out of commission for repairs and alterations. In addition to several minor changes, the instrument was thoroughly balanced in every way in preparation for the undertaking of fundamental observations. After this was done, work was continued on the unfinished list of latitude observations which has been in operation for several years. The number of observations was somewhat under 1,000 in each co-ordinate.

The time service has been maintained as heretofore. For the synchronization of the secondary master clocks in the Government buildings, a new method has been adopted, the chief merit of which lies in the fact that interruption to the synchronizing line can under no circumstances cause the controlled clocks to stop. An automatic comparison is made every minute between the primary and the controlled clock and, if they differ, the rate of the latter is either accelerated or retarded during the next following minute by means of a small weight on the pendulum.

During the summer of 1913 three observers were engaged in observations for latitude and longitude at various points, including seven points in British Columbia (one for latitude only), two in Alberta, and one in Ontario. It is intended during the coming season to actively push this work, as the opening up of the country by new railways has greatly increased the demands for these stations as bases for surveys, as well as for mapping purposes.

For the purpose of seismographic record, the observatory is provided with two Bosch horizontal pendulums, with photographic registration, and a Spindler and Hoyer vertical seismograph, with mechanical registration. Ninety-five distant earthquakes were recorded during the year, and a local one on February 10 last, which was felt over an area of about 200,000 square miles.

An undagraph, or wave-counter, was installed in September at Chebucto Head, at the entrance to Halifax harbour. It gave good records of the periods of the waves impinging on the shore, but before the sea end of the pipe was permanently secured it was swept away in a storm, and is now awaiting replacement.

The magnetic survey of Canada has progressed satisfactorily. Fifty-three stations were occupied during the year, distributed from Quebec to British Columbia. As heretofore, the three magnetic elements, declination, dip, and force, have been observed at each place, as well as the diurnal variation of the first.

Arrangements are being made for beginning a systematic gravity survey of Canada with the half-second pendulum apparatus (Mendenhall pattern). Observations will be made with the apparatus at Washington, before and after those at Ottawa, the base stations for Canada. Thus our observations will be linked up with those of the United States and with the international series.

The survey and demarcation of the 141st meridian was completed in 1912 between the Arctic ocean and Natazhat ridge, south of White river, leaving about 90 miles to be surveyed between the ridge and mount St. Elias, in a region of massive mountains, ice fields, and glaciers. Mount St. Elias is about 18,000 feet in height, mount Logan, to the northeast, 19,500, and there are several other mountains but little inferior in height to these.

In 1913 the boundary line was carried across this region, measurements made by triangulation, a topographic survey of the vicinity of the line made with plane table and photographic camera, and the final monuments placed at such points as were suitable, under the prevailing conditions of perpetual snow and ice.

At the southern end of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary a triangulation was undertaken to determine the course of the boundary between cape Muzon, on Dall island, and the entrance to Portland canal, and to connect the triangulation which has been made along the geodetic survey on the British Columbia coast.

These operations would have completed the field work of the survey of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary under the treaty of 1903, but for an unfortunate occurrence: After a period of very heavy rains, a land slide occurred at cape Muzon on the night of September 6, 1913, which swept over the camp occupied by two men who were employed as signallers. Their bodies were not recovered.

The triangulation in this quarter was, in consequence, not completed, and has to be taken up again this season.

On the Ontario-Minnesota boundary, the survey of lake of the Woods was completed, and also, in part, that of Rainy river, Rainy lake, and some of the lakes and rivers which the boundary follows westward from the height of land of lake Superior.

On the Quebec-Maine boundary the work was completed from the eastward to, and for some distance along, the Southwest branch of St. John river. It is intended this year to complete the survey of this river to its source, and to enter along the survey of the boundary along the highlands.

The surveys in Passamaquoddy bay were completed and reference marks placed on the shores to indicate the boundary.

The triangulations of the Geodetic Survey were carried on on the coast of British Columbia, in eastern Quebec, in southwestern Ontario, and westward from Thunder bay. The accepted standard of primary accuracy has been maintained in this work.

A base line, 8¼ miles in length, was measured near Belleville, Ont., using three invar tapes, 50 metres in length.

Precise levelling was carried on by four levelling parties, one in Nova Scotia, one in Ontario, and two between lake Superior and Red river, Manitoba.

FORESTRY.

At the last session of Parliament an addition of 10,762 square miles was made to the forest reserves, the additions being in the Railway Belt of the province of British Columbia and in the northern part of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The work of improvement on the reserves already established has been pushed forward during the past year, and a system of roads, trails, lookout towers, and telephone lines will each year make the protection of the forests in the reserves much more effective. On the whole the administration of the reserves has been improved considerably, and the prospects for a final system of protection that will be thoroughly effective are good.

The new regulations that have been established providing for the use of the timber and other resources in the forest reserves have shown the public more clearly what is the policy in connection with the administration of these reserves, namely, that all

the resources in them should be made as fully available for the development of the country and the use of the public as is possible. The realization of this will ensure that the policy of the department in this respect will obtain the necessary measure of public support.

Fortunately, owing to climatic conditions, the past year was not a dangerous one for fire, and therefore there were no fires that did very serious damage. A very large number of fires were, however, extinguished by the fire-ranging staff, which demonstrates the value that this service is in the protection of public property.

A matter of particular interest, and one which makes it clear how necessary are the efforts being made to protect the timber resources, is brought out in the reports of the timber survey parties who have been inspecting the northern district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. These reports show that the tracts of timber of a size for cutting into lumber are very scattered and of small area, so that the timber resources of those districts are not rich so much in their present stand as in their future possibilities. There is immature timber over practically the whole of the northern country and, if it can be protected from fire, there should be a great wealth of timber there for the future. It is therefore vital to the development of the northern portions of these provinces and to the prairie districts to the south that this timber should be protected from fire and should be continued as a source of supply for the settlements in the prairie country and for the development of industries.

In the line of protective work, one of the most important advances is in the disposal being made of the débris resulting from lumbering operations. The consensus of opinion is that one of the most difficult and dangerous places in which fire can occur is in the slash usually left after lumbering operations, and that such a fire can hardly be extinguished until it has burned beyond the slash. The regulations requiring the piling of brush on operations within the forest reserves which are under the administration of the Forestry Branch are being enforced, and the results which are being obtained will be clear from the inspection of the views of brush piling which accompany the report of the Director of Forestry.

The work of tree planting on farms in the prairie districts continues very actively. The farmers throughout the prairie districts are taking a keen interest in obtaining shelter belts and woodlots, and are taking advantage of the assistance of the department in large numbers. The results from some of the plantations which have been received recently, indicate that the supply of wood from such plantations is particularly good and is equal to a return of 5 per cent on all the expenditure necessary in connection with the establishment of the plantation.

The Forest Products Laboratories have been organized at Montreal in connection with McGill University, the reasons for so locating them being that the department would have the use of the valuable and expensive equipment of McGill University, and would also have the assistance and advice of the staff of the University. The laboratories have already begun some valuable work in the testing of the strengths of Canadian timber, and arrangements are under way for providing equipment for investigation of the uses of Canadian woods in the making of pulp and paper, and their more effective manufacture for this purpose. It is hoped that the establishment of these laboratories will result in a development of methods for conserving the forest products

by reducing waste, by prolonging the life of the timber used, and by assisting in the developing of more extended or altogether new uses for Canadian forest products. It is hoped in this way that Canada will be assisted toward being, what she is potentially, one of the greatest manufacturing nations in forest products.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IRRIGATION PROJECT.

In the report for 1912-13 reference was made to the difficulties which had developed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain purchasers of land near Calgary. The company has since agreed to accept the reclassification of this land by the department, and substantial progress has been made in the conduct of the field and office work involved. Soil and climatic conditions are being considered, in addition to the topographical suitability for irrigation. In this connection the Department of Agriculture is affording valuable assistance. The information so far collected does not warrant the assumption that any considerable portion of the tract is unsuitable for irrigation.

A further large tract of irrigable land (some 400,000 acres) is now available for sale in the eastern section and, in order to avoid all possible criticism of the correctness of the classification of irrigable and non-irrigable areas, the company's classification is being checked by departmental engineers before any land is offered for sale.

The company's expenditure on works in the western section up to the 31st December, 1913, has been $3,887,000, and in the eastern section, $8,393,000, or a total expenditure to date of $12,280,000.

THE SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND COMPANY.

Work in connection with this project had been diligently prosecuted up to about the middle of August, 1914, when, owing to the condition of the money market and the failure of the company's London bankers, Messrs. Chaplin, Milne & Grenfell, the company was unable to raise the further funds required to carry on the work, and was forced to come to the Government for assistance. After careful investigation, the Government decided to loan the company an amount of money—not exceeding $380,573—in effect, to return to the company the amount paid by it for the purchase of the tract to be irrigated. A part of this amount has now been advanced to the company, the Government being amply secured by a first mortgage on all the company's assets. A condition to the Government loan was that the Southern Alberta Land Company would undertake to raise $800,000. Subsequent to the European war the condition of the money market rendered it quite impossible for the company to raise any further funds, and about the middle of August it became necessary to suspend all operations, taking such precautions as were required to protect the works. It is expected, however, that the work will be resumed in the spring of 1915.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN DIVERSION PROJECT.

The surveys in this connection, made for the purpose of locating pipe line routes and determining the most feasible method of supplying water from the Saskatchewan river for domestic purposes to the Moosejaw-Regina district, have been practically completed and preliminary estimates of cost prepared. This information is now available for use of the cities or localities interested.

STREAM MEASUREMENTS.

Owing to the more liberal appropriation, it has been possible to greatly extend the scope of this work, and it is the intention, through time, to obtain systematic records of stream flow throughout the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This work is indispensable in relation to irrigation and power projects. The report of this work is omitted from the annual report this year for the first time, but it is to be found in the report of stream measurements which is published separately.

DRAINAGE.

A number of drainage projects are before the department, and some have been investigated and found to be feasible and within reasonable cost, and would be a decided advantage to the public, as they would make productive large areas which are now valueless and seriously retard settlement and development of the surrounding country.

Negotiations are now in progress between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the Prairie Provinces with a view to arriving at some satisfactory arrangement by which these projects may be handled.

OLDMAN RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT.

Surveys have been carried on with a view to ascertaining whether water could be successfully diverted from the Oldman river for the irrigation of a tract of land between the Belly and Little Bow rivers, north of Lethbridge. These surveys indicate that approximately 100,000 acres can be irrigated at a reasonable cost.

THE DOMINION PARKS.

Development work in connection with the Dominion parks went forward steadily throughout the year. At Banff, the chief centre for the tourist, many improvements were made which not only enhanced the appearance of the town but added greatly to its comfort and convenience as a place of residence. The chief work of the year was the extension of the water and sewer system to meet the rapid growth of the town. Banff avenue, the principal thoroughfare, was paved with roemae, and a boulevard, which is later to be planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, was laid out. Some low-lying lands, which had been of no use, were drained and converted into convenient recreation grounds for the use of the many one-day excursionists who visit Banff during the summer, and a very attractive recreation pavilion was erected. Work was continued on the transmontane automobile road and on various other roads and trails throughout the park. The services of Mr. Thomas Mawson, the eminent town-planner, were secured in preparing a scheme of development which will be adequate to meet the needs of a future population, and in harmony with the beauty of the natural surroundings and the dignity of a Government townsite.

Through the kindness of Mr. Harlan I. Smith, of the Geological Survey, a great improvement was made in the Banff museum, which was rearranged and reorganized on modern lines, and is now in a position to serve as a very useful school for students of natural history and others interested in the wild life and geology of the mountains.

The need of suitable literature for distribution relating to parks has been felt for some time, and during the year a number of interesting and attractive bulletins were prepared dealing with various aspects of the parks, such as the geology, fish, glaciers, the Nakimu caves, natural history, etc. A unique souvenir booklet containing a sprig of mountain heather was also published and distributed.

The development of Jasper park was one of the important features of the year's work, and a great deal was accomplished considering the time available. Roads have been surveyed and constructed, trails and bridges built, the townsite of Jasper surveyed and laid out in an artistic manner, and an attractive administration building erected. As soon as suitable hotel accommodation is provided, this park should prove a most attractive resort for hundreds of tourists and nature lovers.

The ideal which is being kept constantly in mind in connection with development work is to make the parks truly "service parks." An important service which they render Canada arises from their utility as a means of producing revenue. It is realized that national parks are one of the best ways of attracting tourist traffic, and tourist traffic can be made, and has been made in other countries, a most important source of national revenue. A well-known railway authority places the amount of money spent in Canada by tourists last year at fifty million dollars. This means that the revenue derived from tourists takes fourth place with respect to revenue from natural resources in Canada for the past year, greater than that derived from fisheries, and inferior only to that derived from field crops, forest products, and minerals.

A more important service is that which concerns the virility of Canadians individually. It is aimed to make the national parks the great playgrounds of the people, the reservoirs of the vitality of the race. They provide opportunities for recreation of the best kind, recreation involving fresh air, exercise, sunshine, the mental and moral exhilaration that comes from beautiful scenery and the marvellous tonic properties of play. It is being recognized that in the development of an all-round satisfactory national life the demands of the play spirit must be met. The suppression or perversion of this spirit spells danger for the nation, as well as for the individual. Modern conditions, in both city and country life, tend to produce a deterioration in national type. In the country, conditions are tending to drive too many young people to the cities, putting a blight of toil and monotony upon many of those who remain. In the cities, long hours of labour, overcrowding, and nervous strain tend to produce a deterioration, mentally, morally, and physically. As a first aid to these evils, national parks offer the antidote of fresh air and sunshine, the return to a simpler life, and the restoration of the play spirit. As life grows more complex and our population increases, these evils will tend to increase, and it therefore appears extremely desirable that action should be taken now, while free land is still available in many places, to adequately provide for the needs of those who will come after.

WATER-POWERS.

Conservation of natural resources is perhaps one of the most important problems confronting the Canadian people. The necessity for protecting and preserving the physical foundations of our prosperity has been forcibly brought to public attention in every section of the country. Conservation of water requires its use for the imme-

diate present, and for the future. The forecasting of the probable future requirements of a particular region, and the consequent determination of the highest future use of its available water supply, is indeed a difficult problem and one where many factors, now unknown or unappreciated, may have important influence. Plans made for the future utilization of a water supply must involve as little sacrifice of present needs and growth as possible. Instances where there may be conflict between future development and immediate use must be carefully considered, harmonized where possible, and where conflict is unavoidable, preference given to the higher use. Typical examples of the higher conflict are seen in cases where it has been sought to establish power plants in such a location as to make the subsequent use of the water for irrigation or domestic water supply impracticable, and also examples are known where agricultural and mineral claimants seek to acquire the lands which are chiefly available in connection with water-power or irrigation.

There is probably no river on the American continent that offers greater possibilities of conflict and use than the Bow river, in the province of Alberta. In the first place, it is one of the most attractive features of the Canadian National park, and any regulation or storage that is attempted must not mar the scenery of this world-famed tourist resort. In the second place, it offers unusually attractive and feasible possibilities for power development in its upper waters. In the third place, its waters even now irrigate thousands of acres of Alberta prairie. Furthermore, one of its main tributaries is the source of water supply for the city of Calgary. One would consider it almost impossible to so harmonize the various uses of its waters as to enable an ultimate, comprehensive, and co-operative scheme being put into practice which would permit its waters being used for the various purposes mentioned. However, this would seem to be a very probable possibility as a result of the thorough investigations made during the last few years, and recently brought to a successful conclusion by the engineers of the Dominion Water Power Branch. These investigations show that it is economically feasible to so regulate the flow of the waters of the Bow river, by means of storage on its upper waters, as to render a minimum dependable flow throughout the year, of 1,600 cubic feet per second possible. With this flow, it would be possible to develop at six power sites, all within 60 miles of the city of Calgary, a total of over 50,000 continuous, 24-hour, all-year-round horse-power. This fact is of immense importance to the city and district of Calgary.

Similar investigations which have been under way for the past two years, covering the power and storage possibilities on the Winnipeg river in the province of Manitoba, have resulted in conclusions that promise an assured industrial future for the city of Winnipeg, and the province of Manitoba. These investigations show that with regulatioon on the upper waters of this river, easily and cheaply obtained on the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul, it will be possible to develop practically a half million dependable, all-year-round horse-power, all within 75 miles of the city of Winnipeg. This amount of power is sufficient to supply all the needs, commercial, municipal, industrial, and domestic of a city of three million inhabitants.

While other investigations covering the important rivers of the western provinces have not been so gratifying so far as the dependable and economic power possibilities are concerned, these, at the same time, show that Western Canada is exceedingly fortunate so far as mechanical horse-power is concerned.

Mechanical power is one of the bases of modern civilization, and the prime factor in the cost of living. It is therefore recognized that firm and effective public control of water-power corporations is an urgent necessity in the public interests. There is no restraint so complete, effective, and permanent as governmental control of the power site. Fortunately for Western Canada, the Dominion Water Power regulations provide for a form of title consistent with these principles, and it is with great satisfaction that I can record the hearty and active co-operation of the great power companies now operating or about to commence the development of power in Western Canada, in working out, with the officials of this department, the water-power policy of the Government. A final understanding has been arrived at with several of the older power companies operating in the West regarding their formal authority from the Government, and as to their power developments conforming to its general power policy.

Several new developments of great importance to their respective districts have been authorized, and actual construction operations will probably be commenced within a few months. When these new developments are completed, Western Canada will be as well served with cheap hydro-electric energy as any other portion of the Dominion, and there should be an immediate and substantial impetus given to the industrial and manufacturing progress of the cities of Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and Prince Albert.

The engineers of the Dominion Water Power Branch have been called upon to furnish data and assistance in connection with power matters, to the Conservation Commission of Canada, the Industrial Commission of the province of Manitoba, and the International Joint Commission, and the province of British Columbia, all of which indicates a commendable extension of scope and usefulness of this phase of the department's administration.

This branch has also arranged for a very important exhibit in connection with the Panama Pacific Exposition next year. It is proposed to have a distinct water-power exhibit in the Canadian building, which will show the great strides which have already been made in the harnessing and use of the "white coal" of Canada, and also the tremendous undeveloped power resources of the country which are only awaiting a market for their use. It is confidently anticipated that the efforts of the Water Power Branch in this connection will result in an immediate and lasting benefit to the Dominion as a whole, from the interest in our water-powers that will most certainly be taken by eminent engineers from all over the world who will attend the International Engineering Congress in September, 1915, at San Francisco. In connection with this congress, the superintendent of water-powers has arranged for the preparation and presentation of several papers by eminent Canadian engineers on the water-power situation in Canada.

The work of the Water Power Branch is attracting a great deal of favourable interest, and arrangements have been made for the results of its investigations to be published in suitable form for general distribution.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Owing to the financial conditions prevailing, it was not considered advisable in the interests of the School Lands Funds to hold any general auction sales of school lands during the fiscal year.

The report of the Controller of the School Lands Branch shows that the area of the school lands sold in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta from the beginning to the 31st of March, 1914, and the amount realized therefrom after adjustments for changes in areas, cancellations, etc., is as follows:—

Manitoba.—640,210·37 acres for $6,220,775, or, adding sales of town lots, a total of $6,227,049, or an average price of $9.72 per acre.

Saskatchewan.—608,796·44 acres for $8,861,745·61, or, adding sales of town lots, a total of $8,872,273·61, or an average price of $14.56 per acre.

Alberta.—558,138·52 acres for $6,523,832·99, oor an average price of $11.69 per acre.

This makes the total area disposed of in the three provinces, 1,807,145·33 acres for $21,606,353.60, exclusive of town lots.

The revenue derived from School lands from all sources during the fiscal year was as follows:—

MANITOBA.

Sales—Principal	$194,702 76
Interest	81,788 65
Cultivation permits	77 52
Grazing	1,120 80
Timber	2,078 61
Hay	817 50
Petroleum and gas	920 00
Registration fees	165 50
	$281,671 34

SASKATCHEWAN.

Sales—Principal	$284,842 35
Interest	175,316 10
Cultivation	157 75
Grazing	21,346 98
Timber	2,233 86
Hay	4,291 37
Coal	1,735 72
Fire clay	50 00
Petroleum and gas	174 80
Miscellaneous	1 00
Gravel and sand	2 00
Registration fees	284 50
	$490,436 43

ALBERTA.

Sales—Principal	$273,429 52
Interest	105,934 34
Cultivation	21 65
Grazing	14,211 69
Timber	2,491 44
Hay	1,887 85
Coal	12,986 62
Fire clay	135 10
Petroleum and gas	23,456 75
Registration fees	352 50
	$434,907 46

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total net revenue derived from each province was as follows:—

Manitoba	$281,671 34
Saskatchewan	490,436 43
Alberta	434,907 46

Under the provisions of the several Orders in Council in that behalf, the net revenue collected from the School lands in each province during the fiscal year, less the principal moneys of sales, and less the expenditure, is paid over annually to the Government of each province. The amount paid over to each province under the above provisions was as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 77,092 48
Saskatchewan	194,240 33
Alberta	150,294 05

In addition to the above, there is paid over to each province annually the interest on the School Lands Fund, and the amounts paid over on this account for the past fiscal year were as follows:—

Manitoba	$104,379 01
Saskatchewan	85,044 88
Alberta	69,414 50
Total	$258,838 39

This makes the total amount paid over to each province for the fiscal year as follows:—

Manitoba	$181,471 49
Saskatchewan	279,285 21
Alberta	219,708 55
	$680,465 25

The amount standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund of each province on the 1st of April, 1914, was as follows:—

Manitoba	$3,551,627 50
Saskatchewan	2,851,306 92
Alberta	2,362,338 72
Total	$8,765,273 14

MINING LANDS.

Very great activity has developed during the year in connection with prospecting and mining. All mining rights are disposed of under lease for one year, or for a term of years, and the revenue is derived entirely from fees, rental, and royalty collected in connection with such leases.

The revenue from this source during the year amounted to $884,600, being an increase of $89,000 over the year previous. This, however, does not give an adequate conception of the extent of the increased activity, especially in connection with prospecting for petroleum and natural gas. In township 11, range 11, west of the 4th meridian, natural gas in quantity was discovered and has been distributed by means of pipe lines throughout the southern portion of the province of Alberta. The wells bored in that locality alone yield, at very high pressure, approximately 140,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day of twenty-four hours, of which quantity about 10,000,000 cubic feet per day is being disposed of for light, heat, and power purposes in southern Alberta.

In October, 1913, oil was discovered at a depth of about 1,500 feet on the northwest quarter of section 6, township 20, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, and boring operations being continued to a depth of 2,700 feet, oil in greatly increased quantity was encountered. Since that date over 10,000 applications for leases of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, have been received. Some forty wells are in process of boring, of which number twenty-six have reached a depth of over 1,000 feet, and eight have reached a depth of over 2,000 feet. So far, oil in commercial quantity appears to have been discovered in one well only.

Petroleum in small quantity, and natural gas in very considerable quantity, have also been discovered at various other points in the province of Alberta, particularly on the Athabaska river, in which locality a number of wells have been bored.

Very active prospecting and mining operations for gold have, during the year, been carried on in the vicinity of Amisk (or Beaver) lake, in townships 62, 63, and 64, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, west of the 2nd meridian, and more than 1,000 mining claims have been staked out and recorded in that locality. Very encouraging prospects have been discovered, and it is confidently expected that further development will disclose a large body of ore of commercial value.

The gold production in the Yukon Territory shows an increase during the year of $283,000 over the year previous, while a number of the copper mines in the vicinity of Whitehorse show a materially increased production. The total production of gold from the Yukon Territory up to the end of the fiscal year amounts to about $130,000,000.

What would appear to be a very valuable deposit of galena silver has been discovered near Mayo in the Duncan Mining district of the Yukon Territory. A trial shipment of about 59 tons of ore was made to the smelter at Trail, B.C., at a cost of $100 per ton for mining, shipping, and smelting, and the returns from this shipment in gold, silver, and lead amounted to $15,968.82, being at the rate of $269.90 per ton. Notwithstanding the very heavy freight charges, the shipment of ore from this district may prove to be quite remunerative.

Coal mining operations are being extensively carried on in Alberta and southern Saskatchewan, and a marked increase is shown over the output for last year. The amount collected during the year for rental and royalty in connection with coal mining lands amounts to more than $350,000.

The amount collected on account of mining lands from all sources during the first seven months of the calendar year 1913 was $368,609.96, whereas the amount collected from the same sources during the first seven months of the present calendar year was $1,384,832.59, an increase of nearly 400 per cent.

TIMBER.

During the year 108 timber berths were granted, eight of which were licensed timber berths acquired at public auction, forty-three portable saw-mill berths of a maximum area of 1 square mile each, and fifty-seven cordwood berths comprising an area of one-quarter of a square mile each. The area of Dominion lands now held under license is 7,357·28 square miles, and under permit 856·89 square miles.

The operations conducted on the berths held under license were as follows:—

	Ft. b.m.
Sawn lumber	289,923,845
Shingles	72,804,750
Railway ties	401,600
Laths	34,277,108

The operations conducted on berths held under permit, exclusive of cordwood berths, were as follows:—

	Ft. b.m.
Sawn lumber	43,598,125
Shingles	23,941,750
Railway ties	1,966,995

The revenue derived from timber cut on Dominion lands amounted to $343,367.57, which is somewhat less than the revenue for the previous fiscal year. This reduction in revenue is due to the depression which exists in the lumber industry, and the discontinuance on the part of the department to dispose of timber berths at auction for the present.

GRAZING AND HAY.

There are at present 1,916 grazing leases in existence, covering an area of 4,480,802 acres, being an increase of 517,932 acres as compared with the previous year. There is an increasing demand for grazing leases, resulting, no doubt, from amendments made to the regulations in February last, whereby the tract in which grazing leases could be secured was extended and more permanency given to the character of the lease.

The revenue derived from rentals on grazing leaseholds amounted to $84,878.26, being an increase of $5,689.53 over the previous year, while the receipts from hay permits and hay leases amounted to $7,649.99, making a total of $92,528.25.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

PART I

DOMINION LANDS

DOMINION LANDS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 10, 1914.

Sir, I beg to submit my report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the Inspectors of Dominion Lands Agencies, and of the Agents of Dominion Lands for the several districts.

The following summary has been prepared of the work transacted in the Dominion Lands Branch during the period mentioned, as compared with the corresponding twelve months of the previous year:—

	1913.	1914.
Number of files dealt with	212,495	223,855
Letters written	170,043	178,242
Triplicates	106,735	108,522
Total letters	276,778	286,764
Applications for Patent—		
Number examined	41,561	53,083
New applications	23,976	30,437
Applications accepted and notifications sent out	23,501	28,513

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. GREENWAY,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

No. 2.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Attached hereto you will find statements in duplicate of the work performed (with comparative figures for the two preceding years) in connection with the Dominion Land Agencies, Sub-agencies, and Homestead Inspectors.

With regard to the statement showing the work performed in the different land offices, I may say that the number of homestead entries granted has fallen off, but the work in the other branches has materially increased. The revenue received for the two provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the past year has slightly decreased, and in this connection I would call your attention to the fact that it has been brought

to my notice on several occasions that, in a good many cases, payments in connection with purchased homesteads and pre-emptions are being made direct to head office instead of through the different land offices.

Owing to the increase in business in the Weyburn district, it was deemed advisable to open up an agency at that point, which was done on July 1, with Mr. S. C. Murray as agent, and a staff of four. You will notice by the statement inclosed that a good deal of business has been done in Weyburn, and I feel that it was a wise policy in deciding to open an agency at that point.

We have now fourteen land agencies in the two provinces. During the year I frequently visited all of these, keeping very close supervision of all the different branches of the work.

As regards the sub-land offices, during the year one new sub-agency was opened at Assiniboia, Sask. The sub-agency at Weyburn was closed when the agency was established at that point. In addition, the following sub-agencies have been closed: Gravelbourg, Herbert, Cabri, and Ogema.

At the present time we have forty-four sub-land offices in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. My assistant, Mr. Bronsdon, checked the work and records of these offices several times during the year and found everything very satisfactory.

As regards the homestead inspection work, I wish to state that the work has greatly increased during the past two years. You will notice that in the year 1911-12 there were 6,555 inspections made, while in the year just closed there were 8,221 inspections. You will notice also that in the year 1911-12 the inspectors took 2,507 applications for patent, and during the past year 3,755 were taken. You will observe, therefore, that the inspectors are doing considerable more work than in some years past, and I feel that this work will keep on increasing for some time.

The last year we had forty homestead inspectors in the two provinces, while in the previous year we had forty-one.

I would make mention here of the work of Mr. F. S. Szblewski, the chief homestead inspector. Mr. Szblewski has made a number of investigations among the foreign element of the two provinces, and also assisted in settling up several disputes during the year.

During the past year I have been asked to make many investigations in difficult and intricate cases in connection with homestead entries. In all I have held ninety two ordinary investigations and seventeen court investigations.

Owing to the heavy amount of work in this office, Mr. F. G. Forster was appointed as assistant on December 1, but left to take charge of the Swift Current agency in February, and Mr. D. L. Gaunce was appointed assistant in his place on March 1, 1914. Both of these gentlemen have assisted me with several investigations.

The work of my office has greatly increased during the past year, necessitating my being absent a great deal. On March 31 my office staff consisted of one clerk, Mrs. H. Reynolds, and one relieving stenographer, Miss M. MacMillan; two assistants, Mr. T. Bronsdon, Mr. D. L. Gaunce, and Chief Homestead Inspector Szblewski.

I wish to express appreciation of the work of the members of the staff attached to my office during the past year. Each and every one has been faithful and has endeavoured to do their work in a satisfactory manner.

I regret to have to report the deaths, during the past year, of Homestead Inspector George Patterson, of the Dauphin agency, and Mr. Oliver, clerk in the Saskatoon office.

I may remark in conclusion that there appears to be continued satisfactory growth in the settlement and development of the Canadian West.

Your obedient servant,

H. G. CUTTLE,

Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

DOMINION LAND AGENCIES.—Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Principal transactions for the Departmental year ending March 31, 1914.

Agency.	Homestead Entries granted.	Land Sales.			S. A. Scrip.	Applications for Patent received.	Land Entries Cancelled.	Timber Permits issued.	Hay Permits issued.	Letters.		Revenue.	No. of Staff.	Expenditure.	
		Ordinary and School Lands.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.						Received.	Sent.			Salaries.	Disbursements.
												$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Battleford	1,650	54	130	40	0	1,220	1,022	792	336	23,753	26,787	67,155 80	9	9,790 63	1,019 61
Brandon	13	25	0	0	0	28	22	167	188	4,066	3,814	7,885 75	3	3,159 96	107 65
Dauphin	799	40	2	0	0	604	528	1,565	354	24,134	18,600	25,001 52	8	7,641 62	683 27
Estevan	217	4	60	8	0	287	190	9	199	7,272	2,259	26,917 96	4	4,577 01	317 75
Humboldt	829	49	0	0	6	1,089	636	199	331	20,542	26,007	19,171 72	7	7,214 92	1,658 38
Moosejaw	2,000	32	1,066	82	0	2,954	1,790	304	411	13,541	36,322	204,887 58	17	15,213 88	1,294 75
Maple Creek	2,771	19	1,696	126	13	2,963	2,132	890	212	50,692	52,539	201,397 64	15	12,864 28	1,658 26
Prince Albert	2,189	71	1	3	0	1,133	880	799	433	29,606	33,183	102,411 22	12	10,557 13	2,536 07
Regina	242	26	1	3	0	390	132	26	315	9,436	9,002	11,906 70	4	6,044 63	419 64
Saskatoon	1,288	60	338	160	1	3,334	1,151	30	425	40,475	56,603	205,029 34	24	22,458 86	2,682 64
Swift Current	2,039	54	1,102	97	8	3,329	1,864	212	389	44,592	47,753	203,392 32	16	14,301 17	2,019 43
Winnipeg	2,344	89	0	0	0	656	1,051	2,044	821	28,507	34,682	119,960 69	24	23,631 14	1,222 56
Weyburn	409	6	161	15	0	715	293	32	48	10,901	5,076	82,605 10	5	3,942 64	123 88
Yorkton	772	19	1	0	0	879	408	527	70	15,144	20,702	23,536 86	6	6,549 59	357 41
Total for year 1913-14.	17,581	581	4,498	534	28	19,581	12,079	7,596	4,565	351,861	373,329	1,326,260 20	154	147,978 00	15,801 30
1912-13	18,908	676	4,754	671	77	15,680	11,090	7,434	4,830	328,299	349,779	1,442,790 55	142	126,442 90	16,068 30
1911-12	22,329	594	5,669	960	718	12,093	12,584	9,299	4,884	312,911	329,607	1,470,357 45	125	118,285 13	15,054 36

H. G. CUTTLE,

Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

Name.	Sub-Agency.	Applications for			Applications		Applications		Amounts remitted to Land offices.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Homesteads.	Purchased Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Patents.	Inspections.	Timber Permits.	Hay Permits.		Salary.	Postage and Commission.	
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
S. E. Spicer	Alsask	201	16	48	19	68	1	3	3,944 40	600 00	36 06	
A. Fjelstad	Arborg	92			29	46	36	40	1,164 41	300 00	10 32	
T. H. Ross	Assiniboia	19	1	10	68	32	10	10	563 65	90 00	8 55	Opened Jan. 23, 1914.
J. K. Richmond	Biggar	186	16	51	330	207	65	29	6,203 90	600 00	38 27	
J. Roberts	Blaine Lake	202	3		140	45	104	52	2,905 18	300 00	23 37	
Thos. J. Derman	Cabri	33	1	16	121	29	17	5	1,223 05	105 00	9 92	Closed Sept. 19, 1913.
Jas. N. Simpson	Canora	251			156	92	37	20	3,316 95	900 00	26 24	
A. J. Robertson	Davidson	64	1		148	52		4	1,196 00	480 00	20 76	
W. A. Urton	Duck Lake	89			110	40	50	28	1,491 30	480 00	12 17	
J. T. McGregor	Edam	362	1		275	70	31	39	2,656 35	480 00	59 16	
A. Nassans	Gravelbourg	195	8	126	417	210	38	31	6,351 08	362 50	39 07	Closed Nov. 7, 1913.
Wm. Banks	Gull Lake	218	6	107	984	204	34	115	4,900 20	900 00	71 42	
Geo. Gregg	Hanley	76	2	13	79	75	4	6	2,250 05	600 00	23 79	
J. M. Friesen	Herbert	132	5	63	457	140	12	72	3,742 92	452 75	38 24	Closed Nov. 10, 1913.
Aaron Read	Kerrobert	176	38	64	742	156		45	9,805 50	525 00	64 79	
J. C. Hutcheson	Kindersley	179	36	39	1,155	250	1	25	9,411 68	600 00	81 30	Blackstock appt'd Oct. 10, 1913.
J. R. Clark	Le Pas	5				2	2		45 50	375 00	1 76	Office closed Sept. 5, 1913, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1914.
W. L. Craddock	Lanigan	53			171	32		8	680 90	420 00	24 08	
R. Newth	Lipton	12			33	16	5	7	160 65	480 00	9 17	
W. H. Holland	Lloydminster	123		1	145	39	21	16	1,480 15	600 00	24 15	
E. M. Reid	Macklin	76	4	29	171	56	72	20	2,400 20	600 00	14 84	
J. Hodges	Makinak	56			31	28	60	19	854 75	600 00	12 61	
J. W. Young	Melfort	344			231	112	103	37	4,152 80	900 00	38 92	
J. R. Chisholm	N. Battleford	569	1	5	193	196	86	72	8,444 45	600 00	94 58	
J. J. McGurran	Nokomis	84			61	35	6	19	1,071 45	300 00	10 78	
A. Libirion	Notre Dame	265	5	175	672	251		41	5,800 20	480 00	14 59	
R. S. Stevens	Ogema	215	3	108	266	198	23	24	4,309 05	450 00	21 80	Closed Sept., 1913.
R. S. Dundas	Pelly	169			84	52	145	19	2,196 04	600 00	21 09	
S. Arnason	Pine Valley	31			25	9	29	18	455 60	300 00	5 39	
E. J. Medland	Punnichy	56			94	39		15	1,000 25	300 00	16 10	
V. W. Johnson	Rossburn	16			23	14	45	13	243 95	600 00	4 31	
E. St.G. Hodson	Rosthern	89	4	1	92	36	13	32	1,852 95	600 00	21 86	
W. W. Spencer	Sheho	41			147	29	4	5	1,003 75	300 00	10 55	
J. E. Canham	Sprague	21				3	13	6	287 35	300 00	6 43	
J. W. Hanger	Shellbrooke	268			146	58	178	29	3,246 25	600 00	41 31	

Chas. Jacobs	St. Rose du Lac	145	...	...	37	39	94	59	1,778 15	600 00	16 48	
J. Probinzanski	Stuartburne	11	...	...	...	1	14	5	95 50	120 00	3 30	
Frank Serase	Swan River	117	...	...	49	48	96	14	2,141 55	390 00	41 43	
S. P. Grant	Tisdale	273	...	...	97	66	49	9	3,563 71	550 00	33 62	
S. Humphrey	Unity	138	16	48	250	95	59	68	5,321 50	425 00	32 86	
J. Kulaczkowski	Vita	23	7	2	20	12	15	29	811 00	180 00	7 44	
J. Clive Hearn	Wadena	198	...	...	186	189	12	1	3,156 70	720 00	30 41	
P. E. Metheral	Weyburn	56	4	18	45	41	...	7	1,437 20	225 00	8 29	Closed July 2, 1913.
J. J. Gunn	Wilkie	58	1	13	101	55	1	6	1,075 91	600 00	14 16	
P. Lapointe	Willow Bunch	329	11	180	521	199	161	73	8,462 15	720 00	24 30	
S. Lytwyn	Winnipegosis	28	...	...	21	8	4	21	377 45	300 00	7 27	
W. A. Acton	Wynyard	88	...	...	86	38	...	20	1,074 60	562 50	13 54	
A. S. Roth	Watrous	92	...	...	121	56	...	20	1,317 14	320 00	11 65	
J. D. Murdock	Zealandia	166	14	47	544	132	...	15	5,183 30	900 00	49 49	
Totals		6,578	201	1,164	9,899	3,900	1,753	1,177	136,314 75	23,792 75	1,280 99	
Comp. with 1912-13			9,123		8,757	4,444	1,879	1,286	171,746 39	19,495 38	1,376 97	
Comp. with 1911-12			10,308		6,469	4,625	2,282	1,663	205,470 97	17,193 66	1,311 97	

H. G. CUTTLE,

Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

STATEMENT showing the principal work performed by Homestead Inspectors in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for Departmental Year ending March 31, 1914.

Name.	Headquarters.	Land Inspections made.	Applications for Patent made.	Miles travelled.		Travelling Expenses for self and team	Salaries.	Remarks.
				Wagon.	Rail.			
						$ cts.	$ cts.	
Anderson, D.	Battleford	150	23	5,360	278	1,939 85	1,208 33	
Dewar, A.	"	198	14	6,177	1,309	1,344 30	1,208 33	
Elliot, A. C.	"	165	88	4,664	4,266	1,155 50	1,208 33	
Douglas, A. C.	Brandon	118	51	2,040	6,317	702 15	1,500 00	
Speers, G. L.	Dauphin	132	174	4,962	10,589	1,188 05	1,500 00	
Martin, T. C.	"	107	132	3,646	4,540	1,116 22	1,200 00	
Patterson, G.	"	116	28	1,197	2,004	501 50	700 00	Died Dec. 1913.
Secord, T.	"	58	0	788	922	253 00	300 00	Commenced duties Jan. 2, 1914.
McGowan, G.	"	228	106	4,233	3,855	1,071 90	1,200 00	
Morrison, W. J.	Estevan	73	82	1,987	4,915	773 11	1,200 00	
Dickin, G. D.	"	48	15	970	3,349	385 30	300 00	Transferred from Estevan July, 1913.
Smythe, A.	Humboldt	323	16	6,176	2,713	1,172 45	1,200 00	
MacKay, R. G.	"	157	18	3,673	1,811	892 88	1,300 00	
Jones, W. S.	Maple Creek	196	83	5,613	330	1,076 00	1,200 00	
McLaren, P.	"	229	306	4,590	1,719	949 10	900 00	Three months' leave granted Jan. 1914.
Steer, W.	"	204	167	3,869	0	1,034 50	1,150 00	
Mines, J.	Moosejaw	177	175	2,600	821	838 80	1,130 00	
Rathwell, J. G.	"	128	65	2,133	700	517 00	1,000 00	Commenced duties June, 1913.
Bowyer, H. L.	"	132	102	2,893	1,563	865 75	800 00	Appointed inspector of ranches Nov., 1913.
Erratt, W. H.	"	158	280	3,934	414	1,140 98	1,200 00	
Millar, R. R.	"	42	13	398	0	83 25	100 00	Dismissed April 18, 1913.
Brandt, P. R.	"	171	235	3,014	3,678	1,169 60	1,100 00	Transferred from Regina May, 1913.
Bigg, S. J.	Prince Albert	238	15	4,070	3,706	1,917 60	1,200 00	
Sutherland, T. L.	"	304	0	6,435	36	1,309 25	1,200 00	
Boucher, J. B.	"	207	2	5,222	1,008	1,284 35	1,200 00	
Snell, S.	"	106	1	2,397	674	702 20	600 00	Resigned Oct. 31, 1913.
McKenzie, J.	"	108	2	2,177	484	194 95	500 00	Commenced duties Nov. 3, 1913.
Ouellette, C. J.	Regina	63	39	2,066	8,890	919 26	1,200 00	
Brandt, P. R.	"	1	0	84	586	130 75	100 00	Transferred to Moosejaw May, 1913.
Balfour, J. A.	"	11	3	306	1,459	130 93	375 00	
Dickson, R. H.	"	96	55	1,668	4,961	782 03	1,200 00	

Collins, F. M	Saskatoon	206	10	5,559	3,449	1,488 51	1,200 00	
Balfour, J. A	"	87	10	2,907	3,887	1,078 65	1,125 00	
Johnston, J. C.	"	86	6	1,749	1,533	508 25	350 00	Resigned July, 1913.
Mosses, A. E	"	293	29	6,116	3,754	1,548 75	1,200 00	
Barr, C. E	"	252	9	5,258	1,386	1,210 70	1,200 00	
Shields, W	Swift Current	305	90	5,681	1,371	1,194 15	1,200 00	
Dennison, W. C	"	115	39	1,948	1,778	618 90	553 33	Resigned Oct., 1913.
Furniss, J	"	52	18	823	388	300 35	446 67	Commenced duties Nov., 1913.
McDonald, J. A	"	182	140	5,132	278	1,214 25	1,200 00	
Lepine, L	Winnipeg	139	37	3,041	3,125	1,238 50	1,200 00	
Gillespie, W. D	"	322	47	4,791	2,473	1,063 14	1,200 00	Purchase of buggy included
Lagimodiere, W	"	401	118	3,555	1,356	1,505 00	1,500 00	" "
Reykdal, Paul	"	659	271	6,484	5,044	1,525 10	1,200 00	
Dickin, G	Weyburn	62	141	1,489	7,971	745 64	900 00	Transferred from Estevan July, 1913.
Hober, E. J	"	107	221	3,459	1,107	900 62	900 00	Commenced duties July, 1913.
Henke, A. E	Yorkton	159	62	4,630	974	1,068 60	1,200 00	
DeBalinhard, J. C	"	172	90	3,898	3,080	1,018 45	1,200 00	Purchase of harness included.
Parker, R. J. M	"	178	127	4,098	2,558	1,399 95	1,200 00	Purchase of horse included.
Total		8,221	3,755	166,373	229,438	43,472 12	48,854 99	
Compared with 1912-13		8,043	3,177	142,194	127,345	38,929 58	43,735 16	
" 1911-12		6,555	2,507	102,618	88,585	26,365 90		

H. G. CUTTLE,

Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

No. 3.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Each of the different agents throughout my territory, comprising the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, will report individually on the business transacted by them during the year, and also, no doubt, refer to local conditions affecting each district, so that my report will bear only on conditions generally.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the general revenue of the different offices for the years ending March 31, 1913, and March 31, 1914. It will also show the comparative expenses of the running of each of the different offices during these years.

From this it will be noticed that the revenue for the past year was not as large as that for the year 1913, while expenses were slightly increased. It must not be understood that while the revenue has decreased the work in the offices has decreased also, as this is not the case; the general work in the offices has been as heavy, if not heavier, than during the previous year.

While the revenue received from homestead entries granted is not as large as formerly, the decrease is probably accounted for greatly by the fact that the payments due on account of pre-emptions and interest have not been insisted upon. The department assisted the settlers greatly by this course.

The two provinces above mentioned have enjoyed a splendid winter, and the spring, so far, has been ideal. Crop conditions, so far, are excellent, and everything points to a prosperous year for the settler.

All the agencies and sub-agencies throughout my territory have been inspected regularly by myself or my assistant, Mr. J. A. Bannerman, and the officials, generally, deserve great credit for the satisfactory manner in which they have attended to their duties, and for the interest taken by them in the welfare of the settlers and the department.

During the past year I spent about two and a half months as acting agent of Dominion Lands at Edmonton, during the absence of the agent at that point, Mr. A. Norquay, who was on official business in the north country.

Since my previous annual report the department has opened for entry a large area of land in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, which had been reserved from entry since 1910. The opening of this land was well advertised, and when thrown open at the different points on different dates, caused rushes at the following points: Golden, Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, and New Westminster. The opening of land at these points was highly appreciated both by the settlers and the residents of the points where the rushes occurred, and the officials at these points who handled the business deserve great credit for the satisfactory manner in which it was transacted.

A few rushes also occurred at some of the offices throughout the province of Alberta, and in each instance satisfaction was given the public, and the officials handling these rushes also deserve great credit.

Since my last report, great excitement has been caused throughout this province by parties applying for natural gas and petroleum leases. All of the offices were affected by the interest taken by the public in oil matters, and the Calgary district particularly did a vast amount of oil business.

I would be very pleased indeed if the department could see its way clear to make some arrangements for either increasing the salaries of the officials in the most northerly part of the province of Alberta, or granting them a living allowance. The expenses in this part of the province are very high indeed, and I am sure the officials deserve recognition in this respect.

During the year it was found necessary to change the locations of both the Edmonton and Calgary land offices. These transfers were made to the best advantage by the staffs in the offices, and the public was not at all inconvenienced on account of these changes.

A few new sub-agencies have been opened, and I have already recommended that some be opened in the Peace River country. I trust that the department may see its way clear to act upon this recommendation at an early date.

During the latter month of the year just closed, a considerable portion of my time was taken up in connection with the opening of the Revelstoke agency. Until March 31, a sub-agency existed at Revelstoke, B.C., but this was closed on that date, and the opening of the agency will be referred to in my next annual report.

I regret exceedingly the death, during the past year, of two of the department's valued employees, namely, W. H. Cottingham, agent at Red Deer, and Homestead Inspector T. H. E. Magee, of the Calgary district.

Mr. P. Pidgeon has been appointed as successor to Mr. Cottingham, and I am sure he will make a worthy one.

Considerable railway construction was carried on during the period above mentioned, and the branch lines will enable the settlers, who were heretofore in remote districts, to market their produce to better advantage. Construction of lines north of Edmonton will also enable settlers to go into the northern part of the province a great deal more quickly and easily.

I might add in conclusion, that the revenue of the agencies would be larger if the people who make payments and remittances direct to Ottawa were requested to make any payments they have to make through the offices for the district in which their land or other interests are situated.

Below will be found the statement referred to:—

Agency.	Revenue.		Expenses.	
	1913.	1914	1913	1914
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lethbridge	171,149 54	127,311 06	8,852 37	8,406 92
Calgary	415,847 65	450,869 88	21,913 94	25,922 70
Red Deer	100,526 63	95,154 03	8,516 74	7,428 32
Edmonton	369,685 86	251,697 73	25,159 61	29,975 78
Medicine Hat	258,013 69	129,812 85	12,583 43	12,258 64
Peace River	8,993 52	16,044 60	4,575 60	6,208 27
Grande Prairie	11,957 82	14,502 21	3,878 09	3,724 96
Kamloops	85,153 45	89,564 32	6,771 21	7,176 07
New Westminster	18,447 82	31,986 59	4,080 16	3,907 17
Totals	1,440,105 98	1,206,942 67	96,631 18	104,988 83
	1,206,942 67			96,631 18
Decrease in Revenue	233,163 31			
Increase in Expenses				8,357 65

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MARTIN,
Inspector.

No. 4.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN.

Last winter was again a moderate one, free from any severe storms, and with a very light snowfall, but it looks as if the spring may possibly be more backward than the previous one.

Last year's crops can be classed as having been of a very good average both as regards yield and quality, and prices were fairly satisfactory.

The general tendency now is to again revert to the cattle industry which had been somewhat neglected and in some districts almost completely done away with in favour of exclusive grain cultivation. The new regulations governing grazing on Dominion Lands will undoubtedly prove most beneficial in that line, and they are already being taken advantage of by many. It will certainly be a most important factor in the up-building of this valuable industry.

Since my last report, railway communications have been further improved by the opening of a new line to Bigger over the Grand Trunk Pacific and another to Prince Albert over the Canadian Northern.

The following is a statement of work performed during the past year:—

	No.	Amount.
Homestead entries	1,650	$16,490 00
Pre-emption entries	120	1,200 00
Purchased homestead entries	40	400 00
Improvements	182	7,406 12
Land sales	56	3,169 31
Pre-emption payments	127	14,094 09
Purchased homestead payments	190	20,598 04
Townsite sales	11	372 92
Searches, etc.	733	183 25
Timber permits (Dominion lands)	770	391 12
Timber seizures "	2	47 00
Hay permits "	152	172 60
Grazing rentals "	14	311 31
Timber permits (school lands)	2	7 70
Hay permits "	183	376 05
Grazing rentals "	26	331 96
Seed grain and provision repayments	25	1,352 30
Mining fees	10	50 00
Applications for patent received	1,229	
Applications for cancellation received	594	
Entries cancelled	1,022	
Letters received	23,783	
Letters written	26,822	
Total revenue		$67,253 77

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

L. P. O. NOEL,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

In submitting the annual report for the year ending the 31st ultimo, I beg to call attention to the increase of homestead entries granted, showing that the land is still eagerly sought after by young men, whose parents live in the locality, or who have secured other land by purchase in the vicinity. This being one of the oldest settled districts, these lands are not valuable as to the quality of the soil, being mostly stony and scrubby, but the homesteaders are hopeful of the reinstatement of the stock clause when they will be useful for pasturage.

The farmers realize that to be sucessful they must go in for mixed farming, and for the past few years have been paying great attention to the raising and improving of their stock. Poultry raising is also receiving more attention. The winter fair held here yearly in March is a very great help and incentive to the stock raiser; here they see thoroughbred cattle and horses and hear lectures. The Agricultural College at Winnipeg is also another great help; many of the young men and women during the slack time in winter take a course of lectures in the branches they are most interested in.

Spring is backward, practically no seeding done as yet owing to the frost being still in the ground. Heavy rains have fallen, which will benefit the crop later on. The area cropped still keeps increasing, and attention is being paid to other grains and roots, instead of the former exclusive wheat growing. Fruit growing is also being paid attention to, and the well-to-do farmer has bushes of all the small berries.

Immigration has commenced, and though they go farther west where they can obtain homesteads, we have many inquiries by letter and at the counter where the best part to settle lies.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the past year:—

Homestead entries granted	43
Timber permits	167
Hay permits	187
Entries cancelled	25
Applications for patents	28
Letters received	4,086
Letters written	4,020

Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Again a comparison of this year's statement with that of last year shows a considerable falling off in the number of homesteads and pre-emptions taken up, but this is to be expected, as practically all of the most desirable land has been filed on, and there is no doubt but that even the inferior class of land which is now open will soon be taken up, as the proposed change in the regulations which allows the substitution of stock for cultivation makes even ordinary grazing land valuable for stock-raising purposes. I have great pleasure in reporting a most unanimous approval of the new grazing regulations, which will ensure a permanency of at least ten years in a lease, and will allow stock raisers to make their plans without the fear that their lease might be cancelled and thus cause them serious loss. The past two years have seen a marked change from entirely grain-growing to mixed farming, more particularly hog raising, an industry to which this province is most favourably adapted on account of climate and freedom from disease. The steps which are being taken by the city of Calgary for the establishment of stock yards on a large scale, and in which three different railroad companies are taking a lively interest, to say nothing of the recent and rapid growth of the live stock market in Calgary, are notable, and with the rapidly increasing volume of live stock produce and a return to mixed farming there can be but one result, a live stock centre for Alberta in Calgary of no less importance and size to Chicago itself.

The Imperial authorities have recognized the suitability of Alberta as the finest horse-breeding country in the world, and there is little doubt that in the course of a few years cavalry mounts for the British army will be drawn chiefly from this province, particularly the southern portions. The spring horse show held annually in Calgary has drawn wide attention to the quality of horse flesh which can be produced along the ranges of the foot-hills.

The past year has been an unusually busy one in this office on account of the great rush to file on gas and petroleum rights. Approximately about seven hundred leases have been issued, but this represents only a small proportion of the original applications which were allowed to lapse, but which caused a great amount of work. There are a number of companies who are actively engaged in drilling and proving their holdings, and at the present time of writing the city is in the throes of an oil excitement, the news having been received of a strike of oil which in the course of a few hours developed into a gusher 60 feet high. The strike was made at a depth of 2,718 feet, and it is satisfactory to note that the product of the well is oil of the finest obtainable quality. The revised regulations governing gas and petroleum are also generally accepted as being a great improvement on the old regulations, as being more encouraging to the bona fide operator.

While times have been hard during the past year, and while also the supply of labour has far exceeded the demand, there has been, as far as I can gather, no actual want or hardship experienced. By reason of financial conditions, economy and retrenchment have been the watchwords all along the line, and if it can be shown that business enterprises have been forced into more legitimate channels during the last year, then the tightness of money will not be found to have been in vain.

Railroad work, it is expected, will be prosecuted this year more vigorously than ever. Farmers who a very few years ago were somewhat isolated are now finding

themselves served by a line of steel, with new towns and important centres on every hand. Calgary itself is now favoured with three roads, each a part of a separate transcontinental system. The work on the terminals of the Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific is going ahead with all speed.

In submitting a summary of the business transacted in the office I would call your attention to the great increase in revenue collected during the past year, it being by far the largest in the history of the office.

Appended hereunder is a statement showing the business transacted for the twelve months ending March 31 last:—

	Number.	Revenue.
Homestead fees	1,757	$17,530 00
Pre-emption fees	729	7,240 00
Purchased homesteads	83	810 00
Improvements	321	17,627 51
Land sales	86	13,932 38
Pre-emption payments	1,290	107,810 63
Purchased homestead payments	382	36,419 29
Searches, etc	642	160 50
Applications for patent	4,040	
Applications for cancellation	1,353	
Entries cancelled	1,930	
Seed grain payments	14	804 94
Total		$202,335 25

Your obedient servant,

W. E. TALBOT,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 7.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, DAUPHIN, MANITOBA.

The winter just ended has been ideal, with little snow and extremely mild weather, with the exception of the month of February. The number of homestead entries is slightly in excess of last year, and from present indications the coming year will see no diminution in the number; the opening of some seven townships formerly comprising the Lake Manitoba West Forest reserve will, without doubt, cause an unprecedented rush, so far as this agency is concerned, in addition to which there are a large number of desirable lands included in the lands now being revested in the Crown from the province of Manitoba. A large number of patents have been handled, and in the majority of cases the duties have been performed in a satisfactory manner, indicating good faith on the part of the homesteaders to permanently settle in the district.

As usual, the number of permits issued is large, and the revenue is proportionately greater than other years, due largely, no doubt, to the action of the department in restricting the securing of homesteader's free permits to cut timber from the forest reserve to those whose entries are of less than five years' standing. This, I am convinced, is wise, tending as it does to the preservation of the timber supply, while working no hardship to deserving and enterprising homesteaders.

There is every indication of the new grazing regulations recently introduced proving extremely popular in this district, there being a great deal of land more adapted to stock raising than to agriculture; more especially is this the case in the

vicinity of lakes Dauphin, Manitoba and Winnipegosis. The action of the minister in making this point the headquarters of the inspector of ranges for the eastern part of Saskatchewan and Manitoba is much appreciated by the public.

The reported decision of the department to revive the stock clause whereby a homesteader may substitute stock in lieu of cultivation will be well received in this district; the present regulations requiring the cultivation of a certain portion of the land have in many cases proved a great hardship to the homesteaders, and as a result the district is practically depleted of stock, the local butchers and dealers finding it very difficult to secure enough of such to meet the local demands; in fact, large quantities of beef, pork and mutton being imported from outside points. I think there should be some provision whereby a certain number of sheep be accepted in lieu of cattle in order to encourage the industry.

The keen interest in free lands in this province is abundantly shewn by the numerous letters received from all parts. These are carefully and promptly answered, all possible information being given.

One point which I think might properly be brought to your attention is the number of payments in connection with the administration of lands and minerals that are made direct to the department by the payers; this pertains more particularly to renewals of grazing permits on school lands, and renewals of mining fees, etc., although the several payments in connection with land sales are also made in that way. This necessitates practically the same amount of work in the agency on the amount paid, for which it receives no credit whatever. It would seem that the payers should be instructed to make all payments to the local agency, or that the agencies be given credit for the amounts remitted direct to the head office, so that they may show as revenue received for the agency.

In conclusion, I would say that the co-operation given me by the staff during the year has been the means of the work in the office being carried on very satisfactorily; this also refers to the sub-agents and outside staff.

Appended hereto is a statement of the work performed in this agency during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. WIDMEYER,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Synopsis of principal items of work passed through the Dauphin Lands and Crown Timber Office during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

	Number.	Cash received.	
		$ cts	
Homesteads	799	7,990 00	
Payments, improvements	96	2,675 17	
Land sales (cash)	39	2,538 16	
Searches	478	119 50	
Application for patents received	604		
Application for inspection received	289		
Entries cancelled	528		
South African scrip	1		
Northwest Half-breed scrip	9		
Sundries	1	2 50	
			13,325 33
Timber Reserves and Crown Lands—			
Timber permits	1,550	7,386 53	
Timber seizures	52	1,660 23	
Hay permits	256	496 65	
Grazing rental	1	1 60	
			9,545 01
Mining—			
Location fees	42	195 50	
Rentals	30	1,190 00	
Assessment payments	1	102 50	
			1,488 00
School Lands			
General sales	1	187 20	
Timber permits	14	73 45	
Timber seizures	1	5 50	
Hay permits	129	300 95	
Grazing rentals	1	19 20	
			320 15
Miscellaneous—			
Seed lien repayments	1	56 85	56 85
Grand total	...	...	25,001 49
Letters received	25,134		
Letters written	18,944		
Staff and salaries	8	...	7,641 62
Disbursements	...	...	682 81

E. WIDMEYER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

While a world-wide financial stringency existed, caused partly through wars and rumours of wars, the Edmonton district has been "marking time," awaiting the loosening of the money-bags, to continue in the remarkable growth of preceding years. The few failures throughout the province indicate more than anything else the sound financial condition of the country. The scarcity of money for other than legitimate business has had the effect of steadying the real estate situation and bringing it to a more sensible basis. It has largely eliminated the subdivision craze, and I trust has brought a realization to the people of Canada generally of the fact that realty values

cannot go on increasing by leaps and bounds without a corresponding development of the resources pertaining thereto.

An outstanding feature of the past season has been the comparative ease with which the crop of 1913 has been moved. From a climatic point, the railway companies have never had a better year for operating. The mild weather gave them a splendid opportunity of running their trains without the delays incident to snow blockades and a cold and stormy winter season. The additional equipment provided by the transportation companies proved also a factor in this desirable condition. The result was the crop was moved out steadily and without any grain blockades. However, this happy climatic condition cannot always be depended upon, and the policy of the Government in establishing internal storage elevators at strategic points cannot be too highly commended, as it will have the effect of eliminating those undesirable and expensive grain blockades to which the West has been accustomed in recent years, and will enable the farmer to take advantage of the best price obtainable for his produce.

The proposed change in the Dominion Land regulations whereby a homesteader could earn patent by raising stock instead of cultivating his land is everywhere commended, and I trust that this provision will be made retroactive. It will be an inestimable boon to those settlers living in sections of the country where it is difficult, and even unprofitable, to cultivate the land, and where it would be very profitable and a benefit to the community at large to engage in stock raising.

Alberta and the Edmonton district are remarkably rich in mineral resources of various kinds. During the past season, this district has been very widely and scientifically prospected for petroleum and natural gas, with, I am informed, the most gratifying prospects.

The concensus of opinion of those with whom I have come in contact, and who have made a study of the prospects, is that the oil fields of Alberta will probably prove to be the richest in the world. A very marked development has occurred in the coal mining industry, the mines of this district now largely supplying the prairie country to the east and well on into Manitoba. Iron deposits have been discovered in different portions of this district, and a number of claims recorded. However, up to the present time, no serious attempt has been made at development. A very large and complete cement plant is in operation at Marlboro, controlled by Edmonton men. This plant has an output of 1,200 barrels a day, and is at present running at that capacity and unable to fill its orders. The clay industry has not developed to the extent anticipated; however, I am credibly informed a number of firms intend establishing manufactories during the coming year for different products to be obtained from these clays, such as brick, tile, hollow ware, pottery, etc.

Immigration has kept up steadily during the past year, as indicated by the homestead entries, which show an increase of 248 over the previous year. A large number of inquiries received, mostly from persons in the United States, goes to show a big immigration may be expected during the coming season to this and the Peace River districts.

The work of this office has been very heavy, the Timber and Mines Branch being exceedingly so. The revenue from that branch only in a small way indicates the volume of work performed, there being a tremendous amount of detail necessary in dealing with all matters pertaining thereto.

The revenue from all sources was $251,697.73, while the homesteads were 5,742 as compared with 5,494 the previous year.

Attached is a statement of the work performed during the year.

Your obedient servant,

A. NORQUAY,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Edmonton Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Patent Branch—		
Homestead fees	5,712	57,400 00
Pre-emption fees	6	60 00
Purchased homestead fees	8	80 00
Improvement	534	16,107 75
Land sales—Cash	181	11,486 94
" " Scrip		
Pre-emption payments	28	
Purchased homestead payments	53	4,150 70
S. A. V. Land scrip	1	6,123 03
H. B. scrip	1	
Searches, map sales, office fees, etc	333	83 27
Applications for patent received	2,413	
Applications for inspection received	1,982	
Entries cancelled	2,814	
Sundries	4	42 00
Total		95,533 69
Timber, grazing and irrigation—		
Bonus	3	5,698 86
Ground rent	116	4,262 12
Royalty on sales	63	8,068 90
Timber permits	1,070	19,448 43
Timber seizures	87	9,833 73
Hay permits	535	1,266 75
Grazing rentals—Cash		
" " Scrip		
Irrigation fees		
Sundries	673	28,558 87
Total		77,137 66
Mining lands and Yukon Branch—		
Mining fees	343	1,646 00
Rental	65	30,017 48
Royalty	10	8,314 15
Purchased mineral claims	3	180 00
Assessment payments	5	500 00
Coal permits royalty	1	60 00
Sundries	722	29,102 93
Total		69,879 16
School Lands Branch—		
General sales	3	376 03
Timber permits	21	424 34
Hay permits	334	743 75
Grazing rentals	40	505 13
Mining fees		
Coal rental	4	789 91
" royalty		
" permits		
Cultivation permits	1	17 00
Sundries	86	2,978 95
Total		5,835 11
Miscellaneous—		
Seed grain and provision repayments	43	1,618 92
Forestry branch	33	1,693 19
Total		3,312 11
Grand total		251,657 73
General—		
Letters received	78,690	
Letters written	104,920	
Number of staff and salaries		26,735 09
Disbursements		3,240 69

No. 9.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, ESTEVAN, SASKATCHEWAN.

It will be noticed that there has been a falling-off in the revenue of this agency, and also in the number of homestead entries, as compared with last year. This is accounted for by the fact that a division was made of this district last June and a new agency opened up at Weyburn, which takes in the portion west of range 10 that was formerly in this district.

The new grazing regulations have been received with satisfaction by the settlers, and will undoubtedly do much to encourage stock raising on a larger scale in this district.

The past winter has been one of the mildest on record, the snowfall being very light, so that the cattle were able to run out during the greater part of the time. The crop last year was an excellent one, and ideal weather prevailed during harvest. The railroads have splendid facilities for handling the grain, so that the farmers were able to have their wheat shipped much earlier than in previous years.

The province of Saskatchewan is operating an experimental plant at this point, which is in charge of Mr. S. M. Darling, to determine the best methods of utilizing the lignite coal found in the Estevan district.

The lignite as mined slacks very rapidly on exposure to the air, and it is not practicable to store it in large quantities. The lignite is being successfully carbonized at the plant here, and several gas producers in this province are now operating on this fuel, and it has been demonstrated that it gives more and richer gas than anthracite coal, less ash, less tar, and costs about half as much as hard coal.

For domestic fuel, satisfactory briquettes are being made. These briquettes have about the same heating value as the anthracite coal and, it is expected, can be sold at about half the price of anthracite anywhere in the province.

The dried and carbonized lignite and anthracite can be stored indefinitely without deteriorating. This manner of treating lignite will therefore enable the mines to operate on a fixed rate throughout the year, selling the products of the summer for winter shipment and thus effect very substantial reductions in costs.

It is expected that this method of treating lignite will greatly stimulate the mining industry in this district and be the means of supplying power at a very low cost.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant.

R. CLAUD KISBEY.

Agent of Dominion Lands.

	No.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Homestead fees	217	2,170 00
Pre-emption fees	65	650 00
Purchased homesteads	8	80 00
Improvements	14	981 21
Land sales—cash	4	396 85
" —scrip		
Pre-emption payments	60	12,432 11
Purchased homestead payments	28	4,092 21
Searches, etc	163	41 75
Applications for patent	284	
" inspection	137	
Entries cancelled	190	
Total		20,844 13
Timber and grazing branch—		
Timber permits	9	2 25
Hay permits	35	118 60
Grazing rentals	8	45 72
Total		166 57
Forestry branch—		
Timber dues	128	238 25
Permit fees and rental	113	28 25
Seizures	3	4 25
Total		270 75
Mining and Yukon branch—		
Mining fees	66	330 00
Rental	35	2,208 09
Royalty	33	1,527 57
Prospecting fees	2	200 00
Total		4,265 66
School lands branch—		
Timber permits	1	50
Hay permits	164	379 70
Grazing permits	3	24 00
Mining fees	7	35 00
Coal rental	6	238 35
Coal royalty	7	519 10
Total		1,196 65
Miscellaneous—		
Seed grain payments	2	74 20
Grand total		26,817 96
General—		
Letters received	7,272	
Letters written	5,429	
Number of staff, and salaries	4	3,595 01
Disbursements		318 25

No. 10.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALBERTA.

A comparison with the report for 1912-13 shows an increase this past year of approximately 25 per cent in the work and revenue of the office. Many of the first settlers on the prairie are now in a position to make application for patent for their land, a number have already done so, and this year the number will be greatly increased.

Many new settlers, a large number of them with families, came to the country during the year, but the difficulties of the trail are so great that the number of newcomers is not so large as the country merits. The one outstanding need of Grande Prairie is railroad connection with the outside world, and, until that comes, growth of population can only be comparatively slow.

The weather last year was unusually wet and rainy, but, notwithstanding the excessive moisture, the crop was in most cases harvested in good condition and the yield was abundant and of excellent quality. This winter the weather has been fine, with very little severe cold and plenty of snow for good sleighing, and, though spring is late in coming, the settlers are looking forward to a good year in 1914.

The two rural municipalities formed late in 1912 have done good work in their first year in opening up roads, building bridges, etc., and in a year or two Grande Prairie will, in the excellence of its roads, etc., rival many older settlements.

I have to express to you my appreciation of the services of my staff during the year. They have done their duties cheerfully and, as the attached statement of work shows, have accomplished as much, or more, in the past year as some offices with twice the number of clerks.

Appended hereto is a statement of the work performed in the Grande Prairie office during the year ending March 31, 1914.

Your obedient servant,

A. S. MACLEAN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of work performed in the Grande Prairie Dominion Lands Agency for twelve months ending March 31, 1914.

Patents Branch—	No.	Amount.
Homestead fees	518	$ 8,180 00
Improvements	47	2,148 80
Land sales	44	2,583 25
Patent fees	6	60 00
Searches	21	5 25
Applications for patent	124	
Applications for inspection	68	
Entries cancelled	222	
South African Volunteer Bounty scrip	19	
Half-breed scrip	1	
Military homesteads	1	
Total, Dominion Lands		$12,977 30

Timber and Grazing Lands Branch	No	Amount
Timber permits	404	$ 283 30
Timber excess	11	21 63
Hay permits	147	740 56
Grazing rentals	1	1 60
Hay lease rentals	1	3 48
Hay excess	2	4 50
Total, timber and grazing		$1,055 07
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch–		
Mining fees	5	$ 25 00
Rentals	5	198 00
Royalty	2	2 10
Coal permits	1	15 00
Total, Mining Lands and Yukon		$240 10
School Lands Branch		
Hay permits	5	$ 6 60
Grazing rentals	17	223 11
Total School Lands		$229 71
Grand total		$14,502 21
General–		
Letters received	1,741	
Letters written	1,571	
Staff	3	$3,529 60
Disbursements		195 00
		$3,724 60

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, GROUARD, ALBERTA.

During the latter part of the year 1913 there was a marked rush to this district. This was partly occasioned by the advent of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and partly due to advertisement given the North Country by travellers. The railway referred to is making marked progress into this part of the north, and will prove a great boon to those who have already settled as well as to those who are intending to take up new homes. The line is now laid to Sawridge, and the company is endeavouring to reach the settlers of the Peace within the next year.

The older settlements are fairly well taken up. Grouard, formerly known as Lesser Slave Lake settlement, has now, according to a police census recently taken, a population of 1,500. Of the other settlements, Falher (townships 77-20, 77, and 78-21) and Peace River Landing settlement have had their share of newcomers, and a nucleus of a future town has been formed at each of these points. Falher is proving itself to be a splendid farming district; one man last fall getting one hundred bushels of oats to the acre in his breaking. This district will be served by the railway.

Last summer was exceedingly wet, but it did not affect the crops, which were excellent. High Prairie and Swan River settlements had a very good year.

The winter was very mild, and as a result many settlers have taken advantage of the trails to bring in heavy loads. During the winter it was a wonderful sight to see processions of teams crossing Lesser Slave lake heavily freighted; and the caboose on sleighs with the wife and family was a common sight.

This year will no doubt be a very busy one, and already the rush has begun. If business increases in the same proportion as it has recently, a much larger staff will be required. At the present time we are in urgent need of a stenographer. In this connection I may state that the present staff is very efficient and has been a great help to me during the year. I would like, however, to see the salaries raised. Cost of living is very high in this country, and the present salaries are not commensurate with the local conditions.

Following is a detailed statement of the work for the year.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. JEFFERSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

DETAILED STATEMENT for the year ending March 31, 1914.

	No.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Homesteads	1,225	12,250 00
Improvements		390 00
Land sales		1,305 82
Half-breed scrip	17	
Searches, maps, &c.		102 75
Applications for patent	31	
Applications for inspection	52	
Entries cancelled	300	
Total		14,048 57
Timber and Grazing Branch—		
Timber permits		786 49
Timber seizures		293 60
Hay permits		422 50
Total		1,502 59
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch—		
Mining fees		90 00
Rental		101 24
Total		191 24
School Lands Branch—		
Hay permits		41 00
Grazing rentals		236 20
Cultivation permits		18 40
Total		295 60
Grand total		16,044 00
Letters received	3,627	
" written	4,519	

No. 12.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, HUMBOLDT, SASKATCHEWAN.

You will notice there is a falling-off in the number of homestead entries, compared with the previous year, while entries cancelled show a slight increase over the corresponding previous year.

The figures are as follows:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Homesteads	1,231	929
S.A.V.B.S.	4	7
Cancellations	534	636

The total receipts for the year amounted to $19,171.72.

The majority of the best homesteads are in the northern part of the district, extending from ranges 13 to 24, there still being therein approximately 2,000 homesteads.

This country last year was difficult to reach, owing to the fact that more snow fell during the winter of 1912 and 1913 than any other winter on record. The consequence was, that when spring arrived the country was inaccessible owing to the roads in many places being impassable. Intending settlers were further handicapped by the fact that the year opened up with heavy rains that partly retarded the efforts of the most enthusiastic homeseeker. This, I therefore believe, is the cause in the decrease of the number of homestead entries.

Excellent crops were raised throughout the district, principally owing to the fact, firstly, that excellent weather conditions prevailed during the seeding period, which enabled the farmers to make such good progress that, by May 6, 90 per cent of the wheat crop was in the ground, and, by May 10, wheat seeding was completely finished; the close of the month was marked with beautiful warm weather, and consequently ideal growing conditions prevailed.

By June 5, crops were making excellent progress; but notwithstanding this fact, they were hardly as far advanced as in 1912. At this time, 90 per cent of the oats, 80 per cent of the barley, and 77 per cent of flax were seeded. Up to July 7, crop reports continued to be favourable, 5 per cent of wheat being in the short blade. By August 19 cutting was general. There were a few local hail-storms, but no damage was done whatever by frost or rust. By September 1 most of the wheat was cut and stooked; 60 per cent of the oats, and 75 per cent of the barley were also in stook.

Excellent harvest conditions with occasional showers were general throughout the province, which rapidly filled what little backward grain remained. This in most instances was used for winter feed, being fed to stock in the sheaf.

Threshing commenced about the second week in September. Threshing and inspection returns showed that practically the entire wheat crop was in the contract grades, and by the end of October, 75 per cent of the entire crop was threshed.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the splendid growing conditions that prevailed during 1913 being the very reverse of those that prevailed during 1912, there were slight decreases per acre in the four principal kinds of grain,

the increased total of grain threshed being solely due to the increased area that was seeded. This, however, did not mean any direct loss to the farmers, even though the price was lower than in the previous year, for the reason that this season's grain was of a far higher quality, and was handled in a far more expeditious and economical manner, the usual western blockade being non-existent.

The new grazing regulations just issued recently will supply a long-felt want, and will be of inestimable value to the Western farmers, especially in a district such as this, which is, without doubt, one of the finest mixed-farming districts in the Dominion. Farmers are realizing this fact, and are consequently endeavouring to raise more stock every year, which is fast leading them on to the road of prosperity. This is primarily the reason why the district has not felt the much-complained-of financial stringency, since many farmers had cattle and hogs with which to meet their accounts.

Transportation, however, is still a problem of vital importance to farmers of this district. It is true that the southern part of the district is fairly well served with transportation facilities, but the country lying to the north of the main line of the Canadian Northern railway is practically without any railroad service whatever. The consequence is that many settlers have to go from 30 to 50 miles to reach the nearest market, before they can sell their produce.

Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the various railroad companies holding charters for construction throughout the district will at least be able to complete the work they have commenced, so that settlers will have better transportation facilities for next year.

Appended herewith is a statement of work performed during the year.

Your obedient servant,

L. C. DAVIES,

Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of work for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Homesteads	529
Application for patent	1,169
S. A. V. B. scrip	7
Entries cancelled	636
Land sales	49
Searches	680
Application for cancellation	361
Timber seizures	0
Timber permits (excess dues)	1
Hay permits (excess dues)	1
Grazing permits, school lands	70
Hay permits (school lands excess dues)	8
Letters received	20,642
Letters written	16,129
Number of staff	8-7
Salaries	$7,214 93
Contingent expenditure	1,662 38
Total receipts for year	19,171 72

No. 13.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

In presenting my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, it is most gratifying to state that it was the "banner" year for the Kamloops agency, due greatly to the policy of the department in opening up to homestead entry, by bona fide settlers, the lands within the Shuswap and other divisions, which for some considerable period have been held under general reservation, pending the result of an investigation into the question of the lumber companies retaining lands under license within timber berths denuded of merchantable timber, which were of agricultural value. The opening up of these lands to settlement has been very acceptable to the squatters, and much satisfaction is expressed by them in consequence.

Owing to the financial stringency and the consequent dullness of trade and the closing down of much work on railway construction and lumber camps, some branches of the agency show a considerable falling off, but it is most pleasing to record a total increase over the previous year of $1,411. Had the business under the heading of timber and grazing been an average, I should have been in the happy position of reporting a total revenue of over $100,000. In homestead entries alone an increase of 286 per cent is shown over that of the previous year, and, although much of this land is difficult to clear and cultivate, this large increase in a short period will have a marvellous effect upon the several localities where settlers have gone in. The new settlers are of an excellent type and well qualified to make a success of their undertaking.

As I travel through the outlying portions of my district, I find much work of a herculean character being accomplished, especially in the areas that have been denuded of merchantable timber, leaving, however, enormous stumps to be taken out by the process of burning or by explosives. The settlers, however, on the whole are of a desirable class and they are most optimistic for the future as a result of their labour. If some scheme could be evolved by the department for presentation to the Government, whereby valuable water powers in the Railway Belt could be harnessed for the irrigating of tens of thousands of acres lying dormant to-day simply for the want of irrigation, it would accomplish much. Large tracts of such land susceptible of intensive farming if brought under cultivation, produce the finest root crops imaginable, for which there is a great demand, cannot be made productive to-day because the individual owners lack the requisite capital to install pumping stations, so as to ensure an adequate water supply during the proper season, although millions of gallons of water run through the property. The bringing of these large areas of semi-arid lands under cultivation by means of irrigation would add materially to the wealth of the district. If our waste lands were irrigated and made productive, it would minimize to a considerable extent the importation of much produce which we should, as a province, be producing.

The general business, taken as a whole, has been good, and in this particular locality building operations, which were considerably above the average, have progressed all winter. The population of the district has made a substantial increase, and it is most important that mixed farming should be encouraged to the fullest extent, in order to supply the home market with the necessaries of life.

The inquiries, both in person and by correspondence, are exceedingly heavy, particularly for a small agency, and I anticipate a good year's business, although the district has been somewhat reduced by withdrawing all lands east of Three Valley from my district, and opening up a new agency at Revelstoke. Since the withdrawal of the general reservation, however, above referred to, the land rush in the eastern portions of the Railway Belt is practically over, as I have dealt with and disposed of the largest portion of the land therein adapted to agriculture which is available, and the taking of the Upper and Lower Columbia divisions from this agency, therefore, will not affect to any appreciable extent the revenue of the Land Patents Branch from this agency.

I had hoped to report operations on the large gypsum deposits within my agency, but the leaseholders have delayed operations pending the construction of the Kamloops-Okanagan branch of the Canadian Northern railway, which has been stayed for the present. The closing down of railway construction throughout the interior of the province has thrown thousands of men out of employment, and as a consequence large numbers have crowded into the towns and cities along the line of construction, swelling to a considerable extent the list of unemployed.

The completion of the main and branch lines of railways under construction, suspended temporarily, and contemplated, will open up vast valleys, and bring the producer within easy distance of markets, as well as be a means of bringing into closer touch the outlying portions of the province. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are expending large sums of money in the Belt in improving and double-tracking their whole system, and in the construction of a five-mile tunnel under the mountain at a point near Glacier.

The fruit industry is in a flourishing and healthy condition, the increase in output each year being most marked.

The stock-breeders in this district are uniting for the purpose of protection and for the improvement of their stock, and the future of the stock indusry is most encouraging. The past winter was an excellent one, the fall of snow, however, being abnormally heavy; but I am pleased to report that all stock were well wintered, and no loss apparently has been sustained.

Might I be again permitted to refer to the cramped condition of my office, which is now totally inadequate to accommodate my files and other records, and my staff are working under great difficulty with the accommodation provided. The general work of the office is in excellent shape, thanks to the co-operation and support of each individual member of my staff and inspectors, and I sincerely trust that their services will receive due recognition in the form of an increase in their salaries. Appended herewith is a summary of the work performed at this agency during the fiscal year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. C. COWELL,

Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Business Transactions at the Kamloops Agency during the twelve months ending March 31, 1914.

	Number.	Revenue.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Homesteads	1,379	$ 13,750 00	
Purchased homesteads	25	1,111 50	
Improvements	215	14,355 81	
Land sales	40	4,004 56	
Townsite sales	118	4,382 02	
Searches, etc	323	186 39	
Ground rent	2	33 51	
Applications for patent	162		
Applications for inspection	176		
Entries cancelled	66		
			37,823 79
Timber, Grazing, etc.—			
Ground rents	46	13,826 55	
Royalty	42	24,561 80	
Timber permits	436	3,957 40	
Timber seizures	8	526 05	
Hay permits	9	27 40	
Grazing rentals	329	6,767 92	
Registration fees	17	34 00	
Sundries	3	943 93	
			50,645 05
Forestry Branch	26	175 93	175 93
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch			
Mining fees	21	200 00	
Rental	22	714 55	
Sand, stone and gravel permits	6	3 00	
Sundries	1	2 00	919 55
Total			89,564 32
Total of previous year			85,153 45
Increase			4,410 87
Letters received	17,568	An increase of 40%	
Letters written	14,987		

No. 14.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

During the past year the business transacted at this agency shows a considerable decrease over the past number of years.

The homestead and pre-emption entries show a decrease of approximately 50 per cent. This is accounted for by the fact that there are practically no available lands within this agency suitable for homestead and pre-emption entry under the present regulations.

The revenue also shows a decrease, which is accounted for in two ways: first, the general financial stringency which has prevailed during the past year, and secondly, the fact that efforts are being made to have the department rescind the regulations governing the payments for pre-emption entries.

In this case, while no action has been taken, it has been rumoured that payments are likely to be abolished, and therefore very little moneys have been received on this account pending a settlement or decided opinion by the Government.

The only branch which shows an increase in revenue this year is the Mining Lands Branch, and this increase is accounted for by the excitement caused through the discovery of oil in the neighbourhood of Calgary. It will be noticed that a revenue of $15,281.48 was collected in connection with fees and rental for petroleum and natural gas leases. Heretofore the revenue received on this account has been very small.

I might state that although a large crop was harvested last year, the prevailing prices were low, and in the majority of cases the moneys were largely collected by machine companies operating throughout the West.

The indications for the present year are very bright, and it is expected that a larger area will be brought under cultivation this year, and a larger crop harvested than in any previous year.

It will be noticed that throughout the southern portion of this district along the Lethbridge-Weyburn line considerable activity in farming operations will be pursued this year, owing to the fact that this new railway gives shipping facilities heretofore not enjoyed by settlers of this district.

The total revenue collected through this department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, is $127,311.06.

I submit a list of the work performed during the past year:—

	Number.	Amount.
Homestead fees	388	$ 3,880 00
Pre-emption fees	90	900 00
Purchased homestead fees	22	220 00
Improvements	136	5,637 34
Land sales—cash	60	7,235 00
Pre-emption payments	420	48,140 98
Purchased homestead payments	97	10,414 23
Searches, map sales and office fees	172	53 29
Applications for patent received	981	
Applications for inspection received	337	
Entries cancelled	394	
Sundries	16	92 00
		$76,572 84
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch—		
Timber permits	363	$ 596 25
Timber seizures	3	19 80
Hay permits	16	50 45
Grazing rentals—cash	111	2,507 35
Grazing rentals—scrip	1	320 00
		$3,493 95
Forestry Branch—		
Permit fees and rental	73	$151 40
Irrigation Branch—		
Sales	5	$1,490 28
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch—		
Mining fees	340	$ 3,358 10
Rental	147	30,729 09
Royalty	75	5,250 25
Sundries—quarries	54	943 67
		$40,281 11

	Number	Amount.
School Lands Branch—		
General sales	1	$ 20 00
Hay permits	22	38 35
Grazing rentals	18	131 58
Mining fees	35	175 00
Coal rental	11	2,643 66
Sundries	1	2 00
		$3,310 59
Miscellaneous—		
Seed grain and provision payments	51	$2,010 89
Grand total		$127,311 06
General—		
Letters received	26,042	
Letters written	21,167	
Number of staff and salary	8	$7,963 78
Disbursements	78	443 14
		$8,406 92

Your obedient servant,

J. W. STAFFORD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 15.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, MAPLE CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN.

When we opened up as an agency on March 1, 1913, there were a large number of people in this locality who were under the impression that there would not be enough business transacted at this point to warrant the department in establishing an agency of Dominion Lands here; but I think that upon perusal of my attached statement of revenue collected and work performed you will agree with me in saying that in the fiscal year just closed this was one of the busiest offices under your control.

The crops in this corner of Saskatchewan varied considerably in different parts of the country, but where summer-fallowing had been done and a rotation followed, a very fair yield of excellent quality grain was the result.

Payments of principal and interest on pre-emptions and purchased homestead have not been as good as they should have been, owing to a great extent on account of the money stringency, which caused the loan companies to practically refuse to lend even five hundred dollars on a quarter section; but I am pleased to see that the money market is loosening up again, and I am of the opinion that the settlers will meet their obligations fairly well this year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company last fall laid steel on the Swift Current to Bassano, and cut off as far west as Westerham in township 22, range 27, west 3rd, and now there is a thriving town about every 6 miles, each with two or three elevators, having a daily train service with Swift Current. On the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, steel is laid to Shaunavon in township 8, range 18, west 3rd; but the grade is com-

pleted to the 4th meridian, and steel will be laid this coming summer, thereby affording an outlet for the grain grown by settlers, who in some cases have been waiting patiently since 1909 for railroad facilities, and you will undoubtedly see a much larger acreage put into crop from this on in the southern part of this district than heretofore.

The good land in this district is practically all taken up now, and cancellations are the order of the day, some days as high as twenty applications for inspection are received, which are all dealt with as promptly as possible.

Before concluding I must say that I have had excellent support from my staff, including sub-agents and homestad inspectors, and I cannot speak too highly of them.

Attached you will find a statement of revenue collected and work performed at this agency for the fiscal year 1913-14.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. STOCKDALE.

Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of the business transacted at the Maple Creek Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Homestead fees	2,771	27,710 00
Pre-emption fees	1,696	16,960 00
Purchased homestead fees	126	1,260 00
Improvements	171	12,630 40
Land sales—cash	19	2,666 18
Land sales—scrip (S. A. scrip	15	
Land sales—scrip (N. W. Half-breed	2	
Pre-emption payments	819	76,781 31
Purchased homestead payments	316	37,256 04
Searches, map sales, office fees, etc	1,798	449 50
Application for patent received	2,844	
Application for inspection received	2,302	
Entries cancelled	2,132	
Sundries		
Total		175,713 43
Timber and Grazing Branch.		
Bonus excess on hay permits	6	3 60
Ground rent		
Royalty on sales		
Timber permits	888	222 00
Timber seizures	1	75
Hay permits	205	403 80
Grazing rentals—cash	612	8,782 26
Grazing rentals—scrip		
Sundries—timber dues	19	31 60
Total		9,444 01
Forestry Branch.		
Timber dues	7	30 75
Permit fees and rental	141	35 25
Seizures		
Grazing rent, etc		
Hay dues, etc	45	173 00
Total		239 00

STATEMENT of the business transacted at the Maple Creek Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for the fiscal year ended March 31 1914.—*Concluded.*

	Number.	Amount.
		cts.
Irrigation Branch.		
Sales	36	10,263 29
Total		10,263 29
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch.		
Mining fees	58	290 00
Rental	19	1,381 65
Royalty	10	79 10
Assessment payments		
Coal permits		
Sundries		
Total		1,750 75
School Lands Branch.		
General sales		
Timber permits		
Hay permits	111	221 60
Grazing rentals	41	932 14
Mining fees	5	25 06
Coal rental		
Coal royalty		
Coal permits		
Cultivation permits		
Sundries—Excess hay	2	1 30
Sundries—Mining rentals	1	39 80
Total		1,219 84
Miscellaneous.		
Seed grain and provision repayments	65	2,721 07
Sundries—Refunds of expenditure	2	26 00
Sundries—Not called for	2	20 25
Total		2,767 32
Grand total		201,397 64
General.		
Letters received	50,692	
Letters written	52,539	
Number of staff and salaries	15	12,864 28
Disbursements		1,658 26
Total		14,522 54

CECIL H. STOCKDALE,

Agent.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, MEDICINE HAT.

Attached to the report is a statement of revenue for the fiscal years 1912-13 and 1913-14. You will notice that there has been a falling-off in revenue between the former and the latter year; occasioned, as you will understand, by six ranges in Saskatchewan, viz., ranges 25 to 30, west of the 3rd meridian, which were placed in the new land district, opened at Maple Creek on the 1st of March, 1913. The number of homestead and pre-emption entries in this land district would undoubtedly have been greater if I had the land to give to the intending settlers; but, as there are but a small number of homesteads available in this land district, and many settlers from south of the line wish to settle in communities and have four or five sections of land upon which a number of them can locate, it is almost impossible to find them any land in this district, so much of the land having been taken up and then found to be unsuitable for agriculture, the entries have been abandoned, when settlers found more suitable land upon which to locate.

We have been receiving letters from intending settlers from California to New York state inquiring as to the possibilities of getting land in this district, and in each case we have advised them to come and look over the land and see if they can get what suits them.

The crops in this district were fairly good in parts, not so good in other parts, and in some places failures—occasioned, I am told, by thrifty settlers, more on account of the way in which the land is worked than on account of the season. I am told that grain put in properly on summer-fallow or good ploughing will yield a fair crop four years out of five. Many farmers desire a large crop, and with as little work as possible, so they disc the crop in on the stubble. This is almost a certain failure, even during the wet seasons.

Many of the settlers in this district had very good crops and good samples of grain, so much so that they were able to supply the necessary seed grain to their neighbours and newcomers.

Many of the settlers in this district are beginning to recognize that it is not always advisable to depend wholly on the production of wheat and oats, and have reached the conclusion that it is more profitable to have some stock.

A hog day has been started in the city of Medicine Hat, when buyers were invited from different parts of the country, and farmers were invited to bring in their hogs. It turned out quite successful, as a number of buyers from different parts of the province offered fair prices and all of the hogs were sold at remunerative prices. It is the intention to have monthly hog days, so the farmers will know exactly when to bring them in and when the buyers will be on the grounds.

The settlers are also recognizing the fact that it is absolutely necessary to have some stock on the farm, but the great difficulty with the most of them is that the want of means prevents them buying the necessary stock.

The ranching industry appears to have taken a new lease of life under the new grazing regulations, and it will be but a short time before the large herds of stock that were formerly in this part of the province will be renewed, and, although each individual rancher cannot run the thousands of head of stock that he ran before, yet each one of them can do a very good business with the area of land that they are now able to lease, and it will be divided over a greater area and in a greater number of hands.

The land this spring is in very good condition, as far as crop conditions go, with a fair quantity of moisture, which should ensure a good crop; and from all parts of the district the reports are most favourable, the farmers looking forward to a prosperous season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. MACDONELL,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business transacted at the Medicine Hat Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1913, and March 31, 1914.

	For 12 months ending March 31, 1914.			For 12 months ending March 31, 1913.		
	No.	Amount.	Totals.	No.	Amount.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Patents Branch—						
Homestead fees	1,158	11,580 00		2,937	29,370 00	
Pre-emption fees	574	5,740 00		1,779	17,790 00	
Purchased homestead fees	56	560 00		147	1,470 00	
Improvements	170	8,215 75		266	12,317 83	
Land sales, cash	14	2,333 19		24	2,637 97	
Patent fees	1	10 00				
Pre-emption payments	465	30,479 46		1,521	101,046 03	
Purchased homestead payments	166	18,343 86		318	37,196 69	
Searches	337	81 25		820	205 00	
Applications for patent received	1,601			1,593		
Applications for inspections received	614			1,172		
Entries cancelled	1,102			1,950		
Sundries				1	130 47	
			77,346 51			202,163 99
Timber and Grazing branch—						
Timber permits	91	32 90		329	118 85	
Hay permits and dues	163	166 70		315	425 00	
Grazing rentals, cash	526	19,078 20		660	22,948 98	
			19,277 80			23,492 83
Forestry Branch—						
Timber dues	1	1 50				
Permit dues and rental	216	73 60		321	103 05	
Seizures	3	56 20		8	28 33	
Grazing rent, etc				1	2 40	
Hay dues, etc	21	47 80		54	187 20	
			179 10			320 98
Irrigation branch—						
Sales	9	2,068 83		22	3,712 50	
			2,068 83			3,712 50
Mining Lands and Yukon branch—						
Mining fees	28	517 50		50	540 00	
Rental	34	1,491 82		43	1,880 11	
Royalty	52	277 34		17	284 69	
Quarries	17	286 25		17	225 00	
Assignment fee	2	4 00		1	2 00	
Petroleum and natural gas fees	310	3,939 83		75	3,043 50	
			6,516 74			5,975 30

	1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
School Lands Branch—				
General sales	25	16,325 46	61	12,114 99
Petroleum and natural gas	35	616 70		
Hay permits	58	117 70	83	169 60
Grazing rentals	41	819 67	47	1,014 86
Coal mining fees	3	15 00		
Coal rental	3	148 90		
Fire clay			4	180 00
Scrip military	2			
Scrip half-breed	2			
S.A.V.B.L.C.	8			
		18,043 43		13,479 45
Miscellaneous—				
Seed grain and provision payments	156	6,380 44	202	8,898 64
		6,380 44		8,898 64
Grand Total		129,812 85		258,043 69
General—				
Letters received	29,178		43,546	
Letters written	29,394		39,449	
Number of staff and salaries		10,074 95		10,792 04
Disbursements		2,183 69		1,791 39

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, MOOSEJAW, SASKATCHEWAN.

In submitting my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, it will be seen by the attached statement of receipts for the different branches that there has been a slight falling-off in the amount of revenue, largely owing to a failure of crops by partial or whole destruction thereof by hail. This condition was not added to, to any great extent by frost or drought, as my district, as a whole, was very fortunate in being almost free from such drawbacks during the past year.

This condition was also undoubtedly largely due to the monetary situation prevailing, not only locally and nationally, but apparently universally. The removal of three ranges, 8, 9 and 10, from my district to that of Swift Current has also been a large factor in the reduction of revenue.

It may also be observed that although the crops of last summer may have not been largely above the average either in acreage or yield, yet the quality was undoubtedly high, but unfortunately the prevailing market prices were a decided drawback.

With reference to my report of 1912-13 touching upon railway facilities, I may say that we have now very satisfactory service on all lines, not only as regards the increased mercantile facilities for the city, but the general public have now easier means of coming to the city, and returning therefrom on schedule time on eight routes, north, south, east, and west.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Since my last report the Grand Trunk Pacific have built their line through the city with eastern and western connections. The Canadian Northern Railway have also entered the city with (for the present) temporary terminals, but are running daily trains on schedule time.

It will be seen that there is a decided falling-off in applications for cancellation, and the resultant cancellations I think may be taken as a very clear evidence of the settlers engaging themselves in a bona fide manner towards the fulfilment of their settlement duties.

There is a very great deal of interest being taken, and a great many inquiries made by settlers as to the attitude of the department, and the course which may be taken by them towards a change in the Dominion Lands Act whereby a great many settlers who have land suited only for mixed farming, may qualify, if not in whole, at least in part, under what was formerly the "stock clause." Some changes, some modifications and concessions along these lines will, I am convinced, be welcomed by a large majority of settlers. As far as I can ascertain from mail correspondence, and from the many who appear at the counter, the majority of the incomers are either those who have acquired land, and are moving thereon, or others who are asking for information with a view to settling on land by entry or purchase. Inquiries for work in any line of employment are not very noticeable.

	Number.	Amount.
Homestead entries	2,000	$ 20,000 00
Pre-emption entries	1,066	10,660 00
Purchased homestead entries	70	700 00
Improvements	186	15,462 92
Sales	32	3,562 18
Pre-emption payments	699	107,830 96
Purchased homestead payments	278	37,175 05
Searches	1,940	485 00
Applications for patent	2,954	
" inspection	1,198	
Entries cancelled	1,749	
		$195,876 11
Timber and Grazing Branch—		
Timber permits	304	$ 87 50
Hay permits	114	282 20
Grazing rentals	127	2,351 40
Green wood	21	16 26
		$2,737 36
Irrigation Branch—		
Irrigation	2	$228 10
Mining Lands Branch—		
Mining fees	26	$ 225 00
Rentals, coal	13	260 87
Royalty	19	86 00
Petroleum and natural gas rents	2	320 00
" " " fees	37	185 00
Quarrying fees	31	158 00
" rentals	18	830 45
		$2,065 32
School Lands Branch—		
Grazing rentals	44	$ 656 58
Hay permits	330	861 15
Coal	4	40 00
		$1,557 73
Seed Grain and Provision Liens—		
Repayments	39	$2,441 99
Total revenue		$204,906 60

	Number	Amount.
General—		
Letters received	43,541	
" sent	36,322	
Number of staff	16	15,213 90
Disbursements	....	1,294 75
		$16,508 65

Office running expenses less by $4,675.81 (excepting removal).

G. K. SMITH,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 18.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

During the early part of the year we were able to deal with the cases of squatters who had taken possession of Dominion lands which were under reservation, and satisfactory arrangements were also made with the licensees of timber berths whereby lands that were occupied by squatters were released and homestead entries granted to the squatters. There are a few of the latter who have not yet entered for the lands allotted to them, but they will probably do so in the near future. There are also a few cases awaiting final plans of survey before homestead entries can be granted. We hope to be able to deal with these early this season.

There has been considerable activity in petroleum and natural gas leases during the year, and many thousands of dollars have been expended in boring operations. This work is still going on at Pitt Meadows. Samples of clay and sand found in the vicinity of Hatzic Prairie have been analyzed and found to carry a percentage of petroleum. I am informed that a company is preparing to begin boring operations there.

On May 19 last the lands in this district which had been under reservation since June, 1910, were made available for homestead entry in areas of 40 acres, in localities where they were near to markets or good transportation facilities. In remote portions of the district the areas were larger, varying from 80 to 160 acres, according to quality and location. The most desirable lands were the 40-acre blocks, and 735 people, who were in line awaiting an opportunity to make entry on the above date, would indicate that this area was considered large enough for a homestead in the Coast district.

The increase in revenue, as per statement attached, over the corresponding period of the previous year is very gratifying, and the prospects for the ensuing year are also very promising.

Appended is a summary of the work performed at this agency during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

	Number.	Amount	
Homesteads	529	$ 5,280 00	
Improvements	16	1,923 00	
Land sales	10	11,398 25	
Townsite sales	116	8,916 62	
Searches, etc.	65	6 50	
Applications for patent	35		
" inspection	13		
Entries cancelled	120		
Sundries	1	10 00	
			$27,534 37

	Number.	Amount.	
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch—			
Mining fees	79	$ 371 00	
Rental	64	4,065 22	
Sundries	8	16 00	
			4,452 22
			$31,986 59
Total for previous year			18,447 82
Increase			$13,538 77
General—			
Letters received	2,909		
Letters written	2,567		

Your obedient servant,

W. D. MAGEE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

Notwithstanding the general financial stringency that has prevailed for some time, I beg leave to say that it has been as little felt in this district as any place in the West. This condition is due principally to our progress in mixed farming, the opportunities for employment most of the year round in saw-mills, lumber, and cord-wood camps, the commercial development of our fishing industry, and also the hunting and trapping of our fur-bearing animals. These sources of revenue give this district a splendid home market and a steady income.

The crops throughout the district in 1913 were abundant, well matured and harvested, and sold at satisfactory prices.

The homestead entries for the year are about the same as they were in the year 1912, but we confidently expect a much greater increase during 1914.

We have received many inquiries from our sister provinces and the United States relative to our farming possibilities, and many settlers have been directed here by the information thus given them by this office.

The recent action of the Department of the Interior in sending a timber inspector to report on the agricultural and timber resources of this district, contiguous to the surveyed route of the Hudson Bay and Pacific railway for a distance of 150 miles northeasterly from Prince Albert has met with universal approval. This report will be invaluable to the Government, and will lend us aid in bringing to the attention of those living without our borders the almost unlimited undeveloped natural resources with which this district is so plenteously endowed.

The Mining Lands and Yukon Branch receipts show a very marked increase during the last three months of the fiscal year. The Beaver Lake Mining area which lies in the neighbourhood of township 63, range 3, west of the 2nd meridian is showing very great promise, and a very large number of mining applications are being recorded.

The quantity of lumber manufactured under license during the year just closed shows a decrease of 40,884,740 feet b.m. This decrease was caused largely by the destruction by fire of the Big River Lumber Company's mill.

The office staff have given me their hearty co-operation and are efficient, conscientious, and painstaking in the performance of their duties.

Attached herewith is a summary of the work performed.

	No.	Revenue.
Homestead entries	2,189	$21,890 00
Pre-emption entries	1	10 00
Purchased homestead entries	3	30 00
Improvements	138	3,953 12
Land sales	75	4,029 97
Bonus	....	3,095 65
Pre-emption payments	14	825 20
Purchased homestead payments	39	3,923 08
Search, map sales, office fees, etc	621	155 25
Timber permits and dues (Dominion lands)	1,352	13,112 20
Timber seizures (Dominion lands)	37	4,920 73
Hay permits and dues (Dominion lands)	273	830 00
Ground rent	22	7,613 59
Grazing rentals	2	20 00
Royalty on sales	23	30,525 14
Timber permits and dues (school lands)	40	2,200 27
Timber seizures (school lands)	....	
Cultivation permits (school lands)	1	11 50
Hay seizures (school lands)	195	339 85
Grazing rentals (school lands)	25	219 14
Timber permits (Forestry Branch)	324	926 35
Hay permits (Forestry Branch)	17	33 30
Hay seizures (Forestry Branch)	1	23 00
Seizures (Forestry Branch)	13	232 70
Seed grain and provision repayments	10	346 99
Mining fees	685	2,514 90
Assessment payments	5	500 00
Mining rental	2	73 70
Sundry revenue	1	64 59
South African scrips located	9	
Half-breed scrips located	....	
Applications for patent received	1,310	
" inspection received	525	
Entries cancelled	979	
Letters received	29,006	
Letters written	33,183	
Total revenue		$102,420 32

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROSE,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 20.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, RED DEER, ALBERTA.

As the appended statement will show, there has been a small decrease in revenue for the year compared with the previous one, but this has been due to the falling-off of entries, which in this district must naturally take place, and the heavy payments of mining rentals direct to head office, and also no doubt to some extent by the severe financial depression which has been general throughout Western Canada, as the payments on purchased homesteads and pre-emptions have not been well met. The Mining Lands and Yukon branch shows a substantial increase, and I am sure will be a great source of revenue in the future when the development of the western part of the district takes place. This is assured by the completion of the Canadian Northern Western railway about 110 miles west of Red Deer, and of the Alberta Central about 70 miles. These two railways are also going to be a great boon to the farmers in marketing their produce. The Calgary and Edmonton line have also completed the branch line easterly through the district, and are giving transportation facilities to a community where it was badly needed.

The weather conditions have been extremely good and much progress has been made by the farmers. As the Red Deer district is almost entirely a mixed farming one, the farmers are prosperous and have realized greater prices for their produce this year than heretofore. The past winter has been exceptionally mild, with little snow until the middle of January, which went again about the end of February. This was very good for the farmer, as it saved feed for his stock, but was a serious drawback to the millmen and railway tie contractors who had great difficulty in delivering the season's cut.

Indications for the coming year are splendid. The farmers are getting more under cultivation, a greater part of which is already seeded, and are getting richer in stock. It is with pride that the Red Deer district can lead all others in the raising of good stock.

The appended statement shows the business transacted during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

P. PIDGEON,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of business transacted at the Red Deer Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

	No.	Revenue.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Patents branch—			
Homestead fees	1,118	11,160 00	
Pre-emption fees	202	2,020 00	
Purchased homestead fees	69	690 00	
Improvement payments	186	8,625 90	
Land sales, cash	22	887 01	
Pre-emption payments	71	11,009 17	
Pre-emption interest	68	1,732 39	
Purchased homestead payments	366	38,883 54	
Searches	224	56 00	
			75,064 01
Timber, Grazing and Irrigation—			
Timber permits	387	459 11	
Timber excess fees	13	85 65	
Hay permits	47	191 80	
Hay excess fees	3	6 00	
			742 56
Forestry Branch—			
Timber dues	5	271 00	
Timber seizures	1	279 11	
			550 11
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch—			
Coal mining fees	36	180 00	
Coal mining rental	33	4,700 96	
Coal mining royalty	98	1,049 23	
Assignment fees	8	16 00	
Coal permits	1	5 00	
Coal permits free	3		
Gravel claims	5	70 50	
Quartz claims	2	80 00	
Quarry claims	2	45 00	
Petroleum revenue	209	9,876 45	
Coal claim improvements	1	169 95	
			16,193 09
School Lands Branch—			
Timber permits	2	21 75	
Hay permits	206	571 50	
Grazing rentals	24	306 59	
Mining fees	6	30 00	
Coal rental	6	98 20	
Coal royalty	7	22 00	
Petroleum claim	34	866 00	
Hay excess	9	17 10	
			1,933 14
Miscellaneous—			
Seed Grain	9	671.12	671 12
Grand total revenue for year			95,154 03

Letters received	20,045
Letters written	17,825
Application for patent	1,387
Application for inspection	450
Entries cancelled	791

No. 21.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

This being one of the oldest settled districts, and the land district itself having been materially reduced, it is natural that year by year there should be a falling off of business in this office.

You will note that the number of homestead entries has fallen from 348 last year to 232; a further reduction may be expected next year.

The new regulations governing the Timber and Grazing Branch have resulted in material increase in revenue, and another year will no doubt show a still further increase.

The Mining Lands and Yukon Branch also shows a very decided increase, and this year there should be a considerable revenue to this source owing to the great interest that is being taken in the finding and exploiting of natural gas for domestic purposes in this country.

There is one item, however, in the Patent Branch to which I would respectfully draw your attention, that is the matter of searches. You will note that they have fallen in the last year from 612 to 295; this is entirely due to the fact that the larger firms who make searches in this department no longer send to the local office for the information they require, as they can get it at Ottawa for nothing.

There will no doubt be a large increase in the correspondence, and a great many inquiries for land lying between here and the international boundary, owing to the linking up of the Grand Trunk with the American lines, a number of inquiries would naturally come into this office, both because Regina is the capital, and because it is the terminus of the branch line.

I submit a statement of the work performed during the year.

Your obedient servant,

F. G. ARNOLD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

	No.	Revenue	
Patents Branch—			
Homestead fees	232	$2,320 00	
Pre-emption fees	1	10 00	
Purchased homestead	3	30 00	
Improvement payments	32	2,148 45	
Land sales (cash)	22	1,337 30	
Pre-emption payments	5	1,267 70	
Purchased homestead payments	14	1,282 59	
Searches	295	73 75	
Sundries	1	50 40	
Total			$ 8,520 19
Appointments for patent received	367		
" inspection received	119		
Entries cancelled	130		
Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch—			
Timber permits	3	75	
" " (Forestry Branch)	60	137 90	
" seizures (Forestry Branch)	2	5 00	
Hay permits	16	15 20	
" (Forestry Branch)	11	34 50	
Grazing rentals (Forestry Branch)	2	23 75	
Sundries	2	42 78	
Total			259 88

	No.	Revence.	
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch—			
Coal mining fees	4	$210 00	
Gas and petroleum	1	5 00	
Total			215 00
School Lands Branch—			
General sales	3	$466 94	
Timber permits	4	6 50	
Hay permits	293	944 20	
Grazing rentals	50	472 63	
Cultivation permits	2	6 00	
Sundries	....	14 80	
Total			1,911 07
Miscellaneous—			
Seed grain and provisions payment	10	443 03	
Total revenue			443 03
Grand total			$11,379 17
Letters received	8,891		
" written	8,609		

No. 22.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.

The recent year has been a fairly prosperous one for the Saskatoon district as a whole, samples of grain being good, and the yield above the average. The only seeming drawback experienced was in the unsettled condition of the money market, which affected prices as a whole.

During the year a large percentage of the older entrants on homesteads have gone more into mixed farming, which they find very profitable on account of weather conditions, improved railway facilities, and a growing demand for all farm produce, which can readily be disposed of in the now large and prosperous towns and cities of Saskatchewan.

The proposed change in the Dominion Lands Act whereby a settler will be permitted to earn a patent for his homestead by substituting cattle in lieu of breaking and cultivation is certainly a move in the right direction, and one which the settlers will appreciate, as I consider it should be an important factor in reducing the high cost of living.

Keen interest in free Government lands is abundantly shown by numerous letters and inquiries from prospective settlers from European countries and the United States, especially the latter, who find that they can sell their former land at from $60 to $80 an acre and secure equally good land under better conditions for $10 per 160 acres.

Saskatoon being an objective and central point, there is a continuous demand at this office for information regarding prospective lands in other agencies and for literature touching not only on Dominion lands but Crown timber, gas, petroleum, and mineral rights, as settlers are now turning their attention to other resources of the district.

The number of patents taken at this office has been far in excess of any previous year.

The summary forwarded shows the amount of revenue collected and work performed under the different headings.

Your obedient servant,

M. A. MACINNES,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, SWIFT CURRENT, SASKATCHEWAN.

On the first day of March, 1913, the territory served by this office was diminished through the establishment of the Dominion Lands Office at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, but even with our diminished territory we control 275 townships.

In 1907 the plains in this district were unpeopled; the plains in the United States were occupied. In the subsequent movement of settlement this district acquired some of the best blood of the Western States and Canadian provinces, and generally speaking a high class of settlers was attracted here from Britain and continental Europe. The inrush was sudden and strong. The financing of such an extensive immigration, arriving suddenly in the undeveloped country, to be supplied with shelter, food and clothing, developed conditions which only time can solve by elimination in the survival of the fittest.

The class of settlers in this district is as good on the average as any part of Canada or the United States has had for a first settlement. Already a process of elimination has set in, and many undesirables, as well as a few desirables, are migrating again in the natural movement of population. A comparatively few families who came to this district to better their condition either on the land or in commercial pursuits have been moving restlessly as they always will, but the main body of settlers is solidly and permanently located, in so far as the word "permanent" can be applied to any settlement in the Prairie Provinces.

Subsequent to the Balkan war a period of tightness of money was experienced. This was not an unmixed evil. Had this district kept its former pace in economic expansion on a credit basis, it would in time have reached a decidedly unsafe condition for investment. After expansion must come consolidation, and the depression values safe. As a test of solidity the depression has proven that our citizens had the ability not only to develop our resources to a point of prosperity, but also the ability to withstand the shock in an adverse period. Depression we had; panic we had none. Present prospects indicate a resumption of commercial enterprise on a sane, safe basis.

The crop last fall was abundant in some districts, sparse in others, but on the whole a fair average; the grain sample was first class; the threshing season was short and favourable, and the crop was moved without the usual congestion, but the liabilities of the farming population through the necessity of extensive credit were severely felt. All things considered, however, the agricultural classes have pulled through their experience quite as favourably, if not more so, than the pioneer homesteaders of Manitoba, the Dakotas, or elsewhere.

The new regulations respecting grazing lands are regarded as a distinct improvement.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK G. FORSTER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Entries.

	1913.	1914.
Homesteads	3,259	2,039
Pre-emptions	1,697	1,102
Purchased homesteads	175	97
S. A. V. B. scrip	24	9
N. W. half-breed scrip	13	
Red River scrip	1	
	5,169	3,247

Revenue.

	1913.	1914.
Homestead entries	$ 32,590 00	$ 20,390 00
Pre-emptions	16,970 00	11,200 00
Purchased homesteads, fees and payments	54,177 09	46,092 71
Land sales	11,086 31	6,405 61
Pre-emption payments	141,963 41	93,517 55
Improvements	16,987 65	17,756 30
Searches	583 00	389 75
Sundries	.....	2 00
Timber, grazing and irrigation	4,552 64	2,847 59
Mining Lands and Yukon	623 05	1,040 75
School lands	1,714 32	2,394 98
Miscellaneous (seed grain and provisions)	3,855 79	1,498 70
	$285,103 26	$203,535 97
Patents received	2,395	3,037
Applications to cancel	1,468	1,771
Entries cancelled	2,341	1,108
Letters received	39,406	44,392
Letters written	44,212	47,690

No. 24.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

There has been an increase in homestead entries in the past year over the previous one, and the settlers who are making the entries appear to be of a good class, and should make a success of the same. The land being entered for is more suitable to mixed farming than wheat growing, and from personal conversation with a large number of the settlers, it would appear that it is their intention to go extensively into mixed farming.

The work in the Mines Branch has greatly increased during the year as a comparison of the work done during this year and that of last will show. The parties who have located claims in the Rice Lake and Manigotagan districts seem confident that these will develop into a great mining district. During the past year machinery has been taken in and developments on a large scale will take place during the present season.

At the present time there are bright prospects for a good season. Seeding has begun in several portions of the province, and the depression which has been noticeable during the past year seems to be passing away, and a feeling of coming prosperity is abroad throughout the country.

Appended is a statement of work performed and revenue received during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

L. RANKIN,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

	Number.	Revenue.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Patent Branch—			
Homestead entries	2344	23,430.00	
Improvements	282	13,805 78	
Land sales (cash)	65	9,208.22	
Searches, maps	348	174 00	
Seed grain	56	1,398.90	
			48,016.90
Mines Branch—			
Mining fees	372	1,860 00	
Rentals	116	4,578.16	
Quarries	65	325.00	
Assessment payments	20	2,000 00	
Sales	1	52.50	
Sundries	473	1,235 50	
Petroleum	1	5.00	
			10,056.16
School Lands—			
Petroleum and gas	1	172.00	
Sundries	4	8.00	
			180.00
Total Revenue			58,253.06

Applications for patent received	656
Applications for inspection	912
Entries cancelled	1,031
Letters received	28,507
Letters written	34,682

No. 25.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS, YORKTON, SASKATCHEWAN.

The recently closed year has been a very good one in this district, crops yielding well and an excellent sample with fairly good prices, and marketing conditions could not have been better. Prospects look good for the present year, and seeding operations are well under way at the present time.

There is a decrease in homestead entries, but this is to be expected, as this is one of the oldest agencies, and the available homesteads are getting farther away from the railways each year. This has also caused a decrease in the revenue.

The services rendered by the different members of the staff and the homestead inspectors have been very satisfactory, and the opening of a new sub-agency at Preeceville should prove of great benefit to the settlers in that district.

Attached herewith is a summary of the work for the year 1913-14.

Homestead entries	772
Applications for patent	879
" inspection	395
Entries cancelled	408
Hay permits	170
Timber permits	642
Letters received	15,144
Letters written	20,702
Staff	7-6
Salaries	$6,549 29
Contingent expenditure	357 35
Total receipts	23,509 75

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DUNCAN,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE MINING LANDS AND YUKON BRANCH.

OTTAWA, September 18, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Mining Lands and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1914.

The total revenue of this branch derived from all sources during the fiscal year amounts to $884,661.24, being an increase of $89,314.35 over the previous year. The statements lettered "A" and "B," showing in different forms how this amount is made up, will be found at the end of this report. The statement lettered "A" shows the total revenue for each month, and the statement lettered "B" shows the revenue collected at each agency, including the Yukon Territory.

The revenue for the Yukon Territory, which amounts to $222,683.75, is shown separately in the statement lettered "C."

The reports and statements for the fiscal year from the commissioner, the gold commissioner, the comptroller, the crown timber and land agent, the director of survey at Dawson, and the assistant gold commissioner at Whitehorse, will be found under this part of the report.

TIMBER IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The total amount of dues collected on account of timber in the Yukon Territory during the fiscal year was $16,327.22. During the year 189 permits were issued, under the authority of which 210,497 feet b.m. of timber and 2,114 cords of wood were cut. The dues collected on permits issued amounted to $10,421.89.

There are in existence 108 timber berths held under license to cut timber within the territory, covering an area of 259.86 square miles, which licenses were granted prior to May 10, 1906, on which date the regulations governing the granting of licenses to cut such timber in the territory were rescinded, and regulations for the issue of permits to cut timber substituted therefor. Only one saw-mill is now in operation within the territory.

According to returns received in the department the number of feet (board measure) of lumber manufactured during the year was 122,500 and the quantity sold 122,500 feet b.m. Seizure dues amounting to $1,504.31 were collected on cordwood cut in trespass. This does not include the very large amount of timber and cordwood cut free of dues for mining purposes.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the fiscal year 685 entries for quartz mining claims, and 95 entries for placer mining claims were granted by the agents of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the Yukon Territory, 43,114 placer mining claims, 10,900 quartz mining claims and 88,753 renewals and relocations were recorded up to the 31st of March, 1914.

According to the returns received during the fiscal year, 666 entries for placer mining claims, 169 entries for quartz mining claims and 4,663 renewals and relocations were recorded during that period. The revenue collected from these sources and from fees for registering documents in connection with mining operations was $72,551.60.

ROYALTY ON GOLD MINED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The total amount collected up to March 31, 1914, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption at one time allowed under the regulations, was $4,256,263.94, of which amount $132,537.69 was collected during the last fiscal year. For the purpose of estimating this royalty, the gold is valued at $15 an ounce, which is much below its real value.

The actual value of gold produced from placer mining operations in the Yukon Territory up to March 31 last might be safely placed at $132,806,886.

The following statement shows the agencies at which the royalty was collected, and the amount collected at each during the year:—

Dawson	$132,149 45
Whitehorse	388 24

The statement lettered "E" at the end of this report shows the total gold production, the total production subject to royalty, and the total royalty collected for each fiscal year from May 1, 1898, to March 31, 1914.

DREDGING.

Twenty-four leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are now in force, covering a total frontage of 164.65 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1914, amounts to $190,073.17, of which amount $976.26 was collected during the fiscal year just closed.

These dredging leases are confined to the Yukon, McQuesten, Fortymile, Big Salmon and Klondike rivers.

There are in operation in the Yukon Territory, fourteen dredges. Most of these dredges are working on the Klondike river and tributaries, and are operated by hydro-electric motive power. Two of the largest gold-saving dredges in the world are now being operated most successfully on the Klondike river.

Eight leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are now in force, covering a total frontage of 40 miles. Of these leases five are in the province of Alberta, and include 25 miles, and three are in the province of Saskatchewan, and include 15 miles in all. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1914, amounts to $44,890.70, of which amount $250 was collected during the past fiscal year.

One lease to dredge for lime on Cheam lake in the province of British Columbia was issued during the year, covering an area of 130 acres.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

The hydraulic mining regulations relating to the Yukon Territory were rescinded by an Order in Council dated February 2, 1904, but leases already granted were not affected by such withdrawal.

There are still in force in the Yukon Territory, ten hydraulic mining leases, covering an area of 26·16 square miles. Since the hydraulic mining regulations were first established in December, 1898, forty-seven hydraulic mining leases have been issued, all of which have now been cancelled with the exception of the above number. It is considered that under the grouping provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act, operators can now acquire and group for operation a sufficient area to warrant the installation of efficient hydraulic mining plants.

HOMESTEADS IN YUKON TERRITORY.

Sixty-one homestead entries in the Yukon Territory have been granted, of which forty-eight are now in force, comprising a total area of 7,287.45 acres. Patents have been issued for three homesteads.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

By an Order in Council dated March 11, 1910, the regulations governing the reservation and sale of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown, were rescinded, and regulations for the leasing of such rights were substituted therefor. No royalty will be charged on the sales of petroleum up to January 1, 1930. These regulations have now been superseded by regulations authorized by Order in Council dated the 19th day of January, 1914.

There are now in force under these regulations 1,253 petroleum and natural gas leases, embracing a total area of 839,638.54 acres, distributed as follows: In the province of Alberta, 1,211 leases, comprising 815,656.07 acres; in the province of Saskatchewan, 8 leases, comprising 7,660 acres; in the Railway Belt of the province of British Columbia, 11 leases, comprising 11,637.95 acres; and in the province of Manitoba, 23 leases, comprising 4,684.52 acres. The total revenue derived from petroleum lands during the year amounts to $261,404.73.

Natural gas has been discovered and is now being utilized for commercial and domestic purposes in different parts of the province of Alberta, and petroleum, in what would appear to be paying quantity, has been discovered in the western portion of that province. Boring operations are now being carried on throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan with a view to the further discovery of petroleum and natural gas.

QUARRYING.

Regulations governing the leasing of Dominion lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, marl, gravel, sand, or any building stone, were approved by Order in Council dated 13th May, 1910, and came into effect on June 15, 1910. Under these regulations, the maximum area which may be leased is 40 acres, the term of the lease being twenty-one years, renewable for a further term of twenty-one years, and the rental is at the rate of $1 per acre per annum.

The number of leases now in force which were issued under the provisions of these regulations is 440, distributed as follows:—

In Manitoba, 141 leases, containing an area of 4,608·43 acres.

In Saskatchewan, 36 leases, containing an area of 2,186·78 acres.

In Alberta, 177 leases, containing an area of 7,835·05 acres.

In British Columbia, 86 leases, containing an area of 3,408·76 acres.

The total revenue collected during the fiscal year on account of quarrying leases, including the application fees, amounts to $16,779.97.

CLAY LEASES

The quarrying regulations were amended by an Order in Council dated November 21, 1912, authorizing the issue of leases for clay purposes, all such leases to provide for the operation of the location leased. Under this amendment forty-six leases have been issued up to date, comprising an area of 1,628·49 acres.

TAR-SAND.

The regulations established by Order in Council dated the 14th of February, 1910, authorizing the disposal of tar-sand rights within a certain area of land in the province of Alberta, adjacent to the Athabaska river, have been rescinded, and a number of the leases which were issued under the provisions of these regulations have been cancelled owing to failure to comply with the operating conditions thereof. There are still in existence, however, three tar-sand leases, comprising a total area of 3,960·20 acres.

WATER-RIGHTS.

There are now in force in the Yukon Territory, 454 grants to divert water for mining purposes, aggregating a total of 111,680 miner's inches. During the last fiscal year eight water rights were issued, comprising 1,850 miner's inches.

Grants are issued by this department authorizing the diversion of water in the Yukon Territory for power purposes. Up to date thirteen grants have been issued, authorizing the diversion of 131,200 miner's inches of water. Three of these grants have been permitted to lapse, but the remaining ten, authorizing the diversion of 116,200 miner's inches of water, are in good standing. Three power plants have been installed, one of which is situated on the north fork of the Klondike river, and it appears that this plant is kept in operation during the winter, and the power generated is being used for heating and lighting purposes in the city of Dawson.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The total amount collected during the year on account of coal mining lands sold under the provisions of the late regulations was $5,529.55, of which amount $5,229.55 was on account of coal lands in the province of Alberta, and $300 in connection with coal lands in the province of Saskatchewan. The total amount collected on account of the sale of coal mining lands up to March 31, 1914, was $2,091,347.45.

The statement lettered "D" at the end of this report shows the revenue derived from the sale of coal lands for each fiscal year since 1896.

COAL LEASES.

The total number of coal mining leases in force at the close of the fiscal year was 831, including a total area of 451,269·12 acres, distributed as follows:—

In the province of Alberta, 727 leases, embracing an area of 436,961·99 acres.

In the province of Saskatchewan, 96 leases, embracing an area of 12,663·53 acres.

In the province of British Columbia, 4 leases, comprising an area of 1,173·60 acres.

In the Yukon Territory, 4 leases, comprising an area of 480 acres.

The total number of leases of coal mining rights issued during the year was 132, comprising an area of 54,121·64 acres. The total revenue received during the year for rental of coal mining rights was $207,738.74.

ROYALTY ON COAL.

The regulations under which coal mining rights were sold provided for the payment of a royalty of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on the output of the mine. This regulation came into force on April 6, 1901, after which date all sales of coal mining rights were made subject to royalty.

Under the regulations governing the issue of leases to mine coal, the royalty is fixed at 5 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on the merchantable output of the mine.

The following is a statement showing the amount collected on account of royalty during each year since the regulations came into effect:—

	$ cts.
1901-2	Nil.
1902-3	Nil.
1903-4	59 30
1904-5	2,979 70
1905-6	2,996 18
1906-7	4,456 80
1907-8	9,169 35
1908-9	6,052 23
1909-10	155,371 86
1910-11	221,246 12
1911-12	108,322 07
1912-13	147,219 57
1913-14	149,341 53

The total amount derived from coal mining lands on account of purchase price, rental, royalty and application fees, during the fiscal year, amounted to $368,094.82.

SAND, STONE AND GRAVEL PERMITS.

Regulations governing the issue of permits to remove sand, stone and gravel, the property of the Crown, from the beds of rivers and lakes in the western Provinces, in the Northwest Territories, and in the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, were established by Order in Council dated the 17th of January, 1910.

During the last fiscal year eighty-five permits were issued under the provisions of these regulations, in connection with which dues and fees were paid, amounting to $874.27.

The following is a statement of the office work performed during the year:—

Letters received and recorded	24,255
Letters sent	35,594
Pages of memoranda and schedule	10,880
Plans and sketches prepared	1,384
Accounts kept posted	10,987
Accounts rendered	9,680
Assignments accepted and registered	309
Returns examined and posted	2,060
Receipts issued	333
Refunds examined and prepared	573
Applications for coal locations received, covering an approximate area of 297,790 acres	408
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in the western provinces and territories, not including the Yukon	685
Applications for stone, gypsum and clay	328
Applications for tar, asphalt and petroleum	3,920
Applications for quartz claims in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	478

Applications for placer mining claims in Alberta and Saskatchewan..	225
Applications for dredging leases	12
Applications for homestead entry in the Yukon Territory	10
Homestead entries granted in the Yukon Territory	17
Placer mining grants, renewals and relocations in the Yukon Territory.	5,329
Quartz mining locations granted in the Yukon Territory	169
Requisitions for patent prepared	82
Applications to purchase or lease lands in the Yukon Territory	28
Applications for water frontage	3
Agricultural leases in force in the Yukon Territory, comprising an area of 177·60 acres	25
Leases for water frontage issued	2
Water front leases in existence	23
Gold dredging leases issued	1
Lime dredging lease issued	1
Coal mining leases issued	132
Timber licenses prepared	108
Quarrying leases issued	112
Prospecting reservations made under Section 18 of the Coal Mining Regulations, embracing an area of 27,764·52 acres	28
Clay leases issued	33
Petroleum leases issued	1,053

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. ROWATT,

Controller.

REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS INCLUDING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Coal and Minerals in the Provinces and Territories, also Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Royalty on Gold, Mining Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Power and Water Fronts, Survey Fees and Sale of Dominion Lands in the Yukon, for the Fiscal Year 1913 and 1914.

Month.	Quartz Acreage Sales.	Dominion Lands. Sales.	Coal Sales.	Coal Mining.	Coal Royalty.	Coal Rental.	Rental Yukon.	Timber Dues Yukon.	Mining Fees.	Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases N.W.T.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		387 50	3,493 86	390 00	12,376 89	8,221 96	1,285 20	3,609 53	3,776 45		
May		121 30		510 00	24,548 81	13,794 39	4,262 40	1,271 67	4,129 70		
June	91 18	438 25	66 50	570 00	2,289 25	27,405 82	5 68	1,270 11	5,148 65	150 00	
July	51 65	40 00		545 00	10,325 72	8,610 64	267 54	688 50	5,301 55		
August		108 90	6 67	370 00	15,997 67	15,123 98	433 67	1,162 48	7,579 70	580 50	
September	84 55	105 35		500 00	4,481 48	29,435 60	54 57	708 50	8,882 15		
October	235 50	40 00	1,717 00	490 00	12,170 42	18,451 01	2 66	2,479 95	8,447 00		
November	51 21	50 00		515 00	20,616 36	32,329 01	17 50	1,521 10	4,337 50	1,008 00	
December	44 44	12 82	161 97	345 00	5,316 44	16,309 04	33 42	1,301 25	5,590 50	752 15	
January	141 32	480 00	82 83	430 00	8,279 24	11,634 43	115 65	866 00	8,446 50		
February	13 56			385 00	8,638 85	11,718 50	100 00	802 00	6,270 90		
March	46 41		72	435 00	24,300 10	14,707 36	100 75	646 13	4,638 00		250 00
	789 82	1,784 12	5,529 55	5,485 00	149,341 53	207,738 74	6,679 04	16,327 22	72,551 60	2,490 65	250 00

REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS INCLUDING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Coal and Minerals in the Provinces and Territories, also Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Royalty on Gold, Mining Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Power and Water Fronts, Survey Fees and Sale of Dominion Lands in the Yukon, &c.—*Concluded.*

Month.	Dredging Leases Yukon.	Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates Export of Gold.	Stone Quarry.	Registration Fees.	Homestead Fees.	Hay Yukon.	Tar Sands	Sands, Stone and Gravel	Interim Receipt.	Petroleum.	Amount.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	2 12	485 13	2 00	1,119 88	16 00				65 78	20 00	3,519 34	38,771 64
May		2,084 01	50	1,474 29	67 50		39 00		276 50	10 00	4,614 35	57,204 42
June		25,347 90	11 50	1,327 57	72 50		21 50	1,042 10	50		2,969 15	68,228 16
July		21,702 57	9 00	1,865 26	24 50	10 00	15 00		30 50	18 00	11,121 44	60,629 87
August	100 00	23,745 41	14 50	1,956 10	48 75	10 00		912 50	20 97		13,493 16	81,664 96
September		21,990 58	32 50	1,126 77	69 40				51 00		9,758 18	77,280 63
October	342 16	25,049 48	45 00	1,445 00	103 00				1 50		71,663 15	142,683 13
November		9,962 09	2 00	838 83	29 50				1 00		68,911 72	140,190 82
December	301 68	1,913 81	3 00	1,396 20	80 00				118 03		28,042 27	61,752 02
January	230 00	100 63		483 85	94 50				283 89	80 00	19,388 12	51,133 96
February		122 06	1 00	1,728 25	29 00				2 50		10,315 25	40,156 87
March		4 02		2,017 97	54 00				22 10	133 30	17,608 60	64,964 76
	976 26	132,537 69	121 00	16,779 97	688 65	20 00	75 50	1,954 60	874 27	261 30	261,404 73	884,661 24

H. H. ROWATT,
Controller.

Certified correct,
W. P. BATTERTON,
Accountant M. L. and Y. Branch.

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

B.—STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of Revenue collected at each Agency, including the Yukon Territory, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Revenue received at Head Office on account of the sale of coal lands in the Western Provinces, is, in the statement, credited to the several agencies in which the lands are situated.

Agency.	Quartz Acreage Sales.	Dominion Lands Sales.	Coal Sales.	Coal Mining.	Coal Royalty.	Coal Rental.	Rental, Yukon.	Timber Dues, Yukon.	Mining Fees.	Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases, N.W.T.	Dredging Leases, Yukon.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Battleford				5 00					25 00			
Calgary			1,882 00	810 00	6,055 79	23,443 14			569 60			
Dauphin									153 00			
Edmonton		480 00	2,866 57	845 00	8,321 43	29,997 48			1,961 50			
Estevan			300 00	670 00	1,527 57	1,698 09						
Grande Prairie				10 00	42 10	55 00						
Kamloops				110 00								
Lethbridge			480 26	1,540 00	5,250 25	16,452 61			828 10			
Maple Creek				105 00	79 10	300 00						
Medicine Hat				515 00	277 34	1,491 82			2 50			
Moosejaw				220 00	86 00	260 87						
New Westminster				50 00								
Peace River				45 00		101 24			40 00			
Prince Albert									2,989 90			
Regina				210 00								
Red Deer			72	155 00	1,055 78	4,835 91						
Saskatoon									5 00			
Swift Current				20 00	211 90	43 85						
Weyburn				5 00	43 08	40 00						
Winnipeg									4,622 50			
Yorkton									10 00			
Ottawa		331 10		170 00	126,391 19	129,018 73			35 00		250 00	
Dawson Gold Commissioner's Office									49,847 50	2,490 65		976 26
Duncan Mining Recorder's Office									3,780 00			
Sixtymile Mining Recorder's Office									3,499 00			
Dawson Royalty Collector's Office												

| | | |

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

B.—STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of Revenue collected at each Agency, including the Yukon Territory—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates Exp. of Gold.	Stone Quarry.	Registration Fees	Homestead Fees.	Hay, Yukon.	Tar Sands.	Sand, Stone and Gravel.	Petroleum.	Interim Receipt.	Amount.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Battleford			15 00						5 00		50 00
Calgary			195 00	10 40				7 50	174,172 48		207,145 91
Dauphin			1,335 00				960 00				1,488 00
Edmonton			3,688 82	45 50				621 77	22,787 18		72,575 25
Estevan									370 06		1,565 66
Grande Prairie			133 00								240 10
Kamloops			806 55								919 55
Lethbridge			928 67					3 00			40,771 37
Maple Creek			270 00						15,291 48		1,745 75
Medicine Hat			261 25	4 00					991 65		6,516 74
Moosejaw			830 45					30 00	3,934 83		2,070 32
New Westminster			1,310 49	4 00				163 00	510 00		1,452 22
Peace River									3,087 73		191 24
Prince Albert			38 70						5 00		3,028 60
Regina											215 00
Red Deer			255 00	14 00					5 00		16,200 36
Saskatoon			165 00					50	9,883 45		348 50
Swift Current			45 00					48 50	130 00		935 75
Weyburn									615 00		88 08
Winnipeg			2,570 66	488 00							9,316 16
Yorkton									1,635 00		10 00
Ottawa			3,931 38				994 60		27,980 93		289,102 93
Dawson Gold Commissioner's Office										261 30	53,575 71
Duncan Mining Recorder's Office											3,780 00
Sixtymile Mining Recorder's Office											3,499 00
Dawson Royalty Collector's Office	132,149 45										132,149 45
Dawson Crown Timber Office						75 50					14,552 59
Dawson Comptroller's Office		73 00									73 00
Dawson Dominion Land Office				92 75	10 00						4,588 61
Dawson Mining Recorder's											

Office											549 37
Whitehorse Asst. Gold Commissioner's Office											2,566 50
Conrad Mining Recorder's Office											436 00
Kluane Mining Recorder's Office											1,180 50
Whitehorse Crown Timber Office			48 00								1,850 12
Whitehorse Comptroller's Office	388 24										48 00
Whitehorse Royalty Collector's Office											388 24
Whitehorse Dominion Land Office				30 00	10 00						3,296 20
Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office											240 45
	132,537 69	121 00	16,779 97	688 65	20 00	75 50	1,954 60	874 27	261,404 73	261 30	884,661 24

Certified correct.

W. P. BATTERTON,
Accountant M. L. and Y. Branch.

H. H. ROWATT,
Controller.

C.—Statement of Receipts from Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Royalty on Gold, Mining Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Fronts and Water Power, Survey Fees, and the Sale of Dominion Lands, for the Fiscal Year 1913 and 1914.

Month.	Quartz Acreage Sales.	Dominion Lands Sales.	Rental Yukon.	Timber Dues Yukon.	Mining Fees.	Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases Yukon.	Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates Exp. of Gold.	Registration Fees.	Homestead Fees.	Hay Yukon.	Interim Receipt Account.	Amount.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
April		387 50	1,285 20	3,609 53	2,791 00		2 12	485 13	2 00				20 00	8,582 48
May		121 30	4,262 40	1,271 67	3,074 50			2,084 01	50	2 00		39 00	10 00	10,865 38
June	91 18	107 15	5 68	1,270 11	4,418 50	150 00		25,347 90	11 50	10 00		21 50		31,433 52
July	51 65	40 00	267 54	688 50	4,955 50			21,702 57	9 00	9 50	10 00	15 00	18 00	27,767 26
August		108 90	433 67	1,162 48	6,564 50	580 50	100 00	23,745 41	14 50	4 25	10 00			32,724 21
September	84 55	105 35	51 57	708 50	7,806 50			21,990 58	32 50	10 00				30,792 55
October	235 50	40 00	2 66	2,179 95	7,331 50		342 46	25,049 48	15 00	25 00				35,551 55
November	51 21	50 00	17 50	1,521 10	4,144 00	1,008 00		9,962 09	2 00	7 00				16,762 90
December	41 44	12 82	33 42	1,301 25	5,153 00	752 15	301 68	1,943 81	3 00	13 00				9,558 57
January	141 32		115 65	866 00	7,264 50		230 00	100 63		25 00			80 00	8,823 10
February	43 56		100 00	802 00	4,796 00			122 06	1 00	5 00				5,869 62
March	46 41		100 75	646 13	3,010 00			4 02		12 00			133 30	3,952 61
	789 82	973 02	6,679 01	16,327 22	61,309 50	2,490 65	976 26	132,537 69	121 00	122 75	20 00	75 50	261 30	222,683 75

Certified Correct.

W. P. BATTERTON,
Accountant M. L. & Y. Branch.

H. H. ROWATT,
Controller.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

D.—STATEMENT showing the total Revenue derived from the sale of Coal Land for each Fiscal Year since 1896.

1896-1897	$ 75 76
1897-1898	1,883 74
1898-1899	350 00
1899-1900	5,650 33
1900-1901	101,772 00
1901-1902	16,270 32
1902-1903	31,055 38
1903-1904	68,949 75
1904-1905	35,695 00
1905-1906	125,754 12
For the nine months ending March 31, 1907	335,795 97
1907-1908	346,813 23
1908-1909	276,186 86
1909-1910	377,445 86
1910-1911	191,257 23
1911-1912	11,861 66
1912-1913	1,889 52
1913-1914	5,529 55

H. H. ROWATT,
Controller.

Certified correct.
W. P. BATTERTON,
Accountant, M. L. and Y. Branch.

E.—STATEMENT showing the total Gold Production, the total subject to Royalty and the total Royalty collected for each Fiscal Year from May 1, 1898, to March 31, 1913.

Fiscal Year.	Gold Production.	Subject to Royalty.	Royalty Collected.	Total Revenue.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1897-1898	3,072,773 20	2,732,928 20	273,292 82	273,292 82
1898-1899	7,582,283 02	5,882,626 00	588,262 37	589,943 52
1899-1900	9,809,464 64	7,307,720 00	730,771 99	733,041 04
1900-1901	9,162,082 79	7,234,416 17	592,660 98	596,368 03
1901-1902	9,566,340 52	8,367,225 88	331,436 79	331,532 04
1902-1903	12,113,015 34	12,113,015 34	302,893 48	302,893 48
1903-1904	10,790,663 12	10,790,663 12	272,217 96	272,217 96
1904-1905	8,222,053 91	8,222,053 91	206,760 87	206,760 87
1905-1906	6,540,007 09	6,540,007 09	163,963 25	163,963 25
1906-1907	3,304,791 05	3,301,791 05	82,622 42	82,622 42
1907-1908	2,820,161 60	2,820,161 60	70,504 65	70,504 65
1908-1909	3,260,282 80	3,260,282 80	81,507 07	81,507 07
1909-1910	3,594,251 20	3,594,251 20	89,844 10	89,844 10
1910-1911	4,126,727 60	4,126,727 60	103,168 19	103,168 19
1911-1912	4,024,236 75	4,021,236 75	100,606 29	100,606 29
1912-1913	5,018,411 85	5,018,411 85	125,460 52	125,460 52
1913-1914	5,301,507 60	5,301,507 60	132,537 69	132,537 69
Total	108,309,054 08	100,641,026 16	4,248,511 44	4,256,263 94

H. H. ROWATT,
Controller.

Certified correct,
W. P. BATTERTON,
Accountant M. L. and Y. Branch.

YUKON TERRITORY.

No. 26a.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Dawson, April 23, 1914.

H. H. Rowatt, Esq., Controller,
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Can.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The gold production for the year again shows an increase over the last year's output. The total amount of gold mined on which royalty was paid was 353,433·15 ounces, which, valued at $15 per ounce, being the valuation upon which royalty is chargeable, amounted to $5,301,497.25, an increase of $283,085.41 over the amount mined during the previous year.

This gold was produced for the most part by dredging and hydraulic operations carried on at Bonanza, Eldorado, and Hunker creeks by the Yukon Gold Company, by Boyle Concessions, Limited, operating dredges in the valley of the Klondike river and on Bunker creek, and by Walkers Fork Gold Dredging Company on Miller creek.

HYDRAULIC MINING AND DREDGING.

The Yukon Gold Company operated eight electrically-driven dredges on Bonanza, Eldorado, and Hunker creeks, of an average daily capacity of about 4,000 cubic yards each. The dredging season extended over six months, commencing May 1 and ending November 1, 1913. About 75 per cent of the work was done in frozen ground, which was thawed by steam generated in wood-burning boilers. During the year this company extended its operations beyond the valley of Klondike and tributaries into the Indian River valley, moving one of its dredges to Gold Run creek, where dredging will be commenced this spring.

The same company continued its hydraulic operations on Bonanza hills, with water conveyed by ditch and pipeline from Twelvemile river.

Boyle Concessions, Limited, operated three electrically-driven dredges in the thawed gravels of the Klondike River valley of a nominal daily capacity of 10,000 cubic yards each, and another dredge of 3,800 cubic yards' capacity on Hunker creek, the latter operating part of the time in frozen ground which was thawed by steam. The dredges in the Klondike valley began operations on March 30 and closed down on December 26.

The steam-driven dredge on Miller creek, operated by Walkers Fork Gold Dredging Company was considerably delayed in the early part of the season by unexpectedly encountering frozen ground at a point supposed to have been thawed. This necessitated the setting up of steam thawing plant, by means of which the dredge was operated during the balance of the season.

INDIVIDUAL MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Individual mining and prospecting operations were unusually active during the year. The placer mines on Highet and Haggart creeks in the Upper Stewart district were operated on a larger scale than formerly, and considerable systematic prospecting was done on Duncan and other creeks by means of a "Keystone" drill. The discovery of gold at Chisana in the White River district of Alaska, near the Canadian boundary, gave a great impetus to prospecting in the White River district on the Canadian side, and encouraging prospects have been found on several of the tributaries of the Upper White river. Tenmile creek, a tributary of the Sixtymile stream, has been persistently prospected since the surrender of the concession formerly held on it by the Syndicat Lyonnais du Klondike several years ago, the methods of mining employed by the concessionaire not having proved successful. Good pay was located last winter, and the creek will now become a producer.

Prospecting which has been carried on by placer miners during the past two years on the North Fork of Sixtymile in the vicinity of Miller creek has this winter been so encouraged that the Yukon Gold Company has taken options on several miles of placer claims, which it is now prospecting by means of "Keystone" drills and sinking shafts. If the result of these investigations shows the ground to be of such value as to warrant the taking up of the options, the existence of a large additional area of dredgeable ground within a few miles of Dawson will have been established, a circumstance of great importance to the Government and to the people of the Territory.

It is satisfactory to know that there has been more bona fide prospecting done in Yukon during the past year than for many years previous, and with very satisfactory results.

QUARTZ MINING.

A four-stamp prospecting mill was operated at Victoria gulch by Lone Star, Limited, through the summer. Development work on the property made a very satisfactory showing, giving every indication of the existence of a large body of ore. Some of the ore mined was immensely rich, being so valuable that it was not considered advisable to put the same through the mill, and it was shipped outside for treatment. A concentrator is now being installed at the mill and the work will be continued throughout this season.

A two-stamp prospecting mill was erected at Bear creek for the purpose of developing what appears to be a body of free-milling rock carrying very high values. Owing to the lateness of the season when the mill was set up it was not possible to make much progress with the work, but the values obtained from the rock crushed warrant the continuance of the work.

The Atlas Mining Company has continued to ship copper from the "Pueblo" mine at Whitehorse to the Tacoma smelter. The output during the calendar year 1913 was 36,662.37 tons, gross value at the smelter, $217,279.86. Additional equipment has been installed, and preparations have been made to ship on a much larger scale.

In the Mayo district, promising propositions are being opened up, and there is every probability that more than one of these will before long become producing mines. The building of roads in this district during the past two years has greatly facilitated the work of prospecting. The district being remote it was more than usually difficult to get in supplies.

An appropriation was made by the Yukon Council, to be used in the discretion of the Commissioner, to aid in the development of quartz, and will probably be expended in the same manner that a similar grant was disbursed two years ago by way of bonus on tonnage milled.

LEGISLATION.

A session of the Yukon Council was held commencing March 12, and lasting until March 29, at which twenty-one Ordinances were enacted, some of which were amendments of existing Ordinances. Among the most important of the original Ordinances were:—

A Joint Stock Companies ordinance, drafted on the lines of the English Act and the more up-to-date statutes of the Canadian provinces.

An Ordinance to regulate the Exportation of Live Foxes. This Ordinance was deemed necessary in view of the extraordinary demand for live black foxes, which caused such numbers to be captured and shipped out of the Territory that without regulation the breed would probably soon be exterminated. The Ordinance provides a close season, during which no foxes may be taken, and prohibits the exportation of live foxes except those held in captivity two years or born in captivity. The Ordinance will also have the effect of furthering the fur-farming industry of the Territory, and several companies are already being formed for the purpose of establishing fur farms in Yukon, two of which have already been operated for several years with great success.

Ordinances regulating Traffic on Highways and the Speed of Motor Vehicles. This legislation has become necessary, due to the importation and use of a considerable number of automobiles and motor trucks.

An Ordinance to provide for the Government of the City of Dawson. The ratepayers of Dawson being unable to secure satisfactory rates for electric light and water for the companies supplying those utilities in Dawson, it may be considered advisable for the city to instal its own electric light, water, and telephone plants, in which event funds would have to be raised by the issue of debentures, and for that purpose legislation, better defining the powers of the corporation of the city of Dawson, was found to be necessary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

At the last session of Parliament a special grant of $50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Yukon Council for improvement of the overland road from Whitehorse to Dawson, with a view to making the same suitable for motor traffic. This sum was expended with very good results. For the purposes of the work four road-grading machines and seven modern road ploughs were purchased, the use of which increased by 50 per cent the work it would have been possible to accomplish without them. A similar amount for expenditure on this road has been granted at the present session of Parliament, and has been appropriated by the Council for that purpose. A part of this sum will be used for the building of ferries and cars to run on overhead cables at the crossings of Yukon river and other streams necessarily crossed between Dawson and Whitehorse. When this summer's work has been completed it is expected that a fairly good automobile road will have been built throughout the whole distance from Dawson to Whitehorse, a distance of approximately 340 miles, upon which it will be practicable to operate motors both summer and winter.

The road extending up the Klondike river from Dawson to the Granville Power Company's plant at the North Fork of Klondike river, a distance of 25 miles, was, to a large extent, re-graded and put in good shape for motor traffic. This road will this summer be extended towards the Upper Stewart River country.

A pack trail and sled road was constructed from Coffee creek on the Yukon river to Canyon city, near the Alaskan boundary on the White river, a distance of about 115 miles, which trail was used a great deal during the stampede to the Chisana camp last autumn, and will be of great service to prospectors coming into that section of the country.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Dawson Public School building was painted inside and out and the Administration building was painted and woodwork renovated. The interior of commissioner's residence was renovated and necessary outbuildings erected. The foundations of all these buildings and of the post office were repaired. The office building of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Dawson having been destroyed by fire, the police offices have been moved into the old court-house building at Dawson, which is entirely suitable for the purpose, the Territorial court room and library now being in the Administration building. An appropriation was made by the Yukon Council for the building of an improved Assay Office building at Whitehorse, and a grant made towards the building fund of the Whitehorse General hospital.

The Dawson City Water and Power Company, Limited, having given notice that service through its main would be discontinued on the 15th of October, owing to a disagreement on rates, a well was dug near the bank of the Klondike river, a fire pump established there and pipe lines laid to protect the Royal Northwest Mounted Police buildings, court-house, commissioner's residence, Administration building, Good Samaritan hospital, and other buildings within reach of the system. This line is still in operation, and will be continued until some general plan of fire protection is adopted by the city.

The public schools throughout the Territory have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and the average attendance was better than during the previous year. A number of assisted schools were maintained at various points where sufficient numbers of children of school age were found to warrant same.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Territory has been, for the most part, free from crime. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have effectively maintained law and order. In the case, referred to in my last report, of the dynamiting of one of Yukon Gold Company's dredges, the person who perpetrated the crime was arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The numerical strength of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has during the year been increased sufficiently to enable the commanding officer to more adequately police outlying districts.

I transmit herewith reports from the comptroller, the gold commissioner, and Crown timber and land agent, and director of surveys.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLACK,
Commissioner.

No. 26b.

REPORT OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER.

Dawson, Y.T., April 11, 1914.

The Commissioner of the
Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, in the following form:—

1. A financial statement, in duplicate, giving the receipts for the Gold Commissioner's office during the said year, together with the receipts collected in the offices of the Mining Recorders for the Duncan and Sixtymile Mining districts;

2. A statement, in duplicate, showing the recapitulation of the receipts for the fiscal year;

3. A comparative statement, in duplicate, with receipts for the previous year;

It will be noticed that although the revenues are not quite as large as for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, the number of placer claims renewed is considerable in excess of last year, which speaks well for the stability of the placer mining industry.

The mining operations in the various mining districts of the Yukon Territory have been the subject-matter of reports from the various mining recorders, agents to the mining recorder and the mining inspector, for the year which ended on the 1st of November last. Duplicate copies of these reports have been forwarded to the Department of the Interior when received, and the originals are on file for your information.

The Yukon Gold Company, the largest placer operators in the Territory, operated their dredges and hydraulic plants to their full capacity during the season of 1913, and report a successful year. The dredge operated by this company on Lower Eldorado creek was dismantled at the close of the dredging season, hauled to Gold Run creek, and is now being reassembled there, and will be operated during the present season.

The Boyle Concessions, Limited, operated four dredges during the past year. Dredge *Canadian No. 2* on hydraulic lease No. 18, as in former years; *Canadian No. 1*, referred to in my report of last year as being moved to Hunker creek, was reassembled at that point and operated throughout the season. The new dredges *Canadians Nos. 3 and 4*, referred to in my report of last year as being under construction, were operated throughout the dredging season on the Bonanza Basin group of placer claims in the Klondike river, and on dredging lease No. 23.

The Dominion Mining company, the Big Creek Mining Company, organizations of Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, and controlling the greater part of Dominion creek, have completed their system of water ditches, and carried on during the open season extensive ground-sluicing operations on that creek, and the Calder Mining Company, owning large areas of ground on Quartz creek and tributaries, also carried on extensive ground-sluicing operations. These ground-sluicing operations were for the purpose of removing the overburden and preparatory to actual mining operations.

Of the tributaries on the Lower Stewart, Barker creek, and Seroggie creek, and a tributary of Seroggie, Mariposa creek, show about the same activity as last year, and of the tributaries of the lower Sixtymile. Tenmile has developed into a paying creek during the past year.

The stampede to the Chisana during the past year brought back to the Yukon Territory many prospectors from the American side of the line, and during the past winter considerable staking and prospecting has been done on the creeks tributary to the Upper White river on the Canadian side of the line. Good prospects have been obtained on several creeks, and it is claimed that pay has been found on at least two creeks, although sufficient work has not yet been done to warrant the assumption that a permanent camp will be established in this part of the district.

Considerable prospecting and development work has been done during the past year on quartz mineral claims in the Dawson district. The Lone Star, Limited, successfully operated their mill on their property on Victoria gulch during the past summer with more satisfactory results than during any former year. A small mill has also been installed on the "Virgin" mineral claim on Bear creek. A power line

has been built connecting with the Granville Power Company's main transmission line to the site of this mill, and it is expected that the plant will be in operation during the present year.

In the Duncan Mining district the placer mining operations, especially on Highet and Haggart creeks, were worked on a more extensive scale than last year. Extensive quartz development work has been carried on during the past year on claims situated near the head of Dublin gulch, and more encouraging prospects are being obtained.

In the Sixtymile Mining district more actual mining and prospecting has been done than for the past number of years. The Yukon Gold Company have taken options on about 8 miles of Sixtymile creek, and prospecting work is being carried on by this company with Keystone drills and shaft-sinking.

The Milvain dredge was moved from Walker's Fork on the American side of the boundary line to the Miller Creek concession, and operated successfully throughout the dredging season of 1913.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. MACKENZIE,
Gold Commissioner.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Gold Commissioner's Office, from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, Dawson, Y.T.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.

Placer—		
To Grants	$ 2,850 00	
Relocations	1,980 00	
Renewals	39,450 00	
Registered documents	3,041 00	
Abstracts	7 50	
		$47,328 50
Quartz—		
To Records	510 00	
Certificate of work	1,127 50	
Certificate of partnership	15 00	
Certificate of improvements	35 00	
Registered documents	515 00	
Lieu of assessment	100 00	
Acreage and Crown grants	619 37	
Abstracts	7 50	
		2,929 37
Sundry accounts—		
To Water rights	45 00	
Hydraulics	1,105 50	
Dredging	342 46	
		1,492 96
Duncan—		
To Placer grants	540 00	
" relocations	110 00	
" renewals	1,940 00	
" registered documents	396 00	
Quartz records	185 00	
" certificate of work	287 50	
" certificate of partnership	12 50	
" registered documents	19 00	
" abstracts	5 50	
Water rights	85 00	
		3,610 50

Sixtymile—		
To Placer grants	1,720 00	
" relocations	180 00	
" renewals	1,410 00	
" registered documents	341 00	
Quartz certificate of work	7 50	
Water rights	10 00	
		3,668 50
		$59,029 83
Disbursements.		
To Comptroller	$59,029 83	
	$59,029 83	$59,029 83

Certified correct.

FRANK BROCK,

Accountant.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Returns, Gold Commissioner's Office, Dawson, Y.T.

	Year ending March 31, 1913.	Year ending March 31, 1914.	Increase, 1914.	Decrease, 1914.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Placer grants	8,470 00	5,110 00		3,360 00
Renewals	40,467 50	42,800 00	2,332 50	
Relocations	3,610 00	2,270 00		1,340 00
Registered documents, placer	4,947 00	3,778 00		1,169 00
Abstracts, placer	72 00	7 50		64 50
Water rights	1,200 00	140 00		1,060 00
Hydraulics	1,305 50	1,105 50		260 00
Dredging	785 60	342 46		443 14
Water power	300 00			300 00
Quartz records	440 00	695 00	255 00	
Quartz registered documents	294 50	564 00	269 50	
Quartz certificate of work	1,867 50	1,422 50		445 00
Quartz certificate of partnership	37 50	27 50		10 00
Quartz certificate of improvements	7 50	35 00	27 50	
Quarts lieu of assessment	100 00	100 00		
Quartz acreage	161 60	619 37	457 77	
Quartz abstracts	33 00	13 00		20 00
Total	64,099 20	59,029 83	3,342 27	8,411 64
Net decrease				5,069 37

Certified correct.

FRANK BROCK,

Accountant.

RECAPITULATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT Gold Commissioner's Office, year ending March 31, 1914.

	Placer Grants.	Renewal Grants.	Relocation Grants.	Registration documents, placer.	Abstracts, placer.	Water Rights.	Hydraulics.	Dredging.	Quartz Records.	Certificate of work.	Certificate of partnership.	Certificate of improvements.	Registration Documents, quartz.	Lieu of assessment.	Acreage.	Abstracts, quartz.
	$	$	$	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$
Dawson	2,850	39,150	1,980	3,011	7 50	45	1,105 50	342 46	510	1,127 50	15 00	35	515	100	619 57	7 50
Duncan	540	1,940	110	396		85			185	287 50	12 50		49			5 50
Sixtymile	1,720	1,110	180	341		10				7 50						
Totals	5,110	42,800	2,270	3,778	7 50	140	1,105 50	342 46	695	1,422 50	27 50	35	564	100	619 57	13 00

Certified correct.

FRANK BROCK.

Accountant.

No. 26c.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., May 5, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE BLACK,
Commissioner Yukon,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report relating to the Whitehorse Dominion Lands district for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Beyond the activities of the Atlas Mining Company on the Pueblo group of claims, there has been but little of moment in the mining field through the district during the year. The rest has been mainly development work. Want of capital appears to have been the prevailing lack. There are many splendid prospects, but inability to procure the money to efficiently and economically open them up seems to be general. The Atlas Mining Company are still vigorously "blazing the way." As mentioned in my report of the mining operations in the district for the year ending November 1 last, this company ceased shipping ore at the close of last season, but they have kept over one hundred men busily at work all winter forwarding development work, and are now in an excellent position to resume full operations. The work carried on during the interval was confined mainly to sinking the main shaft of the "Pueblo" and to the getting out of large quantities of cordwood for fuel. The shaft is now down 435 feet, and a large station has already been cut at the 400-foot level, while some 2,500 cords of wood has been cut and piled in the company's yard. An unusual quantity of water was encountered in sinking the shaft, and the work was frequently greatly hampered thereby, notwithstanding the fact that additional pumping machinery and a very large hoist have been installed. The snowfall during the past winter was unusually heavy, and rendered the task of getting out wood particularly onerous and costly. It is pretty plain that, as heretofore predicted, a new source of fuel supply will have to be secured should the mine continue to push forward operations on the large scale its potentialities seem to warrant. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, much valuable work has been done, and as the company has now available not only the large bodies of the ore on the 200-foot level, but all of it between that point and the 400-foot, it may be confidently predicted that a busy season of shipping will ensue.

The Atlas Mining Company have also a hand-drill gang on the "War Eagle" claim, upon which they have an option. There is a fine surface showing on this claim, which is situated about a mile and three-quarters north of the "Pueblo," and it is evidently the intention of the company to prove it out vigorously. Should the ore body be found to continue with depth, no doubt the spur line of railway, which now terminates at the "Pueblo," would be extended to cover these additional couple of miles.

The work of the Atlas Company is under the management of Mr. W. D. Greenough, and is being carried forward in a most substantial and miner-like manner. About 60,000 tons of ore were shipped from the "Pueblo" last season to the Tacoma smelter, and it is now likely that this will be greatly exceeded the coming season.

Placer mining in the district has been normal throughout the year. Livingstone creek and Kluane districts have moved along pretty much as heretofore, severely

handicapped with difficulties of various kinds, but having several bright features. The miners on Livingstone creek think their camp on the eve of greater prosperity, and look forward confidently to a large increase in production. There are also prospects of success from Quiet lake, at the head of the Big Salmon river, where several prospectors are following encouraging indications. Gladstone creek, Kluane, was pretty thoroughly prospected last season with a view to a possible dredging development. The work, which extended over some months, was in charge of Mr. Lewis, one of the engineers of the Atlas Mining Company. He had the use of the Government drill and an efficient staff, and was thus enabled to accomplish much valuable work. The result is said to have been most encouraging.

As forecasted in my report for last year, the breeding of foxes and other fur-bearing animals in captivity appears likely to assume considerable prominence in the district in the near future. Six companies in this immediate neighbourhood are already at work or being organized, and as all are likely to be under intelligent management, the future of the industry may be deemed promising. This movement has no doubt been encouraged by the recent Territorial legislation, whereby the exportation of wild foxes is prohibited for two years after their captivity. This enactment seems to have been amply warranted by the great mortality amongst the exportations of the past, said to be as high as 60 per cent in some cases.

I enclose three tables, numbered 1, 2, and 3, which give the total revenue from all sources throughout the year in the Whitehorse, Conrad, and Kluane offices respectively.

Your obedient servant,

R. C. MILLER,

Assistant Gold Commissioner.

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the collections made in the office of the Assistant Gold Commissioner and of the Crown Timber and Dominion Lands Agent, Whitehorse, Y. T., during the fical Year, 1913-14.

Month.	Mining dues.										Timber and Land Dues.			Gold Export Tax.			Total	
	Placer.				Quartz.													
	Grants.	Relocation.	Renewals.	Registered documents.	Grants.	Certificate of work.	Certificate of partnership.	Payment in Lieu.	Registered documents.	Acreage and Crown Grants.	Dominion Land Receipts.	Timber.	Homesteads.	Royalty.	Free Gold.	Game Licenses.	1913-14	1912-13.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April					5 00	5 00			2 50		387 50	300 00					700 00	2,815 60
May	220 00		10 00	34 00	50 00	57 50			10 00		2,592 35	197 25		12 37			3,483 47	605 82
June	200 00	10 00	90 00	35 00	20 00	15 00			7 50	101 18	20 00	98 40		25 00	1 00	200 00	853 08	482 61
July	70 00	30 00		11 00	5 00	42 50			10 00	56 65	40 00			43 06	4 00	300 00	612 21	735 19
August	20 00	10 00	110 00	6 00		20 00			7 00			485 48	10 00	72 31	3 00	700 00	1,443 79	1,068 01
September			90 00	4 00							55 35			56 94	14 00		225 29	728 44
October	900 00	40 00	70 00	6 00		7 50			2 50		20 00	74 00		127 62	26 00	200 00	1,473 62	681 29
November	140 00	10 00	20 00	2 00		2 50			5 00	56 21	50 00	10 00					295 71	181 87
December			20 00		5 00	2 50						220 00					247 50	106 11
1914.																		
January												150 00		49 44			199 44	48 40
February		30 00	10 00			5 00											45 00	262 50
March			20 00	4 00	5 00		5 00		12 50	56 41		15 00		1 50			119 41	7 50
Total	1,550 00	130 00	440 00	102 00	95 00	187 50	5 00		57 00	270 45	3,165 20	1,850 13	10 00	388 24	48 00	1,400 00	9,698 52	7,722 74
Number of Receipts.	155	13	34	45	19	61	1		23	12	13	28	1	42	75	14	536	382

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Collections made in the Office of the Mining Recorder for the Conrad District during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Quartz Mining Dues.						Totals.	
	Certificate of Work.	Certificate of Partnership.	Payment in Lieu.	Registered Documents.	Acreage and Crown Grants.	Grants.	1913-14.	1912-13.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April						10 00	10 00	7 50
May	10 00						10 00	30 00
June	20 00			13 50			33 50	15 00
July	57 50	5 00		2 50		5 00	70 00	40 00
August	35 00		100 00	2 50		5 00	142 50	312 50
September	35 00						35 00	92 50
October						5 00	5 00	12 50
November	2 50		100 00				102 50	238 01
December	5 00						5 00	62 58
1914.								
January	2 50						2 50	2 50
February				2 50			2 50	2 50
March	20 00			5 00			25 00	17 50
Totals	187 50	5 00	200 00	26 00		25 00	443 50	833 09
No. of Receipts	75	2	2	9		5	93	131

TABLE No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the collections made in the Office of the Mining Recorder for the Kluane District during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Placer Mining Dues.				Quartz Mining Dues			Totals.	
	Grants.	Relocations.	Renewals.	Registered Documents.	Grants.	Certificate of Work.	Registered Documents.	1913-14	1912-13.
1913	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	50 00			12 00				62 00	40 00
May	10 00	20 00	70 00		30 00			130 00	57 00
June	40 00		100 00					140 00	120 00
July	40 00		60 00	4 00				104 00	160 00
August	30 00							30 00	200 00
September		10 00	180 00	18 00				208 00	10 00
October			70 00	10 00			10 00	90 00	145 00
November			20 00	28 00		22 50	5 00	75 50	10 00
December			80 00			25 00		105 00	118 00
1914									
January	10 00			6 00				16 00	74 50
February			20 00	5 00				25 00	10 00
March			10 00					10 00	195 00
Totals	180 00	30 00	610 00	83 00	30 00	47 50	15 00	995 50	1,139 50
Receipts	18	3	61	27	6	12	6	133	129

No. 26d.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 14, 1914.

Honourable GEORGE BLACK,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Comptroller's office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Under the appropriation through the Department of the Interior, "Administration of the Yukon Territory," the expenditure amounted to $129,926.40, as shown by the monthly statements and vouchers forwarded to the department.

The expenditure on account of the Department of Justice was $16,890.15, monthly returns being made to that department.

Under the Letter of Credit account, Department of Public Works, for maintenance and repairs of public buildings in the Yukon Territory, the expenditure was $80,985.45.

The expenditure on account of the Department of Indian Affairs for the relief of sick and destitute Indians in the Yukon Territory was $8,167.29.

The royalty export tax collected in the Territory for the year ending March 31, amount to $132,537.69; collected at Dawson, $132,149.45, Whitehorse, $388.24; at Fortymile, nil. This is an increase of $7,077.17 over last year's collections.

The revenue from free certificates issued to exporters of gold from Alaska was $121; collected at Dawson, $73; and Whitehorse, $48; an increase of $6 over last year's collections.

The revenue collected in the Gold Commissioner's office on account of mining dues amounted to $59,029.83; and in the Crown Timber and Land Agent's office on account of Crown timber, $14,552.59; and Dominion Lands, $4,441.46. The revenue from these various sources was deposited in the Dominion Revenue Trust Account in the Canadian Bank of Commerce daily as received, and drafts purchased weekly in favour of the Receiver General, and forwarded to the department. Weekly statements of these various sources of revenue, with countertoils, were checked in this office and transmitted to the department, and monthly summaries were also checked and transmitted.

The revenue in the registrar's office on account of land titles fees for the year ending March 31, amounted to $966.50, which was deposited daily in the Dominion Revenue Trust account as received, and drafts purchased weekly in favour of the Receiver General and forwarded to the department. Monthly statements in duplicate were also checked in this office and forwarded to the department.

The revenue from the sale of Yukon Territorial Court law stamps amounted to $1,725.75.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. COCKELL,

Comptroller.

No. 26e.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

Dawson, April 11, 1914.

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, and the following statement:—

1. A statement, in duplicate, of the revenue collected on royalty on lumber and wood cut on timber berths, dues paid in connection with timber permits, seizure dues on wood and lumber cut in trespass, and hay permits.

2. A statement, in duplicate, of the revenue collected in the Dominion Lands Branch of this office from land rentals, land sales, rental coal lands, and homesteads.

These statements show an increase of $3,633.23 in the Timber Branch over the receipts of the previous fiscal year, and a decrease of $3,848.89 in the Dominion Land Branch. This decrease in revenue in the Land Branch is accounted for largely by the fact that under the provisions of an Order in Council effective in April, 1913, no royalty was to be collected on coal mined in the Territory.

In addition to the Yukon Saw-mill Company carrying on operations as in former years, a portable saw-mill cut a small quantity of lumber near the mouth of the Donjek on the White river for use in mining and building operations in that vicinity.

Owing to the exceedingly mild winter and the consequent small quantity of wood consumed, the supply on hand in the Dawson yards is considerably above the average.

Frequent inspection of the wood camps in the vicinity of Dawson is now made by the timber inspector, and a careful check of all such operations is kept. During the past winter this officer also made an inspection of the timber areas along the upper reaches of the White river and its tributaries, and from the information procured this office will now be better able to deal intelligently with applications from this locality.

As in former years, many thousand cords of wood upon which no dues are collected were cut and sold to the mining operators for use in mining operations.

Your obedient servant,

G. P. MACKENZIE,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

Month.	Land Rentals.	Land Sales.	Office Fees.	Rental Coal Lands.	Homesteads.	Totals.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	1,285 20					1,285 20
May	1,765 35	25 00	2 00			1,792 35
June	5 68					5 68
July	267 54		4 50		20 00	292 04
August	436 67	108 90	1 25			546 82
September	54 57	50 00				104 57
October	2 66	20 00				22 66
November	17 50		2 00			19 50
December	33 42	12 82	8 00			54 24
1914.						
January	75 65			40 00		115 65
February	100 00					100 00
March	100 75		2 00			102 75
Total	4,144 99	216 72	19 75	40 00	20 00	4,441 46

Total receipts, 1912-13	$8,290 35
" 1913-14	4,441 46
Net decrease, 1913-14	3,848 89

Certified correct, FRANK BROCK, *Accountant.*

Month.	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Timber Seizures.	Hay Permits.	Totals.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
April	1,129 39	1,657 00	523 14	39 00	3,309 53
May		659 25	115 17	21 50	813 42
June	162 52	861 69	147 50	15 00	1,193 21
July		621 50	67 00	4 00	703 50
August		655 00	18 00		677 00
September	6 00	702 50			708 50
October	143 75	2,215 20	47 00		2,405 95
November	761 10	483 50	266 50		1,511 10
December	75 00	936 25	70 00		1,081 25
1914.					
January	150 00	566 00			716 00
February	552 66	250 00			802 00
March	42 13	589 00			631 13
	3,021 89	10,196 89	1,254 31	79 50	14,552 59

Total receipts,	1912-13	$10,919 36
" "	1913-14	14,552 59
Net increase,	1913-14	3,633 23

Certified correct, FRANK BROCK, *Accountant.*

No. 26f.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 1, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE BLACK,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yukon Survey office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

FIELD WORK.

Field work was commenced early in April in order to make traverse surveys on the ice before it broke up. H. G. Dickson, D.L.S., of Whitehorse, connected previous surveys in the Nansen district with the Carmacks-Jarvis river reference traverse, by a traverse via Aishihik lake. I traversed the Stewart river from its mouth up to the mouth of Barker creek, connecting surveys on the Yukon with previous surveys on the Stewart above Barker. The Stewart is now traversed up to the mouth of McQuestin river.

During May and June, numerous short trips were made by me to adjacent localities on miscellaneous errands, such as checking bearings of lines, making ties between surveys, or obtaining missing chainages.

In July I surveyed base lines on Clear and Barlow creeks, where extensive prospecting was being carried on with a Keystone drill. These, and the old base line on the upper part of Clear creek, were connected with my traverse of 1912 from Stewart to Klondike rivers, thus providing data which will enable the mapping staff to cover a large additional area.

In August, I visited Nansen creek in connection with protests filed against the base line surveyed there, and was able to effect a settlement of the matter and a withdrawal

of the protest. From Nansen I proceeded to Whitehorse and arranged with Mr. Dickson for the survey of a base line on Fourth of July creek, in the Kluane district, and a traverse survey from Jarvis river to lake Kluane and Bullion creek, connecting up Bullion base line with the Carmacks-Jarvis river reference traverse. These surveys were carried out by Mr. Dickson during early fall.

In September I drove over the Glacier trail and made a short traverse survey connecting up base lines on Bedrock and Sixtymile creeks with the international boundary. During the ten days spent on this trip I was practically in the midst of a vast herd of caribou, extending many miles in every direction, and numbering tens of thousands.

During the late fall a traverse survey was made along the overland trail to connect Scroggie base line and Stewart river with base lines on Black Hills creek. A reference traverse was also surveyed on McKinnon creek, connecting up surveys in the conglomerate belt with Indian river base line.

In January and February I ran a base line on Sixtymile creek from the end of the old base line on the upper part of the creek down to the mouth of Boucher creek. Promising finds have recently been made on this part of the creek and much activity in staking is evident at present. This line, with the tie on Bedrock creek made in September, will enable the mapping staff to cover another large area.

A summary of the work shows:—

	Miles.
Base lines by H. G. Dickson	12.72
" " F. H. Kitto	23.00
Traverses by H. G. Dickson	84.48
" F. H. Kitto	47.20
Year's surveys	167.40

OFFICE WORK.

(*a*) *Staff.*—The staff remains as reorganized on July 1, 1911, viz., two draughtsmen, T. J. Boond and J. E. DesLaurier.

(*b*) *Returns of Survey Received.*—Attached is a schedule showing returns of surveys received, examined and approved during the year. A summary of returns received shows:—

	Miles.
Placer claims	2
Group lots	38
Base lines	25.7
Traverses	165.8
Triangulations	1 plan.

(*c*) *Correspondence.*—The correspondence consisted of:—

Letters received	99
" written	142
Memoranda received	36
" written	38
Total	315

(*d*) *Miscellaneous work.*—In addition to the examination of returns received, correspondence, and attention to the public, the following list shows general work done:—

Original plans made	10
Tracings made	58
Sketches made	110
Blue prints made	288
Pages field notes made	366
Maps mounted	6
Accounts dealt with	118

(*e*) *Office improvements.*—The old dark-room in the basement was destroyed during alterations to the furnaces, and was replaced by a larger and more suitable room, which has been equipped for blue-printing as well as photographic work. It now contains the blue-print machine formerly located in the draughting room. Besides being more convenient it allows more space in the draughting room. A permanent reference line for use in time observations has been established outside the building. I propose to keep my sidereal chronometer checked by frequent observations, as I find no reliable time kept in Dawson.

(*f*) *Examinations.*—The Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors instructed me to hold an examination at Dawson on the regular dates in February. Being appointed a special examiner and furnished with the necessary papers, I presided as instructor, holding sittings in the Administration building. To Yukon candidates the privilege of writing at Dawson was quite a boon, but a number who contemplated writing were unable to attend. Two candidates presented themselves and wrote on the preliminary examination.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. KITTO,
Director of Surveys.

SCHEDULE showing returns of Surveys received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

I.—GROUP LOTS.

Lot No.	Group.	Claimant.	Date of Survey.	Surveyor.	Area in Acres.	Approved by Commissioner.	Remarks.
348	2	Patrick Roach	1913	F. H. Kitto	100·00	Aug. 1, 1913	Ranch.
351	2	Jos. Rousseau	1912	"	155·96	Nov. 19, 1913	Homestead
357	2	" "	1913	"	40·00	" "	Surface
366	2	Lone Star, Ltd	1913	"	10·89	July 30, 1913	" "
21	3	V. E. Ferry	1913	"	160·00	Dec. 17, 1913	Homestead
24	3	Donald McKinnon et al	1913	"	51·65	" "	Lion M.C.
25	3	" " "	1913	"	51·31	" "	Thistle
26	3	" " "	1913	"	51·31	" "	Hidden Treasure M.C.
29	3	" " "	1913	"	10·27	" "	Talisman
30	3	" " "	1913	"	160·00	" "	Coal Land
31	3	" " "	1913	"	51·63	" "	Argyle, M. C.
32	3	" " "	1913	"	51·65	" "	Drumkinnon M. C.
33	3	" " "	1913	"	51·52	" "	Roseneath M. C.
9	4	Geo. Gregnier	1913	"	160·00	Nov. 18, 1913	Homestead.
34	10	Boulais & Viau	1913	"	141·70	" "	War Eagle C. C
35	10	Boulais & Guite	1913	"	98·00	" "	Bunker Hill C. C.
36	10	L. A. Herdt	1913	"	51·65	" "	Susie M. C.
37	10	Dupont Bros.	1913	"	41·11	" "	Glenlivet M. C.
38	10	J. P. Guite	1913	"	51·65	" "	North Star M. C.
39	10	Boulais & Lachapelle	1913	"	41·36	" "	Centre Star M. C.
40	10	Vachon & Martin	1913	"	41·88	" "	Alice M. C.
41	10	L. A. Herdt	1913	"	50·15	" "	Jeannette M. C.
1	951	Skolai Pass Mining Co.	1913	H. G. Dickson.	160·00	Mar. 28, 1914	Solomon C. C.
5	951	N. A. T. & T. Co. et al.	1913	"	81·35	" 12 "	Sunrise.
8	951	Skolai Pass Mining Co.	1913	"	36·51	" 28 "	Lucky Hitt M. C.
9	951	" " "	1913	"	50·56	" 28 "	Nellie M. C.
10	951	N. A. T. & T. Co. et al.	1913	"	51·65	Mar. 12, 1914	Silver Fox M. C.
11	951	" " "	1913	"	51·65	" "	Black Fox M. C.
12	951	" " "	1913	"	51·65	" "	Beaver M. C.
13	951	" " "	1913	"	51·65	" "	Eldorado M. C.
15	951	" " "	1913	"	22·69	" "	Lost Treasure M. C.
19	951	Skolai Pass Mining Co.	1913	"	16·81	Mar. 28, 1914	Copper Queen C. C.
20	951	N. A. T. & T. Co. et al.	1913	"	33·87	" 12 "	Susie M. C.
1	1301	Church of England	1912	J. D. Craig.	4·49	" "	Surface Lot.
2	1301	Dan. Cadzow	1912	"	9·91	Not yet appro.	" "
3	1301	" "	1912	"	9·21	" "	" "
4	1301	" "	1912	"	10·51	" "	" "
5	1301	" "	1912	"	10·78	" "	" "

II.—Placer Claims.

Claim.	Creek.	Claimant.	Date of Survey.	Surveyor.	Approved by Commissioner.	Remarks.
12 above . . .	Klondike river L. L.	Yukon Gold Co	1913	C. W. MacPherson..	Not yet approved..	
Lower ½ No. 105 below.	Bonanza Creek	Boyle Concession, Ltd...	1913	F. H. Kitto.....	" "	

III.—Base Lines.

Survey.	Length in miles.	Date of Survey.	Surveyor.	Approved by Commissioner.	Remarks.
Clear Creek . . .	6·6	1913	F. H. Kitto... . ..	Nov. 4, 1913..	Tributary to Stewart river.
Barlow	3·4	1913	"	" 4, 1913...	" Clear creek.
Minto	3 0	1912	"	Mar. 5, 1914 ...	" Mayo river.
Fourth of July Cr'k	12 7	1913	H. G. Dickson .	" 31, 1914	" Kaskawulsh.
	25·7				

IV.—Traverses.

Stewart to Klondike.....	50·4	1912	F. H. Kitto..... .	Nov. 14, 1913. ....
Stewart river.....	22 4	1913	"	June 16, 1913. ..
McKinnon creek..	6·5	1913	"	Dec. 18, 1913.....
Bedrock creek.....	2·0	1913	"	Mar. 12, 1914. ....
Aishihik lake.....	53·6	1913	H. G. Dickson	" 28, 1914. ....
Bullion creek.	8·7	1913	"	Not yet approved..
Kluane road ...	22 2	1913	" ..	" " ..
	165 8			

V.—Miscellaneous.

Survey.	Date of Survey.	Surveyor.	Approved by Commissioner.	Remarks.
Triangulation survey of part of Klondike watershed.	1911	F. H. Kitto....	Dec. 30, 1913.....	

No. 27.

REPORT OF THE TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS BRANCH.

OTTAWA, July 29, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the report of the Timber and Grazing Lands Branch for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

The revenue derived from timber, grazing lands, and hay lands for the year amounted to $451,300.80.

At the conclusion of this report will be found statement "A," which sets out the total revenue of the Branch from its various sources for the year, and statement "B" showing the timber by agencies.

Reports from the Crown Timber Agents at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Winnipeg, New Westminster, and Kamloops, setting out the revenue collected on Dominion Lands within their respective agencies, and other information, are appended hereto. The report of the Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, and the reports of the Inspectors of Ranches, located at Calgary, Maple Creek, and Dauphin, are also attached.

The revenue derived from timber and grazing lands received at the Crown Timber agencies above mentioned, the number of mills operated on berths held under license and the number of portable sawmills in operation, may be summarized as follows:—

Agency.	Total Revenue.	No. of mills operating under license.	No. of mills operating under permit.
	$ cts.		
Calgary	24,228 95	17	21
Edmonton	78,153 10	20	56
Prince Albert	60,401 98	5	28
Winnipeg	84,247 70	23	42
New Westminster	59,945 57	9	
Kamloops	51,953 88	7	

The returns of operations received show the following quantities of building material to have been manufactured and sold under Government license during the year in the timber agencies above referred to:—

—	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber, ft. b.m	289,923,845	274,563,305
Shingles	72,804,750	69,414,750
Railway ties	401,600	243,898
Laths	34,277,108	34,928,648

The following material was manufactured and sold on permit berths and portable sawmill berths:—

—	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber, ft. b.m.	43,598,125	44,207,481
Railway ties	.....	1,966,995
Shingles	23,941,750	23,480,000

The quantity of lumber manufactured and sold within each agency will be found in the agents' reports appended hereto.

The areas of timber lands held under license and permit in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in the Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia, on March 31, 1914, were as follows:—

—	Under License.	Under Permits.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Manitoba	1,254·38	654·93
Alberta	2,190·71	36·84
Saskatchewan	2,149·80	160·61
British Columbia	1,762·39	4·51
Total	7,357·28	856·89

During the year 108 timber berths were granted, of which 43 were portable sawmill berths, 57 cordwood berths, and 8 license berths.

GRAZING LANDS.

As the result of an investigation made by a commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the stock-raising industry in the Prairie Provinces, new regulations have been established whereby grazing leases may be secured of any unoccupied lands unsuitable for agricultural purposes, situated at any point in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in the Peace River tract in the Province of British Columbia, controlled by the Dominion Government. For a number of years past the granting of leases was confined to the southern portion of the province of Alberta and the southwestern portion of the province of Saskatchewan, and it is considered that this change in the regulations, together with the fact that leases now granted are closed for ten years against the withdrawal of any of the lands affected, will do much to encourage the raising of stock. Grazing leases are also granted in the Kamloops division of the Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia. There are now in force 1,916 grazing leases covering Dominion Lands. These leases cover a total area of 4,480,802 acres, located as follows:—

	Acres.
Manitoba	818
Saskatchewan	1,696,809
Alberta	2,402,622
Railway Belt, British Columbia	380,553
Total	4,480,802

OFFICE WORK.

The following is a partial statement of the office work performed at Ottawa during the fiscal year:—

Letters received and recorded	26,064
Letters sent	30,309
Plans and sketches prepared	934
Cash receipts issued in quadruplicate	1,939
Timber and grazing assignments registered	244
Berths applied for	303
License berths granted	8
Portable sawmill berths granted	43
Cordwood berths granted	54
Licenses for timber berths prepared in duplicate	689
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths	8
Returns of survey of timber berths examined and re-examined	24
Returns of operating sawmills verified and posted	3,543
Timber permits checked and entered	10,061
Ledger accounts kept posted	935
Seizures checked and entered	578
Fire-guarding accounts posted	740
Applications for grazing lands received	1,602
Grazing leases issued	343
Applications for hay leases received	36
Ledger accounts kept posted (hay)	5
Ledger accounts kept posted (grazing)	1,916
Hay permits checked and entered	2,923

Your obedient servant,

B. L. YORK,
Controller.

A—STATEMENT of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1913-14.

—	Timber.	Grazing.	Hay.	Assignment Fees.	Fire Tax	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	10,454 88	6,822 57	2,719 35	169 66	9,014 73	59,181 19
May	37,907 65	4,895 71	1,413 00	2 00	4,028 90	48,247 26
June	29,589 01	5,269 50	1,075 50	...	564 60	36,498 61
July	21,685 51	7,855 12	1,632 24	4 00	532 58	31,709 45
August	24,901 31	6,676 38	577 90	...	131 41	32,287 00
September	27,569 60	6,032 56	128 00	10 00	53 10	33,793 26
October	41,142 31	7,478 92	45 80	12 21	119 93	48,799 20
November	31,014 73	7,348 76	6 60	20 00	128 45	38,518 54
December	31,079 48	7,044 96	8 50	18 00	161 96	37,412 90
1914.						
January	19,214 53	7,097 69	18 45	2 00	139 19	26,471 86
February	20,346 18	6,834 56	3 60	36 42	30 96	27,251 72
March	19,362 38	11,521 53	21 05	10 42	114 43	31,029 81
	343,367 57	84,878 26	7,649 99	284 74	15,020 24	451,300 80

Certified correct,

F. LOYER,
Clerk in Charge of Accounts.

B—Statement of Revenue of Timber for year 1913-14.

Agency.	Booms Under License.	Rental Under License.	Royalty Under License.	Permit Fees, Dues and Rental.	Seizures and Fines.	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Battleford				400 12	47 00	447 12
" Head Office						
Brandon				1 25		1 25
" Head Office						
Calgary		2,789 73	7,027 56	1,695 42	1,776 69	13,289 40
" Head Office		2,387 69	27 58		17 00	2,432 27
Dauphin				1,431 58	295 10	1,726 68
" Head Office					14 60	14 60
Edmonton	5,698 86	1,262 12	8,103 13	47,928 89	9,037 09	75,030 09
" Head Office		1,600 38		213 85		1,814 23
Estevan				2 25		2 25
" Head Office						
Grande Prairie				301 93		304 93
" Head Office						
Gronard				741 57	344 52	1,086 09
" Head Office						
Humboldt				77 30		77 30
" Head Office				10 50		10 50
Kamloops		6,463 29	31,925 06	3,957 40	526 05	12,871 80
" Head Office		417 12				417 12
Lethbridge				46 00	11 80	57 80
" Head Office						
Maple Creek				253 25		253 25
" Head Office				3 25		3 25
Medicine Hat				32 90		32 90
" Head Office						
Moosejaw				103 75		103 75
" Head Office				1 00		1 00
New Westminster	22,672 37	14,589 22	13,925 35	5,759 49	2,648 31	59,594 74
" Head Office		344 10				344 10
Prince Albert	4,094 70	7,586 99	29,113 59	13,538 20	4,932 73	59,266 21
" Head Office		99 58		69 60		169 18
Red Deer				548 76		548 76
" Head Office				25		25
Regina				42 03		42 03
" Head Office						
Saskatoon				18 00		18 00
" Head Office				25		25
Swift Current				44 45		44 45
" Head Office				50		50
Weyburn				8 25		8 25
" Head Office				25		25
Winnipeg	14,923 69	9,218 65	31,131 42	22,856 29	4,323 52	82,453 57
" Head Office		74 81		25		75 06
Yorkton				745 59	78 80	824 39
" Head Office						
Totals	47,389 62	49,833 68	121,253 69	100,837 37	24,053 21	343,367 57

Certified correct.

F. LOYER,

Clerk in Charge of Accounts.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Revenue of Grazing, Hay, Assignment Fee, Fire Tax, 1913-14.

Agency.	Grazing.	Hay.	Assignment Fee.	Fire Tax.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Battleford	311 31	463 60			774 91
" Head Office	107 90				107 90
Brandon	3 20	151 90			155 10
" Head Office	7 20				7 20
Calgary	3,486 15	83 00			3,569 15
" Head Office	4 934 63	3 50			4,938 13
Dauphin	1 60	320 40			322 00
" Head Office	121 60	10 00			131 60
Edmonton		1,297 90		7 68	1,305 58
" Head Office	3 20				3 20
Estevan	49 12	118 60			167 72
" Head Office	384 72				384 72
Grande Prairie	1 60	748 51			750 14
" Head Office					
Grouard		422 50			422 50
" Head Office					
Humboldt	136 35	238 10			374 45
" Head Office					
Kamloops	6,767 92	35 75	34 00	943 93	7,781 60
" Head Office	883 36				883 36
Lethbridge	2,827 35	12 75			2,840 10
" Head Office	5,378 35				5,378 35
Maple Creek	8,781 51	408 50			9,190 01
" Head Office	10,911 36				10,911 36
Medicine Hat	19,073 50	169 40	2 00		19,244 90
" Head Office	6,863 11				6,863 11
Moosejaw	2,351 40	282 70			2,634 10
" Head Office	2,702 70				2,702 70
New Westminster	72			6 01	6 73
Prince Albert	20 00	837 20		61 59	921 79
" Head Office	44 80				44 80
Red Deer		192 80			192 80
" Head Office	273 60				273 60
Regina		54 20			54 20
" Head Office	11 60				11 60
Saskatoon	117 54	175 25			292 79
" Head Office	63 70				63 70
Swift Current	2,500 44	204 70	2 00		2,707 14
" Head Office	5,431 74				5,431 74
Weyburn	198 52	68 20			266 72
" Head Office	81 30				81 30
Winnipeg	22 16	1,195 80	246 74	244 37	1,709 07
" Head Office		10 00			10 00
Yorkton	20 00	131 70			151 70
" Head Office		13 00			13 00
	84,878 26	7,649 99	284 74	1,266 58	94,079 57
Fireguarding - Head Office				13,753 66	13,753 66
Registration "					
Totals	84,878 26	7,649 99	284 74	15,020 24	107,833 23

Certified correct,

F. LOYER,
Clerk in Charge of Accounts.

No. 27a.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.

WINNIPEG, June 30, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of my office for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

During the year I made inspections of all the offices under my inspectorship, reports upon which were duly sent forward to you for the information of the department.

The work as a whole was found being efficiently dealt with. Special attention was given to collections, and, although the year has been an unsatisfactory one, from a business standpoint, for the lumbermen, they were able to meet their payments in a fairly satisfactory manner.

There is a considerable amount in trespass dues outstanding on timber cut illegally but in the majority of cases the amount due is amply secured to the Department.

TIMBER TRADE.

The past year was a trying one for the lumbermen, who, for the most part, were heavily stocked with lumber and logs when the depression set in. The supply largely exceeded the market demand, which caused sales to be light and prices unsatisfactory.

Conditions have somewhat improved in the past few months, and it is confidently expected that the improvement will continue, in view of the near approach of harvest, which promises excellent returns.

Following the practice of past years, I again furnish a statement (as follows) showing the total sales of lumber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, during the year, which includes local manufacture and that imported from outside points:—

	1913-14	1912-13
	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.
From British Columbia, (From Provincial Lands)	308,549,804	623,325,362
From Western Ontario (Pine)	95,000,000	130,000,000
From United States (Free)	182,000,000	256,000,000
From United States (Dutiable)	33,000,000	55,000,000
From Mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Spruce)	190,992,286	241,946,902
From Dominion Lands in Railway Belt in British Columbia	127,777,960	127,574,638
	937,320,050	1,453,846,902

In addition to lumber imported from the United States, there was brought in 29,090,200 laths and 66,965 shingles, while there was exported from Manitoba and British Columbia mills, to that country, a largely increased supply of lumber, lath, and shingles, over any previous year, due to the removal of duty on timber products.

I have figures from a number of the firms making shipments to the United States, but not from all, and do not therefore present them.

A careful audit is being made as rapidly as possible of the books of all mill operators on Dominion timber berths. Reports upon same are sent forward to the department as the audits are made. This work is intrusted to my assistant, Mr. H. W. Clarke.

While a decline in the lumber trade during the year is shown in the older settled districts in the West, it proved more active in the new fields of settlement lying north and west of the Athabaska river.

In the district from Mirror Landing to Grande Prairie by way of Peace River Crossing there are now twenty-four mills operating, all but one of these on portable saw-mill berths.

There is a considerable area of timbered land in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, outside of the Lesser Slave Lake and Martin Mountain Forest reserves, sufficient to meet the requirements of settlement for a number of years.

Owing to the advent of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, now building into the Peace River country, a number of applications for timber berths have been received chiefly in the district lying south of Lesser Slave Lake and in the Peace River block, but these have not as yet been offered for sale. The berths, at present held under license, are in the vicinity of Sturgeon and Knife lakes, on the Big Smoky and on Saddle mountain, and are not at present being operated. There is, however, a belt of merchantable timber about 6 miles back from the west bank of the Peace river, which is invaluable as a source of supply for the settlers at present pouring into the level country north of the Peace river from Peace River Crossing to Dunvegan.

The demand for lumber at Peace River Crossing is such that the three mills operating in the vicinity cannot cope with their orders, and building is being held back considerably, a large part of the town being still under canvas.

From Grouard to Peace River Crossing, the Government colonization road passes for over 60 miles through heavy bush, an ideal pulpwood proposition.

Again, in the Burnt River Valley, and in the southerly portion of the Peace River block, are large areas of valuable spruce timber as yet untouched.

An idea of the activity displayed may be obtained from the fact that over 500 settlers' timber permits were taken out at the small Grande Prairie agency during the past year, showing that the settlers are falling into line with the regulations and ceasing from illegal cutting.

The business transacted at the several Crown Timber offices is detailed in the statements appended, namely:—

A.—Work performed at the several Crown Timber offices and amount of revenue collected by each, respectively.

B.—Output of lumber at mills and sale thereof.

C.—Timber authorized to be cut under permits issued.

D.—Number of hay permits issued, tonnage covered thereby and revenue for same.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector, C. T. Agencies.

STATEMENT A.—Summary of work performed at the respective Crown Timber Offices during the year ended March 31, 1914.

Agency.	Timber and Grazing Branch.								School Lands Branch.				Revenue.
	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Sales.	Timber Permits.	Timber Seizures.	Hay Permits.	Grazing Rentals.	Sundries.	Timber Permits.	Hay Permits.	Grazing Permits.	Sundries.	
													$ cts.
Battleford				770	2	152	14		2	183	26		1,937 74
Brandon		2		166	1	123	15		1	64	2		804 60
Calgary		38	63	265	18	47	160		1	269	72	3	21,835 04
Dauphin				1,550	53	256	1		14	129	1		9,944 11
Edmonton	3	116	63	1,070	87	535		673	21	334	40	86	83,483 62
Estevan				9		35	8		1	161	3		570 77
Grande Prairie				404		147	2	13		5	17		1,284 81
Humboldt				199		125	3	2		265	70	8	1,574 91
Kamloops		55	42	447	8	15	346	3					50,820 98
Lethbridge				436	3	16	112			22	18	1	4,117 28
Maple Creek				888	1	205	612	19		111	41	2	10,559 05
Medicine Hat				308	3	184	526			58	41		20,394 27
Moosejaw				304		114	127	21		330	41		4,026 98
New Westminster	10	203	50	70	34		2	1					59,601 47
Peace River				244	10	95				15	15	2	1,804 19
Prince Albert	5	22	23	1,676	189	286	2	1	40	195	25		64,147 51
Red Deer				392	1	47		16	2	206	21	9	2,209 61
Regina				3		33			6	343	16	12	1,777 74
Saskatoon				24		46	7	1	6	249	22	8	1,389 39
Swift Current				144		114	117	12		290	98	12	5,015 51
Yorkton				522	5	45		26	1	125	3		1,362 35
Weyburn				31		9			1		8		309 46
Winnipeg	11	119	87	1,937	292	545	5	32	107	277	5		87,067 40
Total	29	555	328	11,859	707	3,174	2,059	823	206	3,634	621	143	436,078 19
For Previous Year	19	585	367	10,686	296	3,187	1,747	867	184	3,885	535	93	527,605 60

N. B.—Revenue paid in at Department at Ottawa on account of agencies not shown in above statement.

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector C. T. Agencies.

STATEMENT B.—Showing Manufacture and Sale of Timber Products cut by Holders of Timber berths on Dominion Lands cut under Yearly License during the Fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

Agency.	Lumber B. M.			Lath.			Railway Ties Sold.	Shingles.		Piling and Mining Props.	Saw logs.		
	Manufactured.	Marketed.	On Hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On Hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.		Pieces Cut.	Manufactured.	On Hand.
Calgary	20,453,202	16,583,838	17,134,038	2,077,457	1,579,975	1,297,582	31,759	.....	.....	240,791	331,851	496,506	768,695
Edmonton	25,876,778	11,858,849	19,156,961	5,329,850	3,835,875	1,926,525	.....	149,750	149,750	.....	460,391	129,910	348,997
Kamloops	83,818,023	83,818,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,174	17,856,000	17,856,000	12,545,730	731,773	731,773	.....
New Westminster	29,165,623	29,165,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,990	51,774,000	51,384,000	135,990	49,871	18,480	1,391
Prince Albert	80,901,927	81,723,069	16,585,530	12,161,100	15,071,030	2,833,250	144,622	.....	.....	283,162	1,753,420	1,202,593	1,440,873
Winnipeg	19,709,292	51,413,963	25,155,141	14,658,701	14,441,768	5,204,450	109,905	25,000	25,000	.....	795,739	974,391	830,412
Total	289,921,845	274,563,305	108,031,673	34,277,108	34,928,648	11,261,807	353,450	72,804,750	69,414,750	13,205,673	4,123,045	3,883,683	3,390,368
TIMBER CUT FOR THE TRADE UNDER PERMIT REGULATIONS.													
Calgary	3,995,014	3,900,272	999,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,513	86,133	58,207
Edmonton	7,220,342	10,699,699	3,565,574	129,800	129,800	.....	1,426,493	1,764,250	1,302,500	567,400	277,181	131,355	306,593
Kamloops	9,302,067	9,302,067	.....	Log Scale.	.....	.....	75,977	.....	.....	27,394	*	*	.....
New Westminster	5,192,247	5,492,247	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	21,588,000	21,588,000	.....	*	*	
Prince Albert	9,688,928	9,780,115	981,015	.....	.....	.....	160,000	589,500	589,500	.....	109,415	144,351	84,046
Winnipeg	7,899,527	5,033,081	6,001,593	.....	.....	.....	4,525	.....	.....	.....	74,428	179,744	34,651
Total	43,598,125	41,207,481	11,550,383	129,800	129,800	.....	1,966,995	23,941,750	23,480,000	594,794	584,540	541,583	483,497
Grand totals	333,522,970	318,770,786	119,582,056	34,356,908	35,058,448	11,261,807	2,320,445	96,746,500	92,894,750	13,800,467	4,707,585	4,425,266	3,873,865
Year 1912-13	375,729,402	369,621,540	107,237,325	50,288,937	54,464,739	9,394,962	508,016	68,721,065	68,843,815	457,685	5,131,859	5,364,915	5,437,902
Year 1911-12	291,848,655	230,435,523	101,915,932	22,967,267	17,995,428	7,517,989	528,796	50,359,500	49,996,750	.....	5,689,044	4,093,013	5,508,650
Year 1910-11	230,587,290	245,939,282	48,053,346	19,435,934	29,296,101	2,720,200	219,509	38,578,006	38,365,600	.....	4,304,855	3,159,446	4,226,047

* Not known.

N.B.—Figures for 1912-13, 1911-12, and 1910-11 are given for comparison. Timber cut on Dominion Lands in British Columbia paid for on quarterly returns made by British Columbia log scaling rule. The products of manufacture of mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are almost wholly of spruce and tamarack timber, in British Columbia, of fir, cedar and hemlock.

E. F. STEPHENSON, *Inspector C. T. Agencies.*

STATEMENT C.—Timber Material covered by Permits issued at the respective Agencies, principally to Homestead Settlers, during the year ended March 31, 1914.

Agency.	Lumber and Logs. Ft. B.M.	Fence Rails.	Roof Poles.	Fence Posts.	Cords Cordwood.	Railway Ties.	Telegraph, Telephone Poles.	Mining Poles.	Shingle Bolts.
Battleford	3,329,217	313,080	86,990	141,574	3,772				
Brandon					8				
Calgary	2,395,013	64,150	12,715	29,405	943	14,500			
Dauphin	2,418,058	4,950	3,900	26,908	6,359		18		
Edmonton	16,945,590	2,421,877	445,856	550,039	5,528	1,519,493	32,209	572,400	
Estevan		950	1,550	2,200	50				
Grande Prairie	2,825,380	657,687	122,456	157,471	5,484				
Humboldt	946,481	14,080	1,500	10,850	81				
Kamloops	9,302,067	44,350	11,429	118,770	15,751	75,977	9,198		
Lethbridge	1,197,362	42,038	36,301	49,083	4,219			27,930	
Maple Creek	4,176,183	974,885	238,485	326,860	7,977				
Medicine Hat	1,168,686	77,810	63,780	59,275	2,527			1,900	
Moosejaw	66,400	77,330	37,955	66,975	2,400				
New Westminster	5,492,247			350	813	4,525	2,090		3,598
Peace River	3,169,356	347,590	63,491	86,915	4,483				
Prince Albert	2,852,356	1,444,006	288,600	364,668	25,967	16,300			
Red Deer	767,760	70,920	11,876	63,749	3,887	1,700		40,000	
Regina	27,750		800	1,000	22				
Saskatoon	24,000	4,200	1,000	2,600	243				
Swift Current	240	6,060	8,250	18,090	827				
Winnipeg	6,222,690	38,960	33,705	136,471	87,136	225,859	500		
Weyburn			2,950	8,870	790				
Yorkton	2,523,412	2,400	1,000	9,680	255				
Total	64,950,248	6,607,323	1,474,589	2,231,803	179,522	1,858,354	44,015	642,230	3,598

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector, Crown Timber Agencies.

N.B.—See also Statement B.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Hay Permits and the amount of hay covered thereby issued to settlers from the different Dominion Land Offices in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for the year ended March 31, 1914.

Agency.	Dominion Lands.		School Lands.		Dues and Fees Collected.
	No. Pts. issued.	Tons Hay.	No. Pts. issued.	Tons Hay.	
					$ cts.
Battleford	144	372	178	2,870	848 65
Brandon	123	2,111	64	860	388 10
Calgary	50	1,038	266	8,353	887 15
Dauphin	141	2,653	125	2,257	797 60
Edmonton	552	9,221	313	5,675	2,010 50
Estevan	35	1,015	164	2,070	498 30
Grande Prairie	117	4,506	5	89	751 66
Humboldt	125	1,947	265	4,127	727 55
Kamloops	8	126			27 40
Lethbridge	16	324	22	368	88 80
Maple Creek	169	7,830	111	2,360	626 70
Medicine Hat	184	8,453	58	1,215	332 20
Moosejaw	114	2,368	329	6,821	1,143 35
New Westminster					
Peace River	95	2,750	15	378	463 50
Prince Albert	259	4,902	156	2,624	1,171 35
Red Deer	47	1,728	205	6,242	769 30
Regina	16	172	287	8,127	997 70
Saskatoon	75	1,302	210	6,073	977 80
Swift Current	114	1,462	290	5,105	1,031 20
Winnipeg	533	8,794	271	5,504	1,852 55
Weyburn	27	557	19	530	162 20
Yorkton	45	736	125	1,898	405 25
Total	3,022	64,367	3,478	73,546	16,958 81
Comparative statement previous year	3,162	73,858	3,873	79,412	17,217 90

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector Crown Timber Agencies.

No. 27b.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT, WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, June 8, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Winnipeg Crown Timber office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Attached to the report are the following statements, viz:—

Schedule A.—Showing the receipts from timber, grazing, and hay permits on Dominion Lands.

Schedule B.—Giving the names of berth-holders operating under license, and the extent of such operations.

Schedule C.—Showing the mills, including portable saw-mills, operating under permits.

Schedule D.—Furnishing particulars relating to the general work of the office, which during the last year has been heavier than in any preceding year, as the following figures will indicate, although the revenue collected up to the 31st March was not as large as during the preceding year.

In addition to schedules B and C, the following statement shows the quantity of timber which settlers were authorized to cut under permit on Dominion Lands:—

Settlers' Permits—	
Number of free permits issued to settlers	1,021
Authorizing the cutting of—	
Beet b.m. of lumber	2,311,356
Building logs	731,498
Roof poles	33,705
Fence posts	118,411
Fence rails	38,960
Cordwood	14,684
Permits issued to settlers and others on which dues were paid	490
Authorizing the cutting of—	
Feet b.m. of lumber	461,700
Building logs	23,380
Fence posts	9,160
Fence rails	Nil.
Railway ties	127,627
Cordwood	13,228
Cordwood Berths—	
Number of permits issued on cordwood berths	58
Authorizing the cutting of—	
Cordwood	9,750
Railway ties	79,732
Fence posts	2,700
Telegraph poles	300
Permit Berths—	
Number of permits issued	70
Authorizing the cutting of—	
Cordwood	45,005
Feet b.m. of lumber	1,075,000
Railway ties	Nil.
Fence posts	Nil.
Seizures—	
Number of seizures made	287
Covering the following quantity of timber—	
Cordwood	6,652
Railway ties	32,045
Poles	115
Fence posts	14,695
Lineal feet logs	24,685
Feet b.m. lumber	21,052,165
Laths	4,842,459
Dues and expenses charged in connection with these seizures amounted to $67,096.20. These include the seizures made against Mutchenbacker Bros., the Red Deer Lumber Company, Limited, and the Western Lumber Company, which have not yet been settled for, except a portion of the last-mentioned seizure.	
Hay permits granted on Dominion lands	533

In accordance with departmental instructions, this office took over the accountant's work last fall, which has in the past been done by the accountant of the Lands Branch. This necessitated the withdrawal from the general office work of one of the members of the staff. We were, however, able to carry on the work satisfactorily during the past winter, and at no time, so far as I know, did the public suffer any inconvenience or delay in the transaction of official business. During the latter part of the winter, however, it was extremely difficult at times to keep abreast of the work.

I consider it my duty to place on record in this report my sincere appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered by every member of the staff during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW FREEMAN,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A. Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Winnipeg for Fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Bonus under License.	Ground Rent under License.	Royalty Dues under License.	Permit Fees Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Total Timber.	Grazing Land Rental.	Hay Permits Fees and Dues.	Fire-guarding Fees.	Registration Fees.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		3,739 40	965 00	1,128 17	147 02	5,979 59		67 50	14 35	157 66	6,219 10
May		4,074 60	4,667 13	1,764 99	254 63	10,761 35		468 65	14 49		11,244 49
June	3,585 12	1,105 87		2,453 26	757 29	7,901 54		190 20	40		8,092 14
July		65 15	1,037 80	1,510 16	17 00	2,630 11	31	310 15	187 28	2 00	3,129 85
August	4,525 47	91 43	4,591 54	1,274 24	366 23	10,848 91	4 45	121 95	3 22		10,981 53
September			1,504 06	1,152 73	139 25	2,796 04		17 80	24 63	6 00	2,844 47
October	556 25	48 65	2,364 03	542 26	646 10	4,157 29		3 00		12 21	4,172 53
November	1,829 57	45 45	7,374 06	3,565 30	147 65	12,962 03		1 00		18 00	12,981 03
December			1,236 77	2,334 02	48 15	3,618 94		20		10 00	3,629 14
1914											
January			2,757 12	2,499 68	74 90	5,331 70		3 10			5,334 80
February		48 10	1,872 38	2,381 83	1,261 46	5,563 77	4 15	3 00		32 42	5,603 64
March	4,427 28		2,761 53	2,249 65	163 81	9,902 30	12 95	6 25		8 42	9,929 92
Totals	14,923 69	9,218 65	31,131 42	22,856 29	4,323 52	82,453 57	22 16	1,195 80	244 37	246 74	81,162 64
Collected at Head Office.											
1913											
April		24 81				24 81					24 81
May								10 00			10 00
July		25 00				25 00					25 00
1914											
January		25 00				25 00					25 00
March				25		25					25
Totals		74 81				75 06		10 00			85 06
Grands Total	14,923 69	9,293 46	31,131 42	22,856 54	4,323 52	82,528 63	22 16	1,205 80	244 37	246 74	81,247 70

ANDREW FREEMAN,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B—Showing the saw-mills operating within the Winnipeg Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Number.	Mill Owner.	Location of mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.		
								Manufactured Ft. B.M.	Sold Ft. B.M.	On hand Ft. B.M.
1	Bank of Ottawa	Prairie River	960	Steam.	200	60,000	Spruce			668,277
2	Burrows, T. A.	Grandview	575	"	150	125,000	Spruce, tamarack & poplar	331,323	546,361	284,962
3	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Mafeking	1101	"	150	50,000	Spruce	4,485,031	2,398,196	2,621,668
4	Caverly Bros.	17-38-28 West	1790	"	50-65	15-20,000	Spruce & tamarack	669,930	22,969	1,136,961
5	Craig & Hallson		742	(No mill.)			Spruce		299,145	
6	Dart, J. A.	Goose Island	1023	Steam.	55	15,000	"		145,685	
7	Davis, T. O.		1799	(No mill.)						
8	Dutton, Wm. P.	Green Bush	1597	Steam.	150	50,000	Spruce	911,203	1,673,619	
9	"		1713					102,159	1,000,048	
10	Frank W. & Shannon, T. F.	M of Bad Throat R	546	Steam.	60	12,000	Spruce	1,318,323	1,165,501	152,822
11	Gunn, John	Point du Bois	1545	"	125	25,000	Spruce & tamarack	156,000	672,192	201,000
12	Holliday, Robert	Deer island	1278	"	40	12,000	Spruce	285,500	285,500	
13	Jefferson, W. D.	N.W. 16-23-1E	1127	"	40	10,000	Spruce, tamarack & poplar	53,730	130,000	94,668
14	Moore, Ed.	Riverton	1215	"	45	10,000	Spruce			100,000
15	Mutchenbacker, Bros.	Mafeking	1672	"	150	50,000	"		1,874,183	
16	McArthur Co., Ld., J. D.	Lac du Bonnet	1189	"	100	50,000	Spruce & tamarack	410,747	834,608	98,020
17	"		1013					92,857	470,481	
18	McArthur, Peter	Graves Point	824	Steam.	90	10,000	Spruce & tamarack	2,818,709	1,552,632	2,636,799
19	"		1062							
20	"		1063							
							Forwarded	11,665,512	13,071,720	7,999,177

SCHEDULE B—Showing the saw-mills operating within the Winnipeg Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Number.	Mill Owner	Log Count.			Average per log Ft. B.M.	Railway Ties.			Laths.			Shingles sold.	No. of returns made.	Date of last Return.	Remarks.
		Logs Cut.	Logs manufactured	Logs on hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.				
1	Bank of Ottawa			51,009									4	31 Mch '14	Operated by
2	Burrows, T. A.	11,000	10,000	1,000	33								4	"	Shaw Bros.
3	Canadian Bank of Commerce		36,971		121		1,315						4	"	Operated by
4	Caverly Bros	13,445	13,445		49								4	"	Mutchenbacker
5	Craig & Hallson												4	"	Bros.
6	Dart, J. A												4	"	
7	Davis, T. O	500	16,198		57	3,028	3,028						1	"	Operated by
8	Dutton, Wm. P		1,843		55				25,000	224,000			4	"	Fred Hogan
9	"	17,785	23,243	49,031	55				366,000	266,650	99,350		4	"	
10	Frank, W. & Shannon, T. F.			3,000									4	"	
11	Gunn, John		21,405		*7	12,708	30,577	12,131					4	"	
12	Holliday, Robert		11,151		25				225,000	225,000			4	"	Operated by
13	Jefferson, W. D.	1,310	1,560		34	1,456	1,456						4	"	B. F. Howard.
14	Moore, Ed												1	"	
15	Mutchenbacker Bros												4	"	
16	McArthur Co., Ld., J. D	64,538	36,426	64,538	*14	59,812	59,812						4	"	
17	"		2,600		35								4	"	
18	McArthur, Peter	2,115	59,627	8,857	48								4	"	
19	"							400					4	"	
20	"			4,172									4	"	
	Forwarded	110,693	234,469	181,607		107,004	96,188	12,531	616,000	715,650	99,350				

*In addition to railway ties.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the saw-mills operating within the Winnipeg Agency under Government License for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.		
								Manufactured Ft. B. M.	Sold Ft. B. M.	On hand Ft. B. M.
							Brought Forward. ...	11,665,512	13,071,720	7,999,177
21	McClure, J. H.	N.W. 15, 19, 2 E.	900	Steam	80	25,000	Spruce	36,000	36,000	
22	"		924					178,000	301,000	366,150
23	McKenzie, Mann & Co.	Chemong	1,241	Steam	45	25,000	Spruce	2,621,296	1,649,647	971,649
24	McLellan, Hillson & Rogers.	Ruby Lake.	961	"	210	25,000	Spruce & tamarack.	3,687,329	6,011,563	360,176
25	National Trust Co., Lt.	Grandview	571a	"	450	125,000	Spruce, tamar'ck & poplar	1,746,847	1,581,910	361,937
26	"	Bird River	986	"	150	45,000		3,615,950	1,050,690	2,565,260
27	"	Fish Town Spur	992	"	60	25,000		2,219,538	1,932,947	3,043,838
28	"		1,120					2,529,042	6,527,091	
29	Robinson, Wm.	Black River.		Steam	100	30,000				
		Humbug Bay.	869	"	100	30,000	Spruce		999,437	
30	Red Deer Lumber Co., Lt.	Barrows	92	"	650	115,000	"	8,674,412	5,668,908	5,861,318
31	"		823					5,250,750	6,701,354	1,980,633
32	"		1,282					3,226,000	3,226,000	
33	Shaw, J. & T.	Greenbush	974	Steam	150	50,000	Spruce	3,749,500	2,461,057	1,442,413
34	"		980		(No mill.)		"	159,116	159,116	
35	Sparrow, W. H	Humbug Bay	1,685	Steam	35	12,000	"			
36	Swensson, Hallberg & Larson.		1,681		(No mill.)		"			
37	Thorwaldson, S. & J. C. Simpson	Icelandic River	1,887	Steam	35	12,000	"			
38	Williams, W. J. F.	N.W. 32, 28, 17 W.	944	"	17	1–5,000	"	150,000	35,463	199,592
								49,709,292	51,413,903	25,155,141

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the saw-mills operating within the Winnipeg Agency under Government License for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Number.	Mill Owner.	Log count.			Average per log Ft. B. M.	Railway ties.			Laths.			Shingles sold.	No. of returns made.	Date of last return.	Remarks.
		Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactur'd.	Logs on hand.		Manufactured	Sold.	On hand	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.				
		110,693	234,469	181,607		107,001	96,188	12,531	616,000	715,650	99,350				
21	McClure, J. H.		1,256		28								2	30 Sept. 13.	Berth now canc.
22	"		6,239		28								4	31 Mar. 14.	" "
23	McKenzie, Mann & Co.		46,227	1,582	56				725,000	530,000	195,000		1	"	" "
24	McLellan, Hillson & Rogers.		99,720	1,164	37				2,810,000	3,876,000	1,138,700		1	"	" "
25	National Trust Co., Lt.	25,456	36,631	25,000	53								4	"	Operated by T. A. Burrows.
26	"	86,611	66,803	79,808	54								4	"	" "
27	"	3,770	43,370		51				1,276,650	1,276,650			4	"	" "
28	"	99,449	52,740	70,534	47					50			4	"	" "
29	Robinson, Wm.								868,351	1,724,968			4	"	
		14,601		14,751		2,901		2,901					4	"	
30	Red Deer Lumber Co., Lt.	19,758	159,041	19,758	54				3,940,350	2,416,750	2,507,950		4	"	
31	"	184,527	97,085	184,527	51				2,223,350	1,982,700	983,450		4	"	
32	"	171,168	58,392	171,168	55				1,164,000	1,164,000			4	"	
33	Shaw, J. & T	16,564	66,172	17,865	56				1,035,000	755,000	280,000		4	"	Oper. by Great West Lum. Co.
34	"		2,704		58								4	"	Op'r. by Tisdale Lumber Co.
	Sparrow, W. H.			1,000									4	"	
35	Swensson, Hallberg & Larson.	50,661		52,712									1	"	Oper. by Great West Lum. Co.
36															
37	Thorwaldson, S. & J. C. Simpson	8,936		8,936									3	"	
38	Williams, W. J. F.	3,545	3,545		42							25,000	4	"	
		795,739	974,391	830,412		109,905	96,188	15,432	14,658,701	14,441,768	5,204,450	25,000			

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber Cut.	Lumber.	
					Manufactured	Sold
	Portable Sawmill Berth.				Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.
1	Andreyzuk, W.	S.E. 7, 33, 21 W 1	2,048	Spruce	77,658	55,418
2	Attwood, E. E.	3, 37, 24 W 1	2,022	Spruce & Tamarack	48,816	46,094
3	Beaulieu, Jos.	N.E. 13, 2, 13 E.	2 142	Spruce	129,896	129,896
4	Bouvier, E.	S.E. 6, 24, 1 W.	2,019	Spruce	191,409	83,287
5	Boily, P. E.	28, 6, 11 E.	1,897	Spruce & Tamarack		86,368
6	Bertson, W. F.	Birch River	1,849	Spruce		31,200
7	do		2,119	Spruce	162 028	162,028
8	Cockerill, Chas.	24, 27, 27 W 1	1,740	Spruce	125,000	129,751
9	Côté, David	S.W. 3, 6, 10 E.	2,135	Spruce & Tamarack and Jack Pine	159,339	151,339
10	Dixon, Robt.	S.W. 29, 27, 14 W.	2,050	Spruce, Tamarack & Poplar	74,468	55,738
11	Einarson, G. O.	N.W 35, 21, 2 E.	2,004	Poplar and Spruce	88,000	51,000
12	Finnson, Sig	N.W. 36, 23, 1 E	2,024	Spruce	49,000	49,000
13	Fulton, Thos.	16, 38, 5 W 2	1,892	Spruce	123,700	138,700
14	Gamache, A. J.	9, 23, 3 W 1	1,757	Spruce & Tamarack		71,846
15	Hall, Eric	24, 18, 18 W.	1,755	Spruce	70,000	
16	Hawke, M. S.	Baunock	1,884	Spruce	354,683	376,422
17	Hawke, Stewart	do	1,876	Spruce	14,636	31,876
18	Hawkins, J. A.	N W. 3, 35, 26 W 1	2,002	Spruce	159,442	75,731
19	Heale, W. G.	Teulon	2,096	Spruce		
20	Herron, Henry	S.W. 3, 41, 25 W 1	2,133	Spruce & Tamarack	105,000	67,359
21	Hodgins, Alex.	3, 25, 5 W.	1,850	Spruce		70,000
22	Hunter, J. D.	Fishers Siding	2,131	Spruce & Tamarack	2,000	
23	do		1,999	Spruce & Tamarack	34,459	34,497
24	Jefferson, F. J.	9, 22, 1 E 1	2,103	Spruce & Tamarack	12,100	12,100
25	Marshall, John	17, 23, 11 W 1	2,007	Spruce and Poplar	138,812	188,812
26	Matheson, W. H.	18, 27, 5 W.	2,112	Spruce & Tamarack	157,162	88,900
					2,280,608	2,187,356

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Winnipeg Agency, under Government Permits, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914

Log Count.							
On Hand	Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on Hand.	Average per Log	No. of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
Ft. B. M.				Ft. B. M.			
22,240	2,741	2,294	447	33	4	31 March, 1914	
2,722		972		50	4	" " "	
	2,855	2,855		44	1	" " "	
160,122	1,277	3,495		55	4	" " "	Berth Cancelled.
					2	30 Sept., 1913	" "
					2	" " "	" "
	2,853	2,853		56	1	31 March, 1914	
56,989		3,500	1,420	35	4	" " "	Berth Cancelled.
8,000	4,510	4,510		35	1	" " "	" "
18,730	2,211	1,863	348	40	4	" " "	" "
37,000		3,050		28	4	" " "	" "
		1,400		35	3	31 Dec., 1913	" "
		2,537		48	4	31 March, 1914	" "
					4	" " "	" "
70,000		2,115		33	1	30 June, 1913	" "
63,261		6,290	1,000	56	4	" " "	" "
		318		46	1	" " "	
210,442	2,188	2,188		72	4	31 March, 1914	
	4,858		4,858		2	" " "	
37,641	1,459	1,459		71	1	" " "	Berth Cancelled.
					2	30 Sept., 1913	
2,000	260	40	220	50	1	31 March, 1914	Berth Cancelled.
	150	539		63	3	31 Dec., 1913	
	450	375	75	32	1	31 March, 1914	
35,000	5,358	5,358		26	4	" " "	
68,262	2,759	2,759		56	1	" " "	
792,409	33,959	50,800	11,568				

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of timber cut.	Lumber.	
					Manufactured.	Sold.
	Portable Saw Mill Berth.				Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.
27	Matheson H. W.	18,27, 5 W1	1809	Spruce and Tamarack.		35,003
28	Morrow W. H.	13, 45, 9 W2	1872	Spruce	332,000	386,652
29	McNaff W. A.	N.E 36, 38, 28 W 1	1931	"		6,000
30	McKay Colin	15, 38, 25 W 1	2005	"	5,192	45,192
31	"	"	2129	"	76,658	16,932
32	Parkinson J. T.	N.W. 22, 39, 26 W 1.	2100	"	86,228	39,842
33	Parkinson Wm.	N.E. 27, 39, 26 W 1	2011	"	203,516	146,306
34	Ralph & Polmatier	5, 38, 9 W 2	2078	"	86,923	54,000
35	Sigurdson G. O. L	Icelandic River	2149	"		
36	Sigurdson Sig.	S.E. 32, 22, 1 E.	2008	"	60,705	117,860
37	Silver Daniel	Hodgson	2012	"		
38	Steenerson Ing	N.E. 34, 35, 7 W 2	1934	Poplar	63,727	51,449
39	Therrien Honoré	N.W. 15, 8, 10 E.	2121	Spruce, Tamarack and Jackpine	76,882	35,000
40	Thorwaldson S.	20, 23, 4 E.	1911	Spruce, Tamarack and poplar	358,500	298,000
					3,630,939	3,419,592
	Permit Berth.					
1	Caverly Jeff	Porcupine Mountains.	966	Spruce and Tamarack.	1,104,061	772,502
2	Einarson G. O. and Erlandssar, H.	Scotts Spur	1989	Spruce	20,000	20,000
3	Laurie J. E	35, 10, 10 E.	1975	"	38,200	12,000
4	McArthur Co., Ld., J. D	Lac du Bonnet	793	"		
5	"	"	1543	"	316,749	162,486
6	"	"	1942	"	1,621,792	
7	Robinson Wm	Black River	830	"	684,217	162,932
8	Saskatoon Lumber Co	Mistatim	1817	"		
9	Tholniet Lucien	30, 29, 13 W 1	1814	"		
10	Blackburn and Browning	Bannock	1805	"	483,569	483,569
					4,268,588	1,613,489

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Winnipeg agency, under Government permits, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Log Count.				Average per Log	Railway ties.		No. of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
On hand.	Logs	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.		Manufactured	Sold.			
Ft. B.M.				Ft. B.M.					
							2	30 Sept., 1913	Berth cancelled.
		7,426		44			2	31 Dec., "	Berth cancelled.
56,000							3	31 " "	
							3	18 Nov., "	Berth cancelled.
59,726	928	928		82			1	31 Mch., 1914	Cancelled.
46,386	1,212	1,212		71			1	31 " "	
115,089	2,087	2,655		76			4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
32,923	1,362	867	495	100			3	31 " "	
	2,500		2,500				1	31 " "	
	2,125	2,125		28			1	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
	8,968		8,968				4	31 " "	
30,353		1,077		38			4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
41,882	3,420	3,420		22			1	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
60,500		10,950		32			4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
1,235,268	56,561	82,060	23,331						
2,442,785	13,710	18,420		60			4	31 Mch., 1914	
		558		35			4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
26,200		1,455		26			4	31 " "	
					1,784	1,784	4	31 " "	
154,263	4,157	10,257		30			4	31 " "	
1,621,792		42,505		38	8,432	8,432	4	31 " "	
521,285		17,603	2,000	38			4	31 " "	
			8,320				4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
			1,600				4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
		6,881		70			4	31 " "	Berth cancelled.
4,766,325	17,867	97,684	11,320		10,216	10,216			

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Winnipeg, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Letters received	28,507	6,236		Including Land office.
Letters written	34,681	5,806		No separate record kept.
Permits subject to dues issued	666	3		
Free permits issued	1,021	241		
Seizures made	287	202		
Mill returns received and verified.	682	15		
Mills operating under Government license	23		4	
" " " " permits	42	7		
Quantity of lumber manufactured under license	49,709,292		13,680,864	
Quantity of lumber sold under license	51,413,903		11,549,049	
" " on hand under license	25,155,144		1,704,611	
Hay permits issued	533	358		

No. 27c.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 14, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Edmonton Crown Timber agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. You will find attached, schedules "A," "B," "C," and "D." in connection with this report.

There is a noticeable decrease in the revenue of this office during the past year and this can only be attributed to the financial stringency which still prevails. There has, however, been no diminution in the amount of work transacted by the office, this having almost doubled during the past year.

The number of seizures in excess of last year proves conclusively that there is much better work being done by the timber inspectors attached to this office. There has been a decrease in the amount of lumber manufactured, especially when it is taken into consideration that one of the largest operators did not bring any timber out of the woods last year, but is manufacturing the same this season. The new regulations in regard to portable saw-mill berths, north of the Saskatchewan river, have done much to permit of a ready supply of lumber for the settlers in the Peace River district. I would suggest, however, that the department authorize homesteaders and portable saw-mill berth-holders to sell to local improvement districts, free of Government dues, timber for the construction of roads and bridges, and that in cases where the Provincial Government of Alberta apply for permission to cut timber for such

purposes, they be permitted to take whatever timber is required, free of dues, upon their receiving from this office the required permit, authority for the issue of which it will not be necessary to refer to the department. I would also ask that this authority be given in the case of permits for the construction of churches and schools. I am certain that such recommendation would receive the endorsement of all agents, and would prevent the cutting of timber in trespass for such purposes, as has been the case in the past, the applicants being unable to wait the long period which has often elapsed in obtaining the necessary authority from the department for the issue of the permit.

Timber permits issued during the year cover the following items:—

Total number of	feet b.m	5,447,320
" "	lineal feet building logs	3,010,940
" "	lineal feet mining props	474,400
" "	lineal feet piling	93,000
" "	fence rails	2,420,017
" "	roof poles	445,456
" "	fence posts	544,539
" "	cords of cordwood	5,378
" "	thousand shingles	11
" "	railway ties	1,426,493
" "	telephone poles	29,715

Seizures made during the year were for the following amounts:—

Total No. of	feet b.m.	918,016
" "	lineal feet	247,570
" "	fence posts	1,804
" "	fence rails	40
" "	cords of cordwood	1,587
" "	telephone poles	4,992
" "	railway ties	127,611
" "	roof poles	799
" "	lath	3,150
" "	thousand shingles	43

Total amount of timber reported in sixty-two mill books checked in this office was 10,323,753 feet, b.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. NORQUAY.
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Edmonton, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Bonus under License.	Ground Rent under License.	Royalty Dues under License.	Permit Fees Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Total Timber.	Grazing Land Rental.	Hay Permits Fees and Dues.	Fireguarding Fees.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		155 58	424 25	4,886 19	209 23	5,675 25		594 50	4 83	6,274 58
May		1,409 35		1,611 48	418 89	3,439 72		184 40		3,624 12
June	1,664 15	1,621 40	154 65	5,758 56	76 92	9,275 68		156 45		9,432 13
July		647 36	1,024 13	701 52	1,603 50	3,976 51		189 90		4,166 41
August	1,678 00	2 76	245 98	3,448 19	112 86	5,487 79		133 40		5,621 19
September		27	63 22	9,970 50	295 75	10,329 74		25 20		10,354 94
October		218 38	2,127 04	2,720 91	98 15	5,161 48		5 50		5,169 88
November		65 45	2,280 93	4,473 52	15 45	6,835 35		2 40	2 85	2,840 60
December		18 13	304 35	8,276 15	3,624 45	12,223 08		1 10		12,224 18
1914.										
January		55 45	891 15	1,269 71	1,635 93	3,852 24		1 35		3,853 59
February		69	587 43	2,401 25	540 41	3,529 78		50		3,530 28
March	2,356 71	67 30		2,410 91	405 55	5,240 47		3 30		5,243 77
Totals	5,698 86	4,262 12	8,103 13	47,928 89	9,037 09	75,030 09		1,297 90	7 68	76,335 67
Collected at Head Office.										
1913.										
April										
May		1,170 65				1,170 65				1,170 65
June		64 09				64 09				64 09
July										
August										
September										
October				90 00		90 00				90 00
November		3 75		30 00		33 75				33 75
December		11				11				11

1914.										
January			361 78				361 78			361 78
February										
March				93 85		93 85	3 20			97 05
Totals			1,600 38	213 85		1,814 23	3 20			1,817 43
Grand totals	5,698 86	5,862 50	8,103,13	18,142 71	9,037 09	76,844 32	3 20	1,297 90	7 68	78,153 10

A. NORQUAY,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B—Showing the sawmills operating within the Edmonton Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.		
								Manufactured Ft. B.M.	Solid Ft. B.M.	On hand Ft. B.M	Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.
1	John Walter, Limited....	Edmonton..	9 Blks 5 & 6	Steam..	260 185	75,000 each.	Spruce and poplar..	6,252	6,252	.....	.....	155	.....
2	" "	" ..	887	"	260 185	75,000 each.	" " ..	2,710	2,710	.....	.....	46	879
3	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd..	" .	956	" .	280	40,000	" " ..	859,545	346,376	513,169	14,331	14,238	93
4	John Walter, Limited...	" .	956	" ..	.....	.....	" " ..	1,887,110	554,267	1,332,843	31,364	31,364	.....
5	Edmonton Lumber Co., Ltd	" ..	963	" ..	280	75,060	" " ..	512,299	561,011	.....	.....	9,053	16,314
6	John Walter, Limited ...	" ..	1008	" ..	.....	.....	" " .	278,713	228,413	50,300	5,804	1,659	1,145
7	D. R. Fraser & Co	" ..	1008	" ..	.....	.....	" " .	3,147,438	47,142	3,100,296	54,298	52,535	20,231
8	Blain & McKelvey.....	Berth	1019	" ..	75	20,000	" " ..	72,320	439,865	12,167	17,584	1,752	17,584
9	Phœnix Lumber Co.... ..	"	1031	" ..	35	10,000	Pine and tamarack..	.....	61,204	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Hislop & Goodridge.....	"	1088	" ..	75	20,000	Spruce	585,000	243,325	341,675	.....	9,500	....
11	Phœnix Lumber Co	"	1093	" ..	160	35,000	Spruce and pine.....	3,330,344	2,822,917	2,987,779	48,804	58,388	.....
12	" " .	"	1094	" ..	160	35,000	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	T. A. Burrows..... ...	"	1099	" ..	160	35,000	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Phœnix Lumber Co.....	" ..	1122	" ..	160	35,000	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Edmonton Lumber Co....	Edmonton..	1125	" ..	160	35,000	Spruce and poplar...	2,124,746	435,462	2,712,718	44,230	40,703	27,970
16	" "	" .	1156	" ..	160	35,000	" " ..	7,810	7,810	.....	.....	212	8,360
17	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	" ..	1160	" ..	160	35,000	" " ..	18,531	18,531	.....	.....	338	3,297
18	Lawrence Garneau.....	Berth	1172	" ..	50	10,000	" " ..	324,304	270,853	434,775	17,011	7,125	11,868
19	J. J. Anderson.....	"	1185	" ..	35	10,000	" " ..	72,509	99,749	256,221	1,812	1,812	.....
20	John Walter, Limited....	Edmonton..	1211	" ..	35	10,000	" " ..	117,342	117,342	.....	.....	2,267	22,132
21	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd..	" .	1211	" ..	35	10,000	" " ..	11,688	11,688	.....	.....	2,227	1,715
22	John Walter, Limited....	" .	1242	" ..	35	10,000	" " ..	2,454,727	309,628	2,145,099	41,860	40,823	10,434
23	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd..	" ..	1242	" ..	35	10,000	" " ..	777,617	606,102	171,515	13,241	12,884	452
24	Jasper Park Collieries....	Berth	1279	" .	45	10,000	Spruce, pine, poplar and tamarack	1,716,918	474,574	1,328,974	11,785	23,639	8,255
25	John Walter, Limited....	Edmonton.	1289	" ..	45	10,000	Spruce and poplar...	12,313	12,313	.....	.....	233	10,685
26	W. A. Charlton.	Berth	1296	" ..	.....	.....	Tamarack and pine..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	T. O. Davis	"	1301	" ..	.....	.....	Spruce	1,073,387	8,145	1,065,242	5,195	15,092	2,928
28	John R. McIntosh.. ...	" .. .	1320	" ..	50	25,000	"	637,715	615,832	21,883	.....	6,900	12,514
29	W. A. Charlton	"	1322	" ..	.....	.....	Spruce and tamarack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Allen C. Fraser.	" ...	1330	" ..	.....	.....	Spruce and pine. ...	.....	106,512	142,928	37,393	.....	52,391
31	"	"	1331	" ..	.....	.....	" " ..	2,050,560	.....	2,050,560	23,201	40,850	9,874

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

32	Northwest Lumber Co.	1340	"	"	125	25,000	Spruce					11,677	11,677
33	Robert Robertson	1313	"	"	32	15,000	Spruce, poplar & pine	1,213,787	984,661	229,726		56,561	29,696
34	John Walker, Limited	1353	"	Edmonton	32	15,000	Spruce and poplar	1,168	1,168			27,168	1,183
35	E. J. Dunn	1354	"	Perth	35	10,000	"					31	
36	D. R. Fraser & Company	302	"	Edmonton	35	10,000	"	240,206	240,206	291,658			814
37	John Walker, Limited		"	"	35	10,000	"	1,750	1,750			56	
38	D. R. Fraser & Company		"	"	35	10,000	"	7,191	7,191			116	116
39	Edmonton Lumber Co., Ltd		Unmarked logs.		35	10,000	"	30,816	30,816			508	508
40	John Walker, Limited		"	"	35	10,000	"	16,659	16,659			389	389
41	Bell & McPhee		1784	"	35	10,000	"	263,233	238,200	24,633		16,021	4,627
42	Wm. Humberstone		1919	"	160	25,000	Spruce, pine & tam.	1,660,276	1,660,276			17,361	2,512
			1709	"				300,000	300,000			4,800	4,800
							Totals	25,876,778	11,858,819	19,166,961		160,391	129,940	318,997

SCHEDULE B—Showing the sawmills operating within the Edmonton Agency under Government License, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Mill Owner.	Average per Log Ft. B.M.	Railway Ties.			Laths.			Shingles.			Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.
			Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.		
1	John Walter, Limited	46										2	31 8-13
2	" "	61										1	31-12-13
3	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	61										1	31-12-13
4	John Walter, Limited	61										2	31-12-13
5	Edmonton Lumber Co., Ltd.	56										2	31-12-13
6	John Walter, Limited	61										1	31 12-13
7	D. R. Fraser & Co.	61				1,632,800	619,425	1,013,375				2	31 12-13
8	Blain & McKelvey	42										4	31- 3-14
9	Phœnix Lumber Company		5,200		5,200							4	31 3-14
10	Hislop & Goodridge	62	7,000	7,000					Piling.			4	31- 3-14
11	Phœnix Lumber Company	57	2,050	623	2,050	953,450	620,250	675,750	7,760	11,660		4	31- 3-14
12	" "		18,148	28,599					27,600	74,900		4	31- 3-14
13	T. A. Burrows								36,590	51,550		4	31 3 14
14	Phœnix Lumber Company		13,911		13,911							4	31- 3-14
15	Edmonton Lumber Company	59				1,104,600	1,072,950	31,650				2	31-12-13
16	" "	37										2	31-12-13
17	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	56							Shingles.			2	31-12-13
18	Lawrence Garneau	46							149,750	149,750		4	31- 3 14
19	J. J. Anderson	40										4	31 3-14
20	John Walter, Limited	52										2	31-12-13
21	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	52										2	31-12-13
22	John Walter, Limited	60				1,618,300	1,475,300	143,000				2	31 12-13
23	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	62							Mine Timber.			2	31-12-13
24	Jasper Park Collieries	72	1,639	2,958	208				7,536	7,536		4	31- 3-14
25	John Walter, Limited	54							Piling.			2	31-12-13
26	W. A. Charlton								26,096	26,096		4	31 12-13
27	T. O. Davis	70										4	31 3 14
28	John R. McIntosh	92				20,700	10,450	10,250				1	31 3 11
29	W. A. Charlton								12,000	12,000		4	31 3 14
30	Allen C. Fraser						37,500	52,500				4	31 3-14
31	"	50										1	31 3 11
32	Northwest Lumber Company											4	31 3-14
33	Robert Robertson	44										1	31 3 14
34	John Walter, Limited	37										2	31-12 13
35	E. J. Dunn											1	31 3-14
36	D. R. Fraser & Company	32										2	31 12 13

| | | |

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the Edmonton Agency, under Government Permits for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber Cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.		
					Manuf'd Ft. B. M.	Sold Ft. B. M.	On hand Ft. B. M.	Logs Cut.	Logs Manuf'd	Logs on hand.
1	John Walter, Ltd	Edmonton	1306	Spruce and poplar.	42,852	50,466	9,268	98,279	1,144	116,490
2	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	"	1306	"	4,110	Nil	4,110	43,311	70	43,241
3	John Walter, Ltd.	"	10-7-07 Order in C.	"	18,625	12,065	10,781	Nil	357	15,637
4	A. G. McGregor	Glenreagh	2128	"	41,227	41,227	Nil	1,050	656	394
5	L. H. Adair	Lake Saskatoon	2017	"	109,000	11,000	98,000	1,350	1,325	25
6	Henry Clemes, sr	Paddle River	2116	"	225,796	208,796	17,000	5,895	3,370	2,525
7	John Walter, Ltd	Edmonton	Pt. 148090	"	368,126	3,936,234	323,180	Nil	6,383	23,992
8	John Walter, Ltd,	"	1493	"	3,459	3,643	Nil	"	54	1,025
9	John Walter, Ltd	"	1486	"	5,487	5,487	"	"	202	1,894
10	Edmonton Lumber Co	"	Pt. 140029	"	Nil	32,417	"	"	Nil	Nil
11	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	"	Pt. 140029	"	1,748	1,651	648	"	42	526
12	Wm. Brunelle	S. Paul de M.	1937	Spruce & jackpine.	519,833	92,883	438,784	14,096	12,046	11,050
13	Emery Minard	Dewberry	1853	"	7,585	6,551	41,534	379	379	Nil
14	Wm. Latimer	Berth	1756	"	Nil	37,700	Nil	Nil	Nil	"
15	Louis Legassé	Westlook	1778	Spruce & tamarack	"	70,945	"	"	"	"
16	A. F. Kelsey	Berth	1992	Spruce	25,670	25,670	"	2,350	350	"
17	Sydney Travers	Grouard	2009	Spruce and poplar.	Nil	157,000	"	Nil	Nil	"
18	Hislop and Goodridge	Berth	1774	"	"	86,487	"	"	"	"
19	John Walter, Ltd	Edmonton	1477	"	242	126	116	"	5	1,023
20	Henry Clemes, jr.	Paddle River	1781	"	32,548	53,148	Nil	"	314	Nil
21	Henry Clemes, jr.	"	1570	"	6,085	6,085	"	"	Nil	"
22	Wm. Humberstone	Berth	1783	"	39,267	39,267	"	"	1,000	"
23	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.	Edmonton	Pt. 148090	"	7,029	272,608	2,449	"	157	342
24	Oliver Travers	Sawridge	2038	"	219,600	160,959	58,644	8,400	2,304	6,096
25	James Scofield	Berth	1792	"	23,363	18,181	15,043	4,234	704	5,530
26	St. Bernard Mission	"	2053	Spruce, poplar, &c.	216,266	189,847	26,419	9,000	4,000	5,000
27	James A. Evans	"	1993	"	145,044	135,708	9,336	4,500	5,450	1,500
28	John Zackowski	"	1604	"	Nil.	54,500	134,546	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
29	Emil Baril	Rife	1773	"	150,000	167,201	201,901	1,000	3,000	"
30	George Latimer	Berth	2057	"	121,148	121,148	Nil.	3,900	1,800	2,100
31	A. W. de H. Smith	"	1926	"	120,626	113,114	23,525	2,336	1,812	583
32	Gibbons and Brown	"	2043	Spruce	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	"	114
33	C. H. Ohrn	"	1995	Spruce and poplar.	176,309	157,593	154,742	3,023	3,023	Nil.
34	J. Walter & D. R. F. Co	Edmonton	1497	"	6,583	6,121	651	"	127	11,628
35	Argonauts Limited	Grande P.	1913	"	234,234	234,234	Nil.	4,751	8,254	"
36	J. Walter & D. R. F. Co.	Edmonton	1487	"	6,274	6,388	303	"	123	5,356
37	P. Maisonneuve	Berth	1653	"	4,935	4,935				
38	Rourke Bros	"	1865	"	Nil.	222,988	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
39	"	"	2041	"	226,306	85,896	249,683	3,312	3,623	"

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mill (including the Portable Mill) operating within the Edmonton Agency, under Government Permits, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Mill Owner	Average per Log Ft. B.M.	Railway ties, laths and shingles.			Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Returns
			Manufactured	Sold.	On hand.		
1	John Walter, Ltd	38				2	31-12-13
2	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd	59				2	31-12-13
3	John Walter, Ltd	52				2	31-12-13
4	A. G. McGregor	63				1	31- 3-14
5	L. H. Adair	82				1	31- 3-14
6	Henry Clemes, sr	67				1	31- 3-14
7	John Walter, Ltd	58	[2]129,800	[1]150 [2]129,800	[1]2,451	2	31-12-13
8	John Walter, Ltd	64				2	31-12-13
9	John Walter, Ltd	27				2	31-12-13
10	Edmonton Lumber Co					1	31-12-13
11	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd	41				2	31-12-13
12	Wm. Brunelle	43	[3]502,000	[3]225,750		1	31- 3-14
13	Emery Minard	20				1	31- 3-14
14	Wm. Latimer					1	30- 6-13
15	Louis Legassé					1	31- 3-14
16	A. F. Kelsey	73				1	31- 3-14
17	Sydney Travers					1	31- 3-14
18	Hialop & Goodridge					1	30- 6-13
19	John Walter, Ltd	50				2	31-12-13
20	Henry Clemes, jr	68				3	31-12-13
21	Henry Clemes, jr					1	31- 8-13
22	Wm. Humberstone	39				2	30- 9-13
23	D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd	45				2	31-12-13
24	Oliver Travers	95	[3]79,500	Sold [3]60,500		1	31- 3-14
25	James Scofield	33				1	31- 3-14
26	St. Bernard Mission	54				1	31- 3-14
27	James A. Evans	82				1	31- 3-14
28	John Zackowski					1	31- 3-14
29	Emil Baril	50	[3]237,500	[3]183,500		1	31- 3-14
30	George Latimer	67				1	31- 3-14
31	A. W. de H. Smith	67				1	31- 3-14
32	Gibbons and Brown					1	31- 3-14
33	C. H. Ohrn	58				1	31- 3-14
34	S. Walter & D.R.F. Co	62				2	31-12-13
35	Argonauts Limited	28	[3]268,750	[3]268,750		1	31- 3-14
36	J. Walter & D.R.F. Co	51				2	31-12-13
37	P. Maisonneuve		[3]4,500	[4]15,500		1	31- 3-14
38	Rourke Bros					3	31-12-13
39	"	62				1	31- 3-14

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the Edmonton Agency, under Government Permits, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber Cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.		
					Manuf'd Ft. B. M.	Sold Ft. B. M.	On hand Ft. B. M.	Log Cut.	Logs Manufact'd.	Logs on Hand.
40	Peace River Lbr. Co.	"	2047	"	71,060	71,060	Nil.	1,762	762	1,000
41	E. O. Hankedahl	"	1652	"	Nil.	154,565	"	"	"	
42	John Zackowski	"	1879	Spruce	328,363	14,270	334,339	3,373	5,471	601
43	E. W. Whittord	Pakan	1998	Spruce and poplar.	73,367	33,083	55,046	"	1,200	"
44	F. S. Lawrence	Berth	1810	"	315,182	412,467	Nil.	"	4,788	"
45	Emil Cohn	"	1908	"	Nil.	60,000	"	"	Nil.	"
46	E. J. Dowsett	"	2021	"	14,500	Nil.	14,500	320	1,325	"
47	Narcisse Dery	"	1996	Spruce and pine	80,500	51,403	94,097	2,714	2,681	1,139
48	F. C. Papineau	"	1664	Spruce and poplar.	Nil.	188,330	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
49	Arthur Michaels	"	1904	"	"	25,802	"	"	"	"
50	Fred Myer	"	1881	Spruce and tamar.	"	194,010	169,488	"	"	"
51	Al Johnson	"	2042	Spruce and poplar.	492,811	443,853	166,790	"	7,319	"
52	Perry Snyder	"	1885	Spruce and pine	204,136	71,351	143,375	"	4,500	"
53	John Walter, Ltd	Edmonton	Pt. 140029	Spruce and poplar.	47,166	58,858	7,024	"	1,203	6,477
54	F. LeSerrac	Shaftsbury	2037	Spruce and tamar.	81,127	81,127	Nil.	490	657	850
55	Wm. S. O. English	Spirit River	1,936	Sp. & Tam.	9,9000	129,000	Nil.	9,575	3,575	6,000
56	Athabasca Lumber & Supply	Athabaska	1,936	Spruce	126,176	98,826	27,350	722	3,244	1,978
57	P. Maisonneuve	Berth	1,902	Sp. & Pop	319,295	271,204	301,961	2,312	4,912	100
58	Wm. Brunelle	"	1,691	do	Nil	20,630	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
59	T. Allan Brick	"	2,040	Sp. & Tam.	104,544	104,544	"	Nil.	1,200	Nil.
60	D. M. Rourke	"	1,728	"	34,155	34,155	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
61	Chas. M. Mearns	"	1,921	"	519,008	464,715	54,293	979	5,576	1,180
62	Chas. E. Hughes	Saddle Lake	2,065	"	18,000	Nil.	18,000	6,461	216	6,245
63	Henry Roberts	Berth	2,098	"	104,499	44,047	60,452	2,247	2,060	187
64	Thos. E. Cooke	"	2,145	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2,424	Nil.	2,424
65	F. J. Dodge	"	2,146	"	15,000	5,443	9,557	2,300	375	1,925
66	The Argonauts Limited	"	2,136	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	7,850	Nil.	7,850
67	Territorial Agencies	"	2,155	"	95,411	87,511	7,900	2,080	2,080	Nil.
68	George C. Garnett	"	2,144	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2,009	Nil.	2,009
69	A. G. McGregor	"	2,128	"	41,227	41,227	Nil.	1,050	656	394
70	George Magar & J. St. Germain	"	2,151	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	941	Nil.	941
71	H. A. George	"	2,094	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3,400	Nil.	3,400
72	Louis Legasse	"	2,115	"	200,700	84,657	116,043	5,326	5,326	Nil.
73	The Argonauts Limited	"	2,117	"	199,942	52,243	147,699	6,758	6,758	Nil.
74	Henry Clemes, sr	"	2,116	"	225,796	208,796	17,000	5,895	3,370	2,525
				Totals	7,220,342	10,699,699	3,565,574	277,184	131,355	306,593

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the Edmonton Agency, under Government Permits, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

No.	Mill Owner.	Average per Log Ft. B. M.	Railway Ties. Manufactured.	Railway Ties. Sold.	Railway Ties. On hand.	Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.
40	Peace River Lbr. Co.	93	[3]93,750	[3]93,750		1	31 3 11
41	E. O. Hankedahl					1	31 3-14
42	John Zackowski	60				4	31 3-14
43	E. W. Whitford	61				1	31 3-14
44	F. S. Lawrence	66	[3]43,000	[3]43,000		2	30 9 13
45	Emil Cohn					1	30 6-13
46	E. J. Dowsett	11	[3]243,000	[3]180,250		4	31 3 11
47	Narcisse Dery	30				1	31 3 11
48	F. C. Papineau					4	31 3 11
49	Arthur Michaels					1	30 6 13
50	Fred Myer					4	31- 3 14
51	Al Johnson	67				4	31 3 14
52	Perry Snyder	45				1	31- 3 14
53	John Walter, Ltd.	39				2	31 12 13
54	F. LeSerrac	123				1	31 3 14
55	Wm. S. O. English	28	[3]50,000	[3]50,000		4	31 3 14
56	Athabasca Lumber & Supply	39				4	31 3 11
57	P. Maisonneuve	65	[3]119,000	[3]109,000		4	31 3 11
58	Wm. Brunelle					3	31-12 13
59	T. Allan Brick	87				4	31 3 14
60	D. M. Rourke					1	31 3 14
61	Chas. M. Mearns	93	[3]123,250	[3]72,500		4	31 6 13
62	Chas. E. Hughes	83				3	31 3 14
63	Henry Roberts	50				2	31 3 11
64	Thos. E. Cooke					1	31 3 14
65	F. J. Dodge	40				1	31 3 14
66	The Argonauts Limited					1	31 3-14
67	Territorial Agencies	46				1	31 3-14
68	George C. Garnett					1	31- 3-14
69	A. G. MacGregor	63				1	31- 3-14
70	George Magar & J. St. Germain					1	31 3 14
71	H. A. George	37				2	31- 3-14
72	Louis Legassé					1	31 3 14
73	The Argonauts Limited	30				2	31 3 14
74	Henry Clemes, sr	67				1	31 3-14
		Average 55	[1]129,800 [3]1,764,250	[1]129,800 [3]1,302,500	[2]2,451		

[1] Laths. [2] Railway Ties. [3] Shingles.

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Edmonton, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Number.	As compared with previous year increase.	As compared with previous year decrease.	Remarks.
Letters received } Letters written }	Included in Dominion Lands.	Large increase over previous year		N.B. Mill returns
Permits subject to dues issued	433	61		for Edmonton
Free permits issued	1,607	92		operators are obtained in the summer for salvage logs and an annual return is obtained at the expiration of each year for the operations on the respective berths.
Seizures made	96	43		
Mill returns received and verified	626	49		
Mills operating under Gov. license	20		4	
Mills operating under Gov. permits	56	1		
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	25,876,778	11,005,001		
Quantity of lumber sold, under license.	11,858,849		3,187,676	
" " on hand, " "	19,156,961	13,470,814		
Hay permits issued	535		10	

No. 27d.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

CALGARY, June 2, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914:—

Schedule "A."—Statement of receipts from timber, grazing, and hay permits on Dominion Lands, covering the above period.

Schedule "B."—Showing the saw-mills within the Crown Timber agency in operation under Government license to March 31, 1914.

Schedule "C."—Showing saw-mills, including portable saw-mill berths, operating under permits during the same period.

Schedule "D."—Furnishing particulars in relation to the general work of the office.

I regret to state that not for a number of years has the lumber business been so quiet as during the past season, on a number of berths no operations taking place, and the total season's cut being approximately 33⅓ per cent less than the previous season. While no immediate improvement is anticipated, yet the dealers are slowly getting rid of their stock, and it is hoped that conditions will improve materially by the end of the year.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. TALBOT,
Agent.

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Calgary, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Ground rent under license.	Royalty dues under license.	Permit-fees, dues and rental.	Seizures.	Total timber.	Grazing land rental.	Hay permits, fees and dues.	Totals.
1913	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
April	512 91	1,034 01	308 16	47 56	1,932 64	114 45	34 60	2,081 69
May	1,809 85	330 01	75 31	.....	2,215 17	37 85	6 20	2,259 22
June	215 45	34 85	129 95	.....	380 25	959 53	5 30	1,345 08
July	75 85	1,652 74	14 00	12 00	1,754 59	179 26	15 40	1,949 25
August	1 31	.....	1 15	199 15	201 64	160 19	19 50	381 33
September	.....	68 00	36 55	51 85	156 40	119 02	2 00	277 42
October	.....	1,184 81	50 87	.....	1,235 71	201 18	.....	1,436 89
November	62 36	603 32	16 25	.....	681 93	79 12	.....	761 05
December	18 85	225 08	121 90	1,271 37	1,637 20	399 69	.....	2,036 89
1914.								
January	63 12	621 07	469 18	.....	1,153 37	822 95	.....	1,976 32
February	.....	784 94	269 50	.....	1,054 44	176 28	.....	1,230 72
March	.....	488 70	202 60	194 76	886 06	226 63	.....	1,122 69
Totals	2,789 73	7,027 56	1,695 42	1,776 69	13,289 40	3,486 15	83 00	16,858 55
Collected at Head Office.								
1913								
April	11 70	.....	.....	.....	11 70	548 49	.....	560 19
May	1,671 80	.....	.....	.....	1,671 80	314 30	.....	1,986 10
June	687 25	.....	.....	.....	687 25	600 16	.....	1,287 41
July	13	.....	.....	.....	13	266 00	3 50	269 63
August	1 34	.....	.....	.....	1 34	239 35	.....	240 69
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 77	.....	113 77
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 52	.....	228 52
November	.....	27 58	.....	17 00	44 58	217 18	.....	261 76
December	15 47	.....	.....	.....	15 47	642 20	.....	657 67

1914.								
January						1,071 00		1,071 00
February						243 80		243 80
March						449 86		449 86
Totals	2,387 69	27 58		17 00	2,432 27	4,934 63	3 50	7,370 40
Grand totals	5,177 42	7,055 14	1,695 42	1,793 69	15,721 67	8,420 78	86 50	24,228 95

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, June 2, 1914.

Certified correct,
W. E. TALBOT,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the Calgary Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Number.	Mill Owners.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.		
								Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Logs cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.
								Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.			
1	F. R. Pettepher	Berth	1,079	Steam	50	6,000	Spruce and Pine.	383,679	376,585	429,644	30,428	9,868	20,960
2	Vernon N. DeMille	Priddis	1,218	"	35	15,000	Spruce	Nil.	190,589	359,918	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3	Wm. C. McDougall	Leslieville	863	"	40	14,000	Spruce and Pine.	486,440	598,985	37,695	8,699	9,056	"
4	Carter & McEwen	Red Deer	1,100	"	75	30,000	" "	1,579,266	1,492,442	655,760	86	32,342	154,005
5	Phœnix Lumber Co	On Berth	1,119					Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	387
6	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co	Calgary	168	Steam and electricity	325	50,000	Spruce and Pine.	3,084,089	2,387,493	3,059,550	"	92,682	Nil.
7	The Lineham Lumber Co.	High River	1,292	Steam	45	15,000	" "	398,118	407,354	Nil.	72,503	9,479	72,503
8	Vernon N. DeMille	Priddis	1,389	"	35	15,000	Spruce	Nil.	Nil.	10,500	Nil.	Nil	2,688
9	The Lineham Lumber Co.	High River	1,381	"	45	15,000	"	"	"	Nil.	"	"	Nil
10	Hon. Peter McLaren	Blairmore	360	"	100	30,000	Spruce and Pine.	4,903,419	3,350,270	3,651,112	108,647	98,789	118,532
11	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co	Calgary	318E.11 L.J. and 417K.	Steam and electricity	325	50,000	" "	1,082,089	1,315,032	3,125,683	7,894	35,176	75,285
12	W. B. McPherson	Bentley	1,065	Steam	15	6,000	" "	137,100	351,835	Nil.	801	2,928	Nil.
13	Valley Lumber Co	Red Deer	1,216	"	35	7,000	" "	1,269,160	801,601	537,559	Nil	20,795	82,959
14	J. A. Card & Sons	Leslieville	1,040	"	35	10,000	" "	164,131	236,109	75,044	6,669	4,658	2,011
15	Lineham Lumber Co.	High River	579	"	48	15,000	" "	6,447,382	4,251,899	3,080,930	26,330	151,748	97,184
16	Pennefather Grant and The Great West Lumber Co	Red Deer	253	"	75	30,000	" "	518,326	823,641	2,110,343	53,428	12,619	112,181
17	International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd	Coleman	2,073				"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	16,366	16,366	Nil
								20,453,202	16,583,838	17,134,038	331,851	496,506	768,695

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the Calgary Agency under Government License etc.—*Concluded.*

Number.	Mill Owners.	Average per log.	Railway Ties.			Laths.			Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
			Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.			
		Ft. B.M.									
1	E. R. Pettepher	38·88	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	March 31, 1914	
2	Vernon N. DeMille	Nil.	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	
3	Wm. C. McDougall	53·71	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	
4	Carter & McEwen	48·83	995	995	"	1,573,455	658,934	914,521	4	"	
5	Phœnix Lumber Co	Nil.	33,500	Nil.	33,500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	"	Ties shewn from trees felled, no record kept of logs.
6	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co	33·27	Nil.	"	Nil.	"	"	"	1	"	3,131 fence posts mf'd sold.
7	The Lineham Lumber Co	53·23	"	"	"	"	320,900	"	4	"	1,267 lin. ft. posts mf'd and sold.
8	Vernon N. DeMille	Nil.	"	"	"	"	Nil.	"	4	"	"
9	The Lineham Lumber Co.	"	"	32	"	"	"	"	1	"	
10	Hon. Peter McLaren	49·63	264	264	"	"	"	"	4	"	
11	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co	30·76	"	Nil.	"	"	"	"	4	"	1,801 fence posts mf'd.
12	W. B. McPherson	46·82	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	4,266 " " sold.
13	Valley Lumber Co	61·03	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
14	J. A. Card & Sons	50·69	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"
15	Lineham Lumber Co	42·42	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	38,224 fence posts.
16	Pennefather Grant and The Great West Lumber Co.	41·07	"	"	"	504,002	600,141	383,061	4	"	"
17	International Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	"	240,791 lin. ft. of mine props mfgd used in company's mine.
		41·19	34,759	1,291	33,500	2,077,457	1,579,975	1,297,582			

Certified correct,

W. E. TALBOT,
Agent Dominion Lands.

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the Calgary Agency, under Government Permits, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

No.	Mill owner.	Location of mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.			Average per Log. Ft. B.M.	On hand.	No of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
					Manufactured Ft. B.M	Sold. Ft. B.M	On hand. Ft. B.M	Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.					
1	Chas. Stubbs	On Berth	1396	Spruce		11,761							1	June 30, 1913.	Berth cancelled.
2	P. W. Halverson	Black Diamond.	1615	"		3,167							3	Dec. 31, 1913.	Reports a shortage of 66,178 ft. b.m.
3	W. T. Hagen	On Berth	1586	"		4,756	25,256			4,700			4	Mar. 31, 1914.	
4	Featherston & Mason	" "	1610	"	12,640	64,488	24,911	879	1,409	510	30.26		4	"	
5	Great West Lbr. Co.	Red Deer	1852	"		229,075							4	"	
6	Foothills Lumber Co.	On Berth	1655	Spruce & Pine		144,109							3	"	
7	Geo. R. Pelletier	" "	1711	" "	1,642,163	1,843,829		35,616	35,616		46.10		4	"	102 cords wood sold.
8	J. T. Johanneson	" "	1769	" "	95,257	212,323			1,437	541	42.48		4	"	
9	Chas. Schmidt	Sundre	1916	Pine	30,800	39,900		100	1,919		16.05	154	2	"	Lumber manufactured from tops and waste cord wood berth.
10	Foothills Lumber Co.	On Berth	1938	Spruce & Pine	354,663	255,916	98,747	10,050	7,079	10,185	50.10		3	"	
11	Chas. Stubbs	" "	2000	Spruce & Fir.	114,490	53,618	60,872	5,724	2,078	5,644	55.09		4	"	
12	Geo. Cummings	" "	1789	Spruce & Pine		106,719							4	"	
13	Jas. P. McPherson	Bentley	1997	" "	368,970	268,948	100,022	6,883	6,812	71	54.16		4	"	
14	Richard Bros Co., Ltd.	Morley	2035	Spruce & Fir.	75,121	57,832	17,289		2,078		36.15		4	"	
15	Adam Sturm	On Berth	*	Spruce	119,634	119,121	5,513	4,650	3,450	1,200	34.67		3	Dec. 31, 1913	
16	Alfred Pelletier	" "	*	"	407,236	151,609	255,627	33,117	8,368	28,749	49.88		3	Mar. 31, 1914.	Products of Berth includes mine timbet and cordwood.
17	Geo. Cummings	" "	2079	"	161,075	161,075		3,015	3,015		53.42		3	"	
18	I. T. Johanneson	" "	2101	Spruce & Pine	297,470	69,799	227,671	15,800	7,757	8,043	38.34		2	"	
19	John A. Burt	North Fork	†	" "				1,600		1,600			2	"	Average computed on total manufactured.
20	Geo. Cummings	On Berth	2120	" "	285,485	162,227	183,258	5,325	5,115	210	55.81		1	"	
21	Edward Mason	Nanton		" "				754		754			1	"	
					3,995,014	3,900,272	999,201	123,513	86,133	58,207	32.34	154			

* Sale No. 12 and No. 23. † Sale No. 27.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, at Calgary, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year increase.	As compared with previous year decrease.	Remarks.
Letters received	86,661	5,702		
Letters written	99,933	14,185		
Permits subject to dues issued	41	22		
Free permits issued	182		10	
Seizures made	21	5		
Mill returns received and verified	223		107	Including nil returns.
Mills operating under government license	17		2	
" " " permits	21			
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	20,453,202		3,149,562	
Quantity of lumber sold, under license	16,583,838		5,234,437	
Quantity of lumber on hand "	17,134,038	1,898,446		
Hay permits issued	316		13	

Certified correct,

W. E. TALBOT,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 27e.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, May 19, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith report showing the past year's business, and also comparisons with the year previous in this Crown Timber agency.

Manufactured lumber under license, sold to the amount of 81,723,069 feet b.m., being a decrease from last year of 28,548,650 feet b.m.

Lumber manufactured under license amounted to 80,901,927 feet b.m., a decrease from the previous return of 40,884,740 feet b.m.

Owing to the general mildness of the weather, the past winter was very favourable for logging operations, which were carried on principally by the Prince Albert Lumber Company, Saskatchewan Lumber Company, also the Finger Lumber Company. Owing to the destruction of the Big River Lumber Company's saw-mill by fire, the operations of this concern practically closed, and accounts for the very great decrease in the output of lumber manufactured and sold.

The number of timber permits issued on Dominion Lands for the year ending March 31, 1914, was 1,269, being 157 more than last year. These permits cover the following quantities of timber—

Lumber	feet b.m.	9,652,582
Logs and piling	lineal feet.	1,848,258
Fence rails		1,444,006
Roof poles		288,600
Fence posts		364,668
Cords of wood		25,957
Shingles		20,000
Railway ties		16,300

The number of timber permits on School Lands amounted to 35, being an increase over the previous year of 11, and which cover the following amounts of timber:—

Lumber	feet b.m.	1,355,000
Cords of wood		583

The number of hay permits issued upon Dominion Lands and School Lands respectively was 259 and 156, representing 4,902 and 2,624 tons of hay respectively, being an increase in the number of permits over last year of 19, and an increase of 564 tons of hay over last year.

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROSE,
Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Prince Albert for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Bonus under License.	Annual Rent under License.	Royalty Dues under License.	Permit Fees, Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Total Timber.	Grazing Lands Rentals.	Hay Permits, Fees and Dues.	Fire Guarding Fees.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		2,697 55	3,904 11	1,090 89	1,654 36	9,346 91		382 00		9,728 94
May		4,653 95	12 14	240 99	8 00	4,915 08		54 55		4,969 63
June	1,000 00	39 75		186 92	1,326 13	3,452 80		89 75	11 30	3,553 85
July			4,354 46	1,192 37	509 50	6,056 33	10 00	205 80		6,272 13
August		30	4,153 96	1,167 26	83 40	5,404 92		76 50	53 29	5,534 71
September	1,000 00		1 00	517 99	781 11	2,300 10		26 70		2,326 80
October		187 44	7,652 32	4,343 81	216 78	12,400 35		20		12,400 55
November		7 60	4,623 09	670 55	209 00	5,502 64		1 00		5,503 64
December	1,001 45		13 20	2,202 16	40 00	3,264 41		20		3,264 61
1914.										
January	11 05		3,783 71	721 61		4,516 37	10 00	50		4,526 87
February	182 20		28 44	695 95	92 65	909 24				909 24
March			587 16	597 70	11 80	1,196 66				1,196 66
Total	4,094 70	7,586 59	29,113 59	13,538 20	4,932 73	59,265 81	20 00	837 20	64 59	60,187 60
Collected at Head Office.										
1913.										
April										
May										
June										
July										
August										
September				69 60		69 60				69 60
October										
November										
December										
1914.										
January										
February		98 40				98 40				98 40
March		1 58				1 58	44 80			46 38
Totals		99 98		69 60		169 58	44 80			214 38
Grand Totals	4,094 70	7,686 57	29,113 59	13,607 80	4,932 73	59,435 39	64 80	837 20	64 59	60,401 98

Certified correct,

D. J. ROSE,

Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B—Showing the Saw-mills operating within the Prince Albert Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Number.	Mill-owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.		
								Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.
								Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.
1	Prince Albert Lumber Co.	Prince Albert	669	Steam	1,200	160,000	Spruce	20,334,765	20,334,765	Nil.
2	" "	"	474				"	11,991,108	14,374,874	
3	" "	"	633				"	Nil.	Nil.	
4	" "	"	868				"	6,470,319	3,832,908	16,555,337
5	" "	"	945				"	2,196,828	2,196,828	Nil.
6	Saskatchewan Lumber Co.	Crooked River, Sask.	977	Steam	250	35,000	"	Nil.	1,024,748	
7	" "	" "	961				"	4,042,184	2,172,184	5,633,261
8	" "	" "	1,640				"	1,625,402	1,178,363	447,039
9	Big River Lumber Co.	Big River, Sask.	1,048	Steam	1,600	200,000	"	8,826,700	13,502,016	Nil.
10	" "	" "	1,049				"	12,042,248	13,924,778	9,973,675
11	Finger Lumber Co.	The Pas, Man.	1,274	Steam	700	100,000	"	7,081,246	5,923,021	7,455,651
12	" "	" "	920					6,190,000	3,148,393	6,437,387
13	John N. McIntosh assignee A. Hitchcock		1,158					101,127	110,188	83,177
14	Big River Lumber Co	Big River, Sask.	801					Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
								80,901,927	81,723,069	46,585,530

SCHEDULE B—Showing the Saw-mills operating within the Prince Albert Agency under Government License, &c.—*Con.*

Number.	Mill-owner.	Log count.			Average per log.	Railway ties.			Laths.			Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks
		Logs cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manufactured	Sold.	On hand.			
					Ft. B.M.									
1	Prince Albert Lumber Co.	237,188	251,927	409,957	80·7	.....	.....	.....	3,941,750	3,941,750	Nil.	4	Mar. 31, 1914	
2	" "	201,607	151,481	201,607	79·1	.....	.....	.....	2,318,150	2,318,150	....	4	"	
3	" "	171,548	Nil.	171,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	.....	4	"	
4	" "	Nil.	81,397	100,831	79·4	.....	.....	.....	1,250,650	481,500	1,201,100	4	"	
5	" "	29,068	29,068	Nili	75·5	.....	.....	.....	435,750	435,750	Nil.	4	"	
6	Saskatchewan Lumber Co.	Nil.	Nil.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	175,250	....	4	"	1,239 Fence posts sold.
7	" "	7,907	92,265	7,907	43·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,250	63,675	4	"	
8	" "	Nil.	31,910	Nil.	50·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	4	"	320,228 ft. log, product of Rennie & Hogair.
9	Big River Lumber Co	762,576	149,100	143,937	59·1	98,896	.....	.....	2,091,250	2,091,250	....	4	"	27,228 piling mf'd. 346,342 sold, 1,016 on hand.
10	" "	16,200	188,490	87,829	63·8	2,853	Nil.	2,853	Nil.	3,791,280	55,725	4	"	3,924 Fence posts mf'd. 2,134 sold and 1,790 on hand. 1,057 cords wood mf'd. 744 sold, 313 on hand.
11	Finger Lumber Co.	150,040	107,714	143,362	65·7	.....	.....	.....	918,550	1,318,900	249,700	4	"	10,931 piling sold
12	" " ..	113,479	117,016	105,000	52·8	42,873	42,873	Nil.	1,205,000	192,950	1,263,050	4	"	
13	John N. McIntosh, assignee A. Hitchcock.....	7,323	2,225	12,411	45·4	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1		
14	Big River Lumber Co....	56,484	Nil.	56,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		1,753,420	1,202,593	1,440,873	63·2	144,622	42,873	2,853	12,161,100	15,071,030	2,833,250			

Certified correct,

D. J. ROSE,

Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within March

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber cut	Lumber.		
					Manufactured Ft. B. M.	Sold Ft. B. M.	On Hand Ft. B. M.
1	Ross Bros	Turtle Lake	1556	Spruce	10,784	79,557	6,787
2	Geo. Garneau	30-51-4 W 3	1556	"	51,203	51,296	2,644
3	P.A. Lumber Co. Ltd	Prince Albert	765	"	4,113,362	4,113,362	...
4	"	"	1209	"			
5	Shell River Lumber Co	"	876	"		123,084	2,000
6	Onesime Nadon	"	1818L	"	100,000	100,000	
7	Harnseth & Jacklin	"	2075	"	220,080	110,563	109,517
8	Chas. Shaw	Melfort	1611	"	31,000	206,395	
9	H.R. Knudson	E½25-40-15 W 2	1630	"		143,296	51,072
10	Robt. E. Smythe	4-48-7 W 3	1627	"	42,500	39,738	31,514
11	Saskatchewan Lumber Co	Crooked River	1703	"	20,520	20,520	
12	P.A. Lumber Co., Ltd	Prince Albert	1841	"	2,516,135	2,516,135	
13	"	"	1840	"			
14	A.H. Cunningham	W½36-51-14 2	1906	"	17,000	27,500	
15	Erick R. Person	N E 35-55-25 W 3	1855	"		20,125	143,218
16	Warren Shaw	5-43-11	1905	"	244,000	160,980	244,000
17	Joseph Otte	N E 10-50-4 3	1878	"			
18	Andrew Nugent	S E 29-49-22 2	1903A	"	75,000	64,125	10,875
19	Chas. Hemmelgarn	16-55-22 2	1898	"	74,243	142,046	
20	Nicholas Nelson	NW15-40-14 2SL	147SL	"		38,650	32,000
21	J.B. Albert	N E 18-50-27	2059	"			
22	P.A. Lumber Co	Prince Albert	165	"	1,516,725	1,516,725	
23	A.L. Brown	E½1-56-22 3	2058	"	119,415	109,101	10,314
24	Chas. Shaw, sr	N E 5-43-11 2	2049	"	33,000		33,000
25	Frank L. Smyth		2028	"			
26	James S. Spitza	E½14-54-25 W 3	2088	"	116,629	13,856	102,773
27	Mrs Chas Hemmelgarn	E½16-55-22 W 3	2087	"	178,965	78,665	100,300
28	Robt. J. Schwartz	S W 15-50-8 W 2	2089	"	5,960	600	5,360
29	J.H. Barnum	N E 25-45-12 2	2095	"	90,000		90,000
30	H.N. Eyeland		2130	"	56,000	47,700	8,300
31	Theo. Nadow		2148	"	56,407	56,096	311
					9,688,928	9,789,115	984,015

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the Prince Albert Agency, under Government Permits for the Fiscal Year ending 31, 1914.

Log Count.			Average per log. Ft. B. M.	Shingles.		No. of Returns made	Date of last return.	Remarks
Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactured	Logs on Hand.		Manufactured	Sold.			
....	533	....	34.1	.. ..		3	31st Dec. 1913.	Berth cancelled 28th Nov., 1910. 7,419 feet B. M. short in inventory.
....	985	280	53.	....		3	"	
15,967	50,173	15,967	81.9	....		4	31st Mar. 1914.	780,050 Lath sold.
4,400	.....	4,400	....	....		4	"	
....	5,000	2,000	....	....		3	31st Dec. 1913.	Cordwood 283 sold, 1767 on hand, 5,000 logs manufactured into cordwood or burned.
1,880	1,880	.....	53.2	....		2	"	Berth cancelled 24 April, 1914. 174 culls (logs).
3,701	3,701	. . .	59.4	....		3	31st Mar. 1914.	200 Lin. ft. Bldg logs (spruce) 200 ft. Bldg logs (poplar) used in mill construction.
.	620	.....	50	....		4	"	Berth cancelled April 27, 1912.
.. ..	....	.....	.....	....		4	"	
...	850	102	50.	....		3	31st Dec. 1913.	
. .	700	.... ..	29.3	.. ..		3	"	Berth cancelled 1-12-1911.
....	33,293	.. ....	75.5	....		2	30th June 1913.	" " June 2, 1912. Additional return.
18,366	.	38,337	.....	....		4	31st Mar. 1914.	
275	275	.....	61.8	....		4	"	
.. ....	....	.....	.. ....	....		3	31st Dec. 1913.	Berth cancelled May 15, 1913.
8,848	4,884	3,964	49.9	....		4	31st Mar. 1914.	" " May 28, 1911
.....	....	.....	....	349,000	349,000	3	31st Dec. 1913.	" " Dec. 29, 1913
1,121	1,548	1,521	49	....		4	31st Mar. 1914.	12,000 piling sold.
..	2,377	.....	31.2	240,500	240,500	2	30th Sept. 1913	Berth cancelled Aug. 19, 1913.
....	....	....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	4	31st Mar. 1914.	" " Jan. 30, 1911.
3,770	.....	3,770	.....	....		4	"	300,850 Lath sold.
20,069	20,069	.. ...	75.5	....		3	30th June 1913.	
6,983	2,461	4,522	48.5	....		1	31st Mar. 1914.	
667	667	..... .	49.4	....		3	"	
2,200	... . .	2,350	.....	....		4	"	
2,610	2,610	.....	44.6	....		2	"	
8,114	4,849	3,265	36.9	. .. .		2	"	
2,068	137	1,931	43.5	.. ..		2	"	
4,619	4,619	. . ...	19.4	....		2	"	
2,000	1,120	880	50	... ...		1	"	
1,757	1,000	757	56.4	....		1	"	
109,415	144,351	84,046	50.1	589,500	589,500	....	.. ..	. ...

Certified correct,

D. J. ROSE,

Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Prince Albert, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year.	As compared with previous year.	Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Letters received	29,006	1,200		
Letters written	33,183		936	
Permits subject to dues issued	190	9		
Free permits issued	1,062	131		
Seizures made	45	15	7	
Mill Returns received and verified	368			
Mills operating under Gov. license	5	1		
" permits	28	6		
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	80,901,927		49,884,740	Decrease caused largely by the destruction of the Big River Lumber Co'y's mill.
Quantity of lumber sold, under license	81,723,069		28,548,650	
" " on hand, under license	46,585,530		728,868	
Hay permits issued	273		123	

Certified correct,

D. J. ROSE,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 27f.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, B.C., June 15, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of business transacted at this agency during the fiscal year ended March 31 last.

In doing so I regret my inability to report an improvement in the lumbering industry over the preceding year, but conditions at the present time indicate that a marked change for the better is at hand, and with the promising crops in the Prairie provinces, all are optimistic for the future.

The quantity of timber cut on lands under license within this agency was:—

29,165,623 feet b.m. of sawlogs.
3,990 pieces of railway ties.
135,990 lineal feet of piling and poles.
9,129¾ cords of shingle bolts.
238½ cords of wood.

These figures show an increase of 5,470,257 feet b.m. in saw-logs, and a corresponding increase in other items.

On lands under homestead entry the following timber was cut under permit:—

992,012 feet b.m. of sawlogs.
2,040½ cords of shingle bolts.
2,090 lineal feet of piling and poles.
627 cords of wood.
300 pieces of fence posts.

On lands patented, whereon the timber is reserved to the Crown, and where such lands are being cleared for cultivation purposes, the following timber was cut:—

4,474,450 feet b.m. of sawlogs.
8,595 lineal feet of piling and poles.
558 cords of shingle bolts.
4,525 pieces of railway ties.
181¾ cords of wood.

On vacant Dominion lands permits were issued to cut:—

1,000 cords of shingle bolts.
5 cords of wood.

The following timber was cut in violation of the regulations, and accordingly seized:—

2,299,660 feet b.m. of sawlogs.
71,051 lineal feet of piling and poles.
22,368 lineal feet of cribbing.
1,602 cords of shingle bolts.
8,394 pieces of railway ties.
2,750 lineal feet of building timber.
92 cords wood.
3 cords of stave bolts.

making a grand total of timber cut within this agency, and accounted for through this office:—

36,931,745	feet b.m. of sawlogs.
16,909	pieces of railway ties.
217,726	lineal feet of piling and poles.
14,330½	cords of shingle bolts.
1,144¾	cords of wood.
2,750	lineal feet of building timber.
22,368	lineal feet of cribbing.
300	pieces of fence posts.
3	cords of stave bolts.

The total amount of lumber produced within this province during the year 1913 was 1,105,000,000 feet b.m., compared with 1,226,000,000 feet b.m. in 1912; 750,000,000 feet b.m. of this timber was sawn by mills on the coast, and 335,000,000 feet b.m. in the interior. Approximately 935,000,000 feet b.m. was used within the Dominion of Canada, and 16,000,000 feet b.m. exported to foreign countries, leaving a balance of 124,000,000 feet b.m. on hand at the end of the calendar year.

As shown by schedule "A" the receipts, namely, $59,945.57, show an increase of $1,417.27 over the preceding year. Schedule "D" indicates a general increase in the work of the office, which continues to have the same competent and devoted attention from my assistant, Mr. E. Walmsley. The other members of the staff also continue to give faithful attention to the respective duties.

Your obedient servant,

E. W. BECKETT.

Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at New Westminster, B.C., for fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Bonus under License.	Ground Rent under License.	Royalty Dues under License.	Permit Fees, Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Total Timber	Grazing Land Rental.	Fireguarding Fees.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	4,337 50	4,542 26	1,479 07	175 60	....	10,534 43		6 01	10,540 44
May	3,871 37	4,087 26	27 12	761 12	225 27	8,972 08		....	8,972 08
June	....	2,350 21	463 30	558 47	461 85	3,833 83	....		3,833 83
July	....	1,584 80	2,432 16	343 50	60 00	4,420 46	36	....	4,420 82
August	....	15	282 63	200 20	1,208 50	1,691 48	....	....	1,691 48
September	....	1,820 02	24 47	716 00	31 70	2,592 19	....	....	2,592 19
October	1,879 80	....	4,852 96	1,181 26	401 64	8,315 66	....	....	8,315 66
November	3,270 75	28 20	754 44	107 63	113 00	4,274 02	....	....	4,274 02
December	4,223 60	41 65	503 55	1,120 17	41 60	5,930 57	....	....	5,930 57
1914									
January	....	....	2,323 94	331 89	37 50	2,693 24	....	....	2,693 24
February	5,089 35	121 43	281 71	72 40	67 25	5,632 14	36	....	5,632 50
March	....	13 30	500 00	191 34	....	704 64	....	....	704 64
Total	22,672 37	14,589 22	13,925 35	5,759 49	2,648 31	59,594 74	72	6 01	59,601 47
Collected at Head Office:									
1913.									
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	....	3 50	....	....	....	3 50	....	....	3 50
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July	....	340 60	....	....	....	340 60	....	....	340 60
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1914									
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	344 10	....	....	....	344 10	....	....	344 10
Grand totals	22,672 37	14,933 32	13,925 35	5,759 49	2,648 31	59,938 84	72	6 01	59,945 57

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Saw-mills operating within the New Westminster, B.C.,

Number.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.
1	E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.	Ruskin, B.C.	"X" and 314.	Electricity	750	150,000
2	Brunette Saw-mill Co., Ltd.	New Westminster.	"R" and 41.	Steam	500	100,000
3	Campbell River Lumber Co.	White Rock, B.C.	"B", "Q" & 61	"	700	125,000
4	Abbotsford Timber and Trading Co., Ltd	Abbotsford, B.C.	57	"	500	100,000
5	Fernridge Lumber Co., Ltd.	Rosedale, B. C	"A"	"	200	35,000
6	Small & Bucklin Lumber Co., Ltd	N. Westminster, B.C.	537	"	500	100,000
7	Vancouver Power Co., Ltd.	No mill.	299.			
8	W. R. Spencer.	"	213 and 556.			
9	John Oliver	"	334.			
10	U. Tamaki.	"	494.			
11	M. G. Jeffris	"	368.			
12	J. D. Kennedy.	"	418.			
13	H. E. Springer and C. M. Marpole.	"	177			
14	J. H. McLean.	Port Moody*.	485	Steam	75	150,000
15	R. McNair.	"	38	"	125	350,000
16	Pacific Shingle Co., Ltd.	Coquitlam*	P. C. 286.	"	25	90,000

* Shingle mill.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Species of Timber Cut.	Lumber		Log Count.			Average per log.	Railway Ties.		Piling and Poles Lin. Ft. of	
	Manufactured.	Sold.	Logs cut.	Logs manufactured.	Logs on hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.	Manufactured	Sold.
	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.				Ft. B.M.				
Fir, cedar, hemlock	4,042,756	4,052,756	6,725	5,635	1,090	717			66,192	66,192
	4,420,705	4,420,705	5,679	5,670	9	779			20,410	20,410
	2,285,807	2,285,807	2,431	2,431		940				
	8,047,866	8,047,866	18,793	18,793		428			16,518	16,518
	6,157,352	6,157,352	10,595	10,595		581				
	2,957,332	2,957,332	3,933	3,933		751				
Fir										
Fir, cedar and hemlock	267,805	267,805	782	590	192	453				
							2,619	2,619	24,170	24,170
Cedar										
Fir										
Fir and cedar	531,250	531,250	498	498		1,066	1,371	1,371	8,700	8,700
	454,750	454,750	335	335		1,357				
Cedar										
			100		100					
	29,165,623	29,165,633	49,871	48,489	1,391		3,990	3,990	135,990	135,990

SCHEDULE B. Showing the Saw-mills operating within the New Westminster, B.C., Agency under the Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Number	Mill Owner	Shingle Bolts.			Number of Returns made.	Date of last Return	Cords of Wood.	
		Manufactured	Sold.	On hand.			Manufactured	Sold.
1	E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.	168½	128½	40	8	March 31, 1914	60	60
2	Brunette Saw-mill Co., Ltd				8	" "		
3	Campbell River Lumber Co.	5,680	5,680		12	" "		
4	Abbotsford Timber and Trading Co.				4			
5	Fernridge Lumber Co., Ltd.				4			
6	Small & Bucklin Lumber Co., Ltd.				1			
7	Vancouver Power Co., Ltd				4		23½	23½
8	W. R. Spencer	216	216		8	"		
9	John Oliver				4	"		
10	U. Tamaki	334¼	334¼		4	"		
11	M. G. Jeffris				4		155	155
12	J. D. Kennedy				1	"		
13	H. E. Springer & C. M. Marpole				4	" "		
14	L. H. McLean	81	56	25	4	" "		
15	R. McNair	500		500	4	"		
16	Pacific Shingle Co., Ltd.	2,150	2,150		5	"		†
		9,129¾	8,564¾	565			238½	238½

† Five permits issued.

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, New Westminster, B.C., for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Remarks.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year.	As compared with previous year.
		Increase.	Decrease.
Letters received	2,975	614	
Letters written	4,245	725	
Permits subject to dues issued	67	12	
Free permits issued	Nil.	Nil.	N
Seizures made	36	15	
Mill returns received and verified	848	31	
Mills operating under government license	9		
" " permits	Nil.	Nil	
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	29,165,623	5,470,258	
" sold under license	29,165,623	5,470,258	
" on hand, saw logs	1,391	1,391	
Hay permits issued	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. 27g.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., June 11, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith timber reports for this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, namely Schedules "A," "B," and "D." Schedule "A" shows that the total amount received through my Timber Branch was $51,953.88, including collections at head office. This constitutes a decrease of some $17,000 as compared with last year's taking, due in part to the fact that no new berths were offered for sale in the Kamloops division, resulting from this cause alone in a loss of $6,023.20 to revenue. With this exception I think the decrease may be mainly imputed to the unusual difficulty experienced in collecting rental and royalty charges rather than to any actual decrease of timber operations. There is also a slight decrease in the grazing rental receipts, which decrease is bound to occur from time to time as the areas are reduced through homesteading. Such eliminations only now occur in the event of the lands sought after for homesteading being found, after a careful examination, suitable for that purpose.

From Schedule "B" it will be seen that 83,818,023 feet of lumber were manufactured from 731,773 logs during the past year. The preceding year's cut was 82,123,038 feet b.m. from 674,329 logs. The railway ties manufactured amounted to 60,174, while 19,069 ties were cut during the year ending March 31, 1913. There is also an increase under the headings of telegraph poles, piling, and cordwood.

Schedule "D" shows that 422 timber permits, 338 of which were free of dues, were issued by me during the past year. These covered 8,620,335 feet b.m. of saw-

logs, 227,244 lineal feet of logs, 44,350 fence rails, 11,129 roof poles, 118,770 fence posts, 15,751 cords of wood, 75,977 railway ties, and 9,198 telegraph poles. There was an increase in the production of all these materials, a large proportion of which was cut on certain free permits issued to homesteaders desiring to clear land for agricultural purposes. Great care is invariably taken by my staff to ascertain if such claims are bona fide before issuing permit, and no second free permit is issued until I am satisfied that the applicant's homesteading intentions are bona fide.

All cutting on berths has been strictly supervised during the season of 1913-14, the inspector having made numerous rounds of inspection and reported fully upon the results. The department has been duly furnished with copies of these reports, according to which it will be found that trespasses and other irregularities committed have been closely followed up. The total trespasses recorded for the year ending March 31 last were 253,878 feet of saw-logs, 621 telegraph poles, 1,658 railway ties, 207 cords of cordwood, 1,027 fence posts, and 168 pieces of piling. These include certain material that was cut by settlers upon their homesteads for clearing land for cultivation purposes, and subsequently offered for sale, but which I had no alternative but to record as taken in trespass, as no permit was first obtained. These omissions will probably not often occur in future in view of the penalty imposed and the attention that is paid by the inspector to the cutting by settlers throughout the district.

I regret to state that the lumber industry is not in altogether as satisfactory a condition as could be desired at the present time. The mill operators report that they have large stocks on hand, but that orders and collections are slow in coming in, which may lead to curtailment of operations in the woods next season.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. COWELL,

Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Kamloops, for fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Month.	Crown Rent under Licence.	Royalty Dues under Licence.	Permit Fees, Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Total Timber.	Grazing Land Rental.	Hay Permits Fees and Dues.	Fireguarding Fees.	Registration Fees.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	27 75	5,876 18	297 56	60 95	6,262 44	480 01		943 86	10 00	7,696 31
May	4,009 93	118 87	159 15		4,287 95	371 41	7 00		2 00	4,668 36
June	1,041 88	2,621 90	6 73		3,670 51	466 95	1 00			4,138 46
July	53 29	1,058 29	962 43	66 86	2,134 87	470 25	5 00		2 00	2,612 12
August	288 97	289 39	310 01		888 37	524 16	9 85			1,422 38
September	910 65	7,363 26	655 65	283 55	9,213 11	706 19	90		4 00	9,924 20
October	9 26	9,348 51	227 80		9,585 57	188 31	12 00			9,785 88
November	50 18		139 31		189 49	967 13		07	2 00	1,158 69
December		2,394 54	406 91		2,801 45	312 02			8 00	3,121 47
1914.										
January	63 20	321 87	188 33	31 45	604 85	829 92			2 00	1,436 77
February		2,532 25	204 87	52 44	2,789 56	952 15			2 00	3,743 71
March	8 18		398 65	36 80	443 63	499 42			2 00	945 05
Totals	6,463 29	31,925 06	3,957 40	526 05	42,871 80	6,767 92	35 75	943 93	34 00	50,653 40
Collected at Head Office.										
1913.										
April						35 16				35 16
May	197 26				197 26	144 20				341 46
June	115 20				115 20	13 65				128 85
July	104 00				104 00	50 06				154 06
August	66				66	28 29				28 95
September						162 39				162 39
October						140 12				140 12
November										
December						54 78				54 78
1914										
January						8 00				8 00
February						202 39				202 39
March						44 32				44 32
Totals	417 12				117 12	883 36				1,300 48
Grand totals	6,880 41	31,925 06	3,957 40	526 05	43,288 92	7,651 28	35 75	943 93	34 00	51,953 88

Certified correct.

W. C. COWELL,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Saw Mills operating within the Kamloops Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Number	Millowner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber. Manufactured.	Log Count. Logs manufactured	Average per Log.	Railway Ties.	Telegraph poles	Piling.	Cordwood.	Shingles
								Ft. B.M.		Ft. B.M				Cords	Cords
1	Forest Mills of British Columbia, Ltd	Conaplix	112	Steam	750	65 M	Fir, Cedar, White pine	282,129	1,088	208·6					
			113				" "	1,030,696	5,776	178·4				1,408	2,976
			111				" "	595,226	2,458	242·1					
			127				" "	6,962,670	42,591	163·5		1,657	30,262		
			128				" "	6,542,476	44,305	147·6					
			279				" "	617,155	3,354	181		861	1,960		
2	" "	Taft.	213	Steam	500	65 to 70	" "	3,232,400	22,209	145·5					
3	" "	Three Valley	349	"	300	75 M	" "	6,228,825	39,499	157·7					
4	Columbia River Lbr Co.	Golden	15	Steam	1300	135 M	Spruce	2,090,994	16,268	128·5	9,340				
			16	and			"	33,783,820	322,664	104·7	7,611				
			543	Electric			"	379,057	3,863	98·1					
5	Okanagan Sawmills, Ltd.	Enderby	238	Steam	500	80 M	Fir, Cedar	1,478,473	36,098	124·06	41,780	2,755			
			237				White pine	1,630,662	17,343	94·03	980	303			
			510				Ball pine.	137,006	4,324	101	160	247			
6	Adams River Lbr. Co.	Chase, B.C.	482	Steam	800	175 M	White pine, Fir, Cedar, Ball pine, Spruce, Poplar	15,105,339	168,699	89·5					
7	George B. Ferguson	6 Mile Creek v. Revelstoke	116	Mill in course of erection.			Cut for own use in construction work	227,238				3,774			
8	E. G. Wallinder	6 Miles West of Kamloops	330	Steam	Small portable engine only for use of Mine		Fir, Ball pine	193,857	1,234	157·1					
								83,818,025	731,773		60,174	9,597	32,222	1,408	2,976

Certified correct,

W. C. COWELL,

Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Kamloops, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year.	As compared with previous year.
		Increase.	Decrease.
Letters received			
Letters written*			
Permits subject to dues issued	84	16	
Free permits issued	338	206	
Seizures made	14	12	
Mill returns received and verified	796		74
Mills operating under government license	7		
" " permits			
Quantity of timber manufactured under license	83,818,023	1,694,985	
" sold, " "			
" on hand, " "			
Hay permits issued	8		

*Included in Lands Branch count.

W. C. COWELL,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 27h.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF RANCHES, CALGARY.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, August 1, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report from the time that I entered the employment of the Dominion Government, as Inspector of Ranches, November 21, 1913, until the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1914.

During this period I inspected the land from the Red Deer river to the international border and the Peigan reserve.

In the early part of the winter, in the southern and easterly portions of the province, the range stock suffered severely on account of the scarcity of water, as the creeks were completely frozen. Later the snow fell and they were able to secure the required moisture. Feed was also very scarce on the range, but many of the ranchers had put up hay for winter use.

The ranchers have entered into the stock business with more zeal and energy since the new regulations have come into effect. They now feel that they have a permanent protection. A large number who controlled leases under the old regulations are having them brought under the operation of the new. Practically all seem satisfied with the new conditions. Since the permanency of the leases has been granted, the ranchers are protecting the female stock and, in a great many instances, are keeping more than the required number.

The price of cattle has been gradually increasing, until they are now about one-third higher than previously. Horses are not in as great demand as formerly, and the price is considerably lower.

Number of miles travelled by rail	1,122
" " " wagon	1,220
" letters written	170
" callers	800
" inspections, and Pelican reserve	286
Expenses	$401.48

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CLOOKEY,

Ranch Inspector.

No. 27i.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF RANCHES, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN, June 23, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the transactions of my office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. I commenced my duties as ranch inspector, March 15, 1913, at which time there was a head office in Calgary under the direction of a chief, who had two assistants, one in the Calgary office and myself stationed at Maple Creek.

During the year I made inspections on 3,366 quarter-sections.

Travelled by rail	3,623 miles.
Travelled by wagon	5,128 "
Days at headquarters	163
Days off duty	32
Total expenses, exclusive of salary	$1,589.02

The past year has seen a great many changes in the manner of administering the lands which are leased for grazing purposes. In years past, when there was very little settlement, leases were granted by the department which were well justified at the time but, with the great increase in the number of settlers, conditions have changed so that in the past year there have been numerous demands for the reinspection of leases granted in past years with a view to removing the agricultural land from the operation of the leases; more particularly is this true in the case of large holdings.

Acting on findings of the ranch commission of 1912, and the further information gathered by the Minister of the Interior, the regulations relating to the leasing of land for grazing purposes have been altered in many ways, the most beneficial of which is, perhaps, the granting of leases which are absolutely closed for a period of ten years, thereby giving the rancher protection which he did not have under the old lease with the two-year cancellation clause.

In December, 1913, I was given an office at Maple Creek, and a district extending from the international boundary north to township 34, and from range 8, west of the 3rd to the 4th meridian. The opening of the office will be a source of great satisfaction to parties having to do with leases, as the work can be handled more expeditiously than by the former system, when it was necessary to forward all the reports through the Calgary office.

The past winter has been a very mild one, and as a general thing the range stock came through in a good condition with very small losses. Cattle prices at present are very high, and there is a marked tendency at the present time to neglect the horse business and give more attention to cattle. This is, no doubt, due at the present time to the difficulty experienced in getting cash for horses when sold, while, on the other hand, cattle are easily turned into money at any time.

One branch of the live stock business, that has not received the consideration that it is entitled to, is the raising of sheep. In former years sheep leases were restricted to certain districts, which did not tend to encourage sheep men to increase their flocks; but conditions are changing, and in a short time the men who are raising sheep will be able to secure all the benefits that are to be given equally with those who are raising cattle or horses.

It would be hard, indeed, to lay down any hard and fast rules to govern the leasing of land that would be satisfactory to all concerned. As conditions are constantly changing, men who are engaged in the stock business will find it necessary to study conditions that affect them, in order that the department can render them any assistance possible.

Your obedient servant,
RUSSELL SEXSMITH,
Inspector of Ranches.

No. 27j.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF RANCHES, DAUPHIN.

DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, May 18, 1914.

The Controller,
Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the transactions of business in this office, from March 18, to March 31, 1914.

Inspections made: all of the Peonan point in the Winnipeg land district, which is comprised of the following:—

Fractional part	township	29	in range	11	west	1st	meridian.
"	"	"	30	"	11	"	"	
"	"	"	31	"	11	"	"	
"	"	"	29	"	12	"	"	
"	"	"	30	"	12	"	"	
"	"	"	31	"	12	"	"	

In all about 122 quarters or fractional quarter sections.

Inspections outstanding	1
Travelled by rail	679 miles.
Travelled by sleigh	145 "
Transportation and road expenses	$74.00

The extending of the grazing area into Manitoba and the older settled districts is very much appreciated by the settlers, as they are now able to secure by lease for grazing purposes any rough or stony land in their districts, which may be of little or no use for agricultural purposes. A great deal of such land is to be found along the streams, where formerly the grass has been going to waste.

No doubt in a very short time the above described lands will be secured by the settlers, but as yet very few know of the new regulations regarding same, a synopsis of which if placed in some of the leading daily newspapers similar to the homestead regulations, would be of great benefit.

There is a large quantity of land in the extreme eastern and northern parts of Manitoba, on which there is much scrub and small sloughs which would not supply sufficient grass to maintain the required number of stock to comply with the regulations, and this is a matter which will need adjustment.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant
H. L. BOWYER
Inspector of Ranches.

No. 28.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING ACCOUNTANT.

OTTAWA, May 22, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, as follows:—

A.—Dominion Lands, including Yukon	$3,313,259 65
B.—Ordnance Lands	5,805 98
C.—School Lands	1,215,822 37
D.—Registration fees, Yukon	966 50
E.—Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T.	20 00
F.—Casual revenue	27,884 47
G.—Seed grain repayments	176,736 89
H.—Fines under Immigration Act	7,868 50
I.—Chinese immigration revenue	2,644,593 00
J.—Sales of land, special account	396,969 33
	$7,789,926 69

Statement of revenue on account of Dominion Lands (marked K) shows the receipts, monthly, classified under sub-heads.

Statement (marked L) shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion Lands revenue with the previous twelve months.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—Dominion Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip) for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Yukon Territory			
Sales of land	1,762 84		1,762 84
Rentals of land	6,678 04		6,678 04
Map sales, office fees, etc	122 75		122 75
Timber dues	16,327 22		16,327 22
Hay permits	75 50		75 50
Mining fees	61,309 50		61,309 50
Export tax on gold	132,537 69		132,537 69
Free certificates for export of gold	121 00		121 00
Hydraulic leases	2,490 65		2,490 65
Homestead fees	20 00		20 00
Rent of water power	1 00		1 00
Interim receipt account	261 30		261 30
Dredging leases	976 26		976 26
	222,683 75		222,683 75
Dominion Lands Agencies			
Battleford	71,927 01		71,927 01
Brandon	3,604 65		3,604 65
Calgary	216,039 88		216,039 88
Dauphin	14,105 73		14,105 73
Edmonton	105,248 34		105,248 34
Estevan	22,596 39		22,596 39
Grande Prairie	13,856 32		13,856 32
Grouard	21,243 17		21,243 17
Humboldt	18,792 54		18,792 54
Kamloops	39,301 42		39,301 42
Lethbridge	89,852 88		89,852 88
Maple Creek	185,612 51		185,612 51
Medicine Hat	85,889 62		85,889 62
Moosejaw	205,390 45		205,390 45
New Westminster	27,641 02		27,641 02
Prince Albert	38,677 39		38,677 39
Red Deer	77,725 85	80 00	77,805 85
Regina	11,521 61		11,521 61
Saskatoon	221,153 07		221,153 07
Swift Current	208,697 29		208,697 29
Weyburn (9 months)	83,936 82		83,936 82
Winnipeg	61,000 10		61,000 10
Yorkton	18,586 04		18,586 01
	1,842,100 10	80 00	1,042,180 10
Crown Timber Agencies			
Battleford	138 12		138 12
Brandon	207 65		207 65
Calgary	19,521 84		19,521 84
Dauphin	9,792 89		9,792 89
Edmonton	79,662 26		79,662 26
Estevan	261 50		261 50
Grande Prairie	304 93		304 93
Grouard	1,086 09		1,086 09
Humboldt	87 80		87 80
Kamloops	13,359 64		13,359 64
Lethbridge	907 55		907 55
Maple Creek	323 00		323 00
Medicine Hat	164 20		164 20
Moosejaw	99 45		99 45
New Westminster	59,938 84		59,938 84
Prince Albert	60,590 69		60,590 69
Red Deer	1,100 12		1,100 12
Regina	191 43		191 43
Saskatoon	19 75		19 75
Swift Current	40 95		40 95
Weyburn (9 months)	8 50		8 50
Winnipeg	82,775 37		82,775 37
Yorkton	1,150 54		1,150 54
	362,038 11		362,038 11

A Dominion Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip) for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1911—*Concluded.*

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Miscellaneous—			
Rocky Mountains Park	45,156 35		45,156 35
Jasper Park	2,711 17		2,711 17
Yoho Park	717 91		717 91
Waterton Lakes Park	154 50		154 50
Elk Island Park	60 40		60 40
Survey fees	25,138 39		25,138 39
Irrigation fees	741 00		744 00
Irrigation sales	24,364 03		24,364 03
Map sales, office fees, etc	11,875 64		11,875 64
Fees, Board of Examiners, D. L. S	1,350 00		1,350 00
Mining fees	13,400 70		13,400 70
Grazing lands	84,926 15	320 00	85,246 15
Hay permits	8,436 73		8,436 73
Coal lands	362,228 99		362,228 99
Dredging leases, N. W. T	250 00		250 00
Stone quarries	13,405 79		13,405 79
Rent of water power	770 64		770 64
Suspense account	5,408 72		5,408 72
Sales of land	14,433 74	160 00	14,593 74
Rentals of land	1,634 62		1,634 62
Petroleum	261,178 13		261,178 13
Sand, stone and gravel	5,858 69		5,858 69
Forestry branch, sale of trees, etc	1,713 85		1,713 85
Micellaneous	218 55		218 55
	886,137 69	480 00	886,617 69
	3,313,259 65	560 00	2,313,819 65
Refunds	277,229 33	80 00	277,309 33
	3,036,030 32	480 00	3,036,510 32

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,

Superintending Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

B.—Statement of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

1913—	
April	$ 201 80
May	254 07
June	232 11
July	1,126 27
August	3,272 33
September	9 20
October	11 40
November	59 60
December	124 00
1914—	
January	253 90
February	218 00
March	43 30
	$5,805 98
Less refunds	8 00
	$5,797 98

CHAS H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

C.—Statement of Receipts on Account of School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Month.	Manitoba School Lands.	Saskatchewan School Lands.	Alberta School Lands.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	21,097 91	13,484 44	8,532 37	43,114 72
May	18,315 08	16,717 78	40,238 19	75,271 05
June	29,678 73	92,856 24	63,008 95	185,543 92
July	24,637 40	85,667 05	48,645 39	158,949 84
August	15,552 48	12,466 94	30,021 76	58,041 18
September	5,663 47	7,679 23	13,828 48	27,171 18
October	18,863 19	31,032 27	38,740 66	88,636 12
November	87,799 71	92,973 28	80,392 33	261,165 32
December	29,498 99	67,850 71	49,564 79	146,914 49
1914.				
January	12,481 41	31,392 88	22,258 44	66,132 73
February	9,858 86	18,028 46	14,064 19	41,951 51
March	10,518 13	24,184 53	28,227 65	62,930 31
	283,965 36	494,333 81	437,523 20	1,215,822 37

CHAS H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

D.—Statement of Registration Fees in the Yukon Territory for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Month.	District.	Registrar.	Amount.
1913.			$ cts.
April	Yukon	A. E. Lamb	60 60
May	"	"	129 75
June	"	"	45 25
July	"	"	87 50
August	"	"	80 85
September	"	"	107 50
October	"	"	191 15
November	"	"	39 75
December	"	"	73 50
1914.			
January	"	"	39 00
February	"	"	49 25
March	"	"	63 00
Total			966 50

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

E.—Statement of Fines and Forfeitures in the Northwest Territories, for the Fiscal Year ended Mareh 31, 1914.

Month.	From whom received.	Amount.
1913.		$ cts.
October	Richard Field, J.P.	20 00

CHAS H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

F.—Statement of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		$ cts.
E. J. Saunders	Refund placed to his credit re Survey of block outlines 1908 Dom. Lds and Parks Surveys	831 38
H. Charlebois	Refund account expenses, 1906-7—Immigration Expenses	5 00
F. W. Brewster	Refund account expenses, 1911-12 Immigration Expenses	52 05
F. Axford	Balance Contingent Expenses, 1910-11 Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	12 60
A. J. Murphy	Refund Balance account expenses 1911-12—Immigration Expenses	18 31
A. D. L. Edmonton	Proceeds sale old team and buggy—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	140 00
C. H. Stockdale	Proceeds sale of old harness—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	6 00
Jas. Cook	Cheque not used—Special vote for St. Peters Indian Reserve	75 00
A. D. L. Prince Albert, Homestead Inspr. Sutherland	Proceeds sale of old team—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	150 00
E. F. Stephenson	Unexpended balance of advance for contingent expenses—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	92 84
A. D. L. Edmonton	Proceeds sale of old buggy, $30, unexpended balance re purchase outfit, $18.20—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	48 20
H. Charlebois	Refund account expenses—Immigration expenses	5 00
W. N. Millar	Unexpended balance of advances for 1912-13—Dominion Lands and Parks—Protection of Timber	603 71
F. H. Hack	Refund of overpayment on vegetables—Immigration Expenses	11 00
W. C. Hopkinson	Refund account of advance for expenses—Immigration Expenses	185 00
L. Hanna	Unexpended balance of advance for expenses—Dominion Lands and Parks—Parks	75 50
Dept. of Public Works	Refund for repairing bridge at Banff—Dominion Lands and Parks—Parks	7 00
J. B. Harkin	Unexpended balance of advance for expenses—Dominion Lands and Parks—Parks	238 60
Can. Pac. Ry. Co	Refund Railway fares of G. J. Holtrighter.—Immigration Expenses	41 85
Geo. McMillan	Proceeds sale of two canvas covers and one pack saddle—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	13 00
H. Charlebois	Refund account expenses, 1906-7—Immigration expenses	5 00
W. C. Hopkinson	Balance refund on account travelling expenses—Immigration Expenses	9 51
Robert Wright	Refund of amount advanced for repatriation of Samuel Wright—Immigration Expenses	26 10
Dept. of Agriculture	Payment for photographic work done in 1912-13—Astronomical Surveys	81 65
E. V. Neville	Refund for railway ticket charged to G. H. Herriott—Dominion Lands Surveys	49 10
J. Bruce Walker	Refund ½ cost of uniform caps supplied to Immigration Officers at Winnipeg—Immigration Expenses	33 10
J. D. Craig	Refund account J. B. Craig's 141st Meridian Survey, 1912. Scientific Institutions—Astronomical Survey,	18 19
K. J. Henry	To balance account 1912-13—Immigration Expenses	10
Inspector Collins	Proceeds sale of teams—Dominion Lands and Parks Contingencies	145 00
J. A. C. Cameron	Balance on account of Contingencies—Dominion Lands and Parks, Contingencies	63 45
North Battleford News	Refund of duplicate payment—Dominion Lands and Parks, Contingencies	14 00
H. Charlebois	Refund on account expenses 1906-7—Immigration Expenses	5 00
A. Ballantine	Proceeds sale of team—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	300 00

F.—Statement of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Geo. McMillan	Refund for short delivery of 30 photographic post cards at 15c.—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys.	4 50
A. H. Hawkins	Amount charged to his account for one sidereal watch—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	30 00
Greenfield & Pickering	Refund for hire of livery on May 8 and 11, amount paid twice—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys in the Yukon	30 00
Can. Pac. Ry. Co	Refund of an overpayment for freight—Dominion Lands and Parks—Parks	0 83
L. Duggan	Sale of old outfits	20 00
R. G. Mackey	Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	165 60
W. G. Bell & Co. Pt. 451	Refund account customs duty on Immigration Atlasses *re* cheque 2610 of 26-12-12—Immigration Expenses	10 50
John Wolff	Refund of overpayment on cheque 4318 of December 15, 1912—Immigration Expenses	1 00
W. M. Brown	Refund of 1/3 cost of caps—Immigration Expenses	15 60
H. Charlebois	Refund on account of expenses, 1906-07—Immigration Expenses.	5 00
Hudson's Bay Co.	Proceeds sale of three canoes—Dominion Lands and Parks	110 00
R. H. Burton	Overpayment on account salary—Dominion Lands and Parks—O. S. Salaries	8 34
Hudson's Bay Co.	Proceeds sale of dogs, harness, and sled—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	70 00
"	Refund value of iron posts lost and freight charges (C.N.R.)—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys.	30 55
A. J. Blackwell	Salary cheques for January, February and March not used—Dominion Lands and Parks, O.S. Salaries.	300 00
	To cancel liens given by squatters—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	582 01
S. C. Murray, A.D.L., Weyburn	Proceeds sale of horse—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	25 00
The Comptroller, Yukon Territory	Balance of unclaimed estates in the Yukon—Yukon Territory	2,929 08
" "	Balance of unclaimed estates, in the Yukon Yukon Territory	202 50
Geo. K. Smith	Proceeds sale of outfit used by Inspector Bowyer—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	275 00
Receiver General	Insurance Premium for March, 1913—Civil Government Salaries	2 28
H. Charlebois	Refund account expenses, 1906-7—Immigration Expenses	5 00
Capt. F. J. Murray	Refund account expenses as farmer delegate—Immigration Expenses	28 10
E. G. Kilmister	Salary cheque for March, 1913, not used—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	100 00
J. W. Hill	Proceeds sale of two canoes—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	35 00
Alex. Norquay, A.D.L., Edmonton	Proceeds sale of old buggy—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	33 00
Northern Transportation Co.	Payment for scow purchased—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	100 00
J. B. McFarlane	Refund of balance due Interior Department—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	369 01
B. L. York	Refund balance on hand amount advanced for expenses, 1912-13 Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	85 05
J. M. Hill	Refunds proceeds sale one canoe—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	25 00
First National Bank, Missoula, Montana	Refund amount on deposit *re* purchase of Buffalo—Dominion Lands and Parks—Parks	6,500 00
H. A. Jukes	Balance advance made during 1912-13—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	170 00
Andrew Hilbourn	Cheque not used, 1912-13—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	2 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

F.—Statement of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		$ cts.
J. C. Sylvester	Proceeds sale of old wagons—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	55 00
Commissioner of Immigration	Sale of old tent floors—Immigration Expenses	25 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Refund account form No. 47558, Ottawa to St. John, N.B.—Immigration Expenses	10 85
F. A. Klein	Balance account Contingencies, 1912-1913—Immigration Expenses	30 10
B. J. Saunders	Balance account Surveys, 1909—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	314 32
	Refund account B. J. Saunders, Transit—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	160 00
R. N. Stewart	Unexpended balance of amount advanced for expenses—Scientific Institutions—Astronomical Surveys	32 27
Henry Kenel	Refund account expenses for his repatriation—Relief of Distressed Canadians	15 75
Homestead Inspector R. H. Dickson	Proceeds sale of team and outfit—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	100 00
Paul Reykdal	Proceeds of sale of horse—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	85 00
S. T. Handscomb	Refund account duty paid on advertising matter—Immigration Expenses	11 43
H. I. Stephenson	Proceeds sale of oxen and harness	261 53
C. Wellman	Proceeds sale of lumber—Dominion Lands and Parks Forestry	16 95
Edmund Robinson	To balance his 1912 Contingent Account—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	75 00
R. M. Stewart	Refund of amount disallowed on account 1912-13—Scientific Institutions—Astronomical Surveys	2 25
W. J. Ashmore	Proceeds sale of horse at Dauphin—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	59 72
C. W. Wellman	Proceeds sale of lumber—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	6 78
Greenfield & Pickering	Purchase of bay horse no further use—Yukon Territory—Expenses of Government	125 00
J. Sylvester	Proceeds sale of wagon, sled and 6 pairs sleds—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	57 50
Receiver General	Salary cheques, as per list, not used—Dominion Lands and Parks—Parks	96 48
G. J. Holtrighter	Refund balance advanced for expenses—Immigration Expenses	71 30
S. Nelson	Refund of amount overpaid, 1912-13—Dominion Lands and Parks—Forestry	19 35
Homestead Insp. W. D. Gillespie	Proceeds sale of old buggy—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	10 00
L. M. Fortier	Refund account travelling expenses, July, 1912—Immigration Expenses	197 85
A. C. LaRiviere	Cheque No. 79, salary for February, 1913, not used—Dominion Lands and Parks—O. S. Salaries	141 66
R. G. Evans	Cheques Nos. 1537 and 2097, salary for February and March, 1912, not used—Dominions Lands and Parks—O. S. Salaries	161 29
The Comptroller of Yukon Territory	Rent of house on Government reserve, Minto Park, Dawson—Yukon Territory—Expenses of Government	7 50
A. J. Bell	Amount received for sale of dogs—Dominion Lands and Parks—Protection of Reindeer	50 00
Grand Trunk Railway Company	Refund freight charges, September, 27, 1913—Immigration Expenses	178 91
L. M. Fortier	Balance of amount advanced for expenses—Immigration Expenses	1 65
H. Charlebois	Refund account amount advanced for expenses—Immigration Expenses	5 00
J. P. McDougall	Balance on hand, March, 31, 1913—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	26 25
A. Adam	Proceeds sale of 60 old cots at Immigration Hall, Strathcona, Alberta—Immigration Expenses	15 00
Timber Inspector, J. H. McKinley	Proceeds sale of team—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	185 25

F.—Statement of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount
		$ cts.
Arthur V. White	Refund Expenses incurred by S. S. Scovil, 1912—Dominion Lands and Parks—Water Power Investigations	80 55
A. D. L. Regina	Balance proceeds sale of outfit—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	50 10
H. Charlebois	Refund account amount advanced for expenses, 1906-1907—Immigration Expenses	1 65
A. D. L. Grouard	Sale of team used by Inspector McLellan—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	200 00
W. N. Millar	Proceeds sale of some buildings located on Cypress Hills Forest Reserve—Dominion Lands and Parks—Protection of Timber	12 00
H. S. Simmons	Balance due on account of Contingencies, ($30.75) Proceeds sale of buggy, ($20.00)—Dominion Lands and Parks—Protection of Timber	50 75
A. D. L. Prince Albert	Proceeds sale of horse formerly used by Inspector Boucher—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	50 00
J. H. McGill	Refund difference in charge between the price of railway berth and tourist section from Toronto to Vancouver in September, 1911—Chinese Immigration	9 75
Inspector W. Shields	Sale of old buggy—Dominion Lands and Parks—Contingencies	20 00
Comptroller of the Yukon	Rent of house on Government reserve, Minto Park, Dawson, for the month ending March 15, 1914—Expenses of Government—Yukon Territory	7 50
" "	Rent of house on Government reserve, Minto Park, Dawson, for the month ending March 15, 1914—Expenses of Government—Yukon Territory	7 50
J. W. Mackay	Refund on account of expenses, Survey, 1909—Dominion Lands and Parks—Surveys	98 00
Z. Fridman	Amount paid for purchase of old stove—Immigration Expenses	1 00
D. W. Johnson	Refund of balance of amount advanced for expenses—Dominion Lands and Parks	200 00
Southern Alberta Land Co.	Difference between cheque drawn in their favour and amount allowed by the Department—McGregor Reservoir Site—Special appropriation	426 31
Breckenridge & Lund	Cheque No. 460, 1910-11, not used—Banff Waterworks and Sewers—Special appropriation	1,413 84
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	Cheque No. 458, 1910-11, not used—Banff Waterworks and Sewers—Special appropriation	70 65
Bank of Montreal, London	Sale of show stands	7 83
" " "	One-third cost clothing, W. Webb	1 25
" " "	" " S. Bolinger	6 32
" " "	Cost inspection Poor Laws children	6,073 09
" " "	Sale exhibition stand	12 20
" " "	Sale of old maps	7 66
" " "	Refund by Mrs. Nibbett	48 67
Commr. of Immigration, Winnipeg	Provincial Government re deport expenses	126 92
" " "	Advance made to immigrants	11 00
" " "	Canadian Bank of Commerce (interest)	97 82
A. D. L. Estevan	Sale of old cutter	19 00
A. Williscroft	Refund overpayment salary	45 16
Superintendent, Indian Head	Sale of old horse	50 00
P. C. Bernard Hervey	Refund of expenses	12 60
E. W. Robinson	Refund unused tickets	15 90
J. D. Craig	Refund of expenses	5 70
Bank of Montreal, London	Outstanding cheques issued to immigration agent at Antwerp	71 99
		27,598 97

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Northern Trading Co., Ltd.	Liquor permits	79 25
" " "	"	11 15
North West Fur Co., Ltd.	"	35 00
Hudson's Bay Co	"	18 00
" "	"	38 60
J. K. Cornwall	"	10 00
Francis Manderville		4 50
Hudson's Bay Co.		9 50
A. J. Bell	Marriage license fee collected from John Alfred Moyes	2 00
Hudson's Bay Co	Liquor permit fee	4 00
" "	Liquor permit fees	68 50
" "	Liquor permit fee	1 00
A. A. Carroll		4 00
		285 50
	Total casual revenue	27,884 47

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,

Superintending Accountant.

G.—STATEMENT showing Repayments on Account of Seed Grain Advances and Relief Mortgages for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Seed Grain Advances, 1913.	Seed Grain Advances, 1912.	Seed Grain Advances, 1911.	Seed Grain Advances, 1909.	Seed Grain Advances, 1908.	Seed Grain Advances, 1905.	Seed Grain Advances, 1901.	Seed Grain Advances, 1896.	Seed Grain Advances, 1895.	Seed Grain Advances, 1894.	Seed Grain to Settlers' Account, 1890.	Territorial Account, 1886-7-8.	Relief Mortgages, 1876.	Relief Advances.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	2,540 89	71,155 79	76,192 18	2,014 91	11,978 74	34 28	287 03	226 04	1,273 39	1,287 63	655 14	1,425 07	597 50	7,068 39	176,736 89
Refunds	8 95	738 12	1,059 24	43 05	462 17	1 61	....	57 53	103 88	28 35	....	....	....	114 06	2,616 96
	2,531 94	70,417 58	75,132 94	1,971 86	11,516 57	32 67	287 03	168 51	1,169 51	1,259 28	655 14	1,425 07	597 50	6,954 33	174,119 93

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

H.—STATEMENT of Fines under Immigration Act for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Month.	From whom received.	Amount.
1913.		$ cts.
April	C. St. G. Yarwood	20 00
"	" "	110 00
"	"	30 00
"	Geo. Schady	10 00
May	H. Bose	8 40
"	Alex. Fraser	211 00
"	Province of British Columbia	285 00
"	E. Wills	115 00
"	H. Bose	50 00
June	I. T. Mackay	15 00
"	J. E. Dobie	50 00
"	Myrtle Evans	10 00
"	Mary Lawrence	10 00
"	J. J. A. Wier	200 00
July	Commr. of Immigration, Wpg	200 00
"	T. D. Cowper	359 00
"	J. W. Whitman	25 00
"	W. M. Brodie	100 00
"	John Moule	75 00
"	H. Bell	55 00
"	R. M. Ball	300 00
August	H. Bose	22 50
"	D. H. Reynolds	32 00
"	D. Brodie	30 00
"	Comm. Immigration, Winnipeg	999 25
"	Harry K. Thaw	20 00
September	Commr. Immigration, Winnipeg	498 75
"	M. R. J. Reid	1,000 00
October	Alex. Fraser	272 00
"	Henry Bell	6 00
"	P. M. (Quebec)	180 00
"	J. T. Mackay	25 00
November	H. G. Lawrence	30 00
"	Chas. J. Hollands	35 00
December	Tony Gotter	5 00
"	H. Bose	40 00
"	A. R. Bittancourt	175 00
"	J. T. Mackay	214 00
"	H. G. Lawrence	10 00
"	"	25 00
"	C. St. Geo. Yarwood	5 00
"	T. D. Cowper	180 20
"	H. L. Lawrence	8 00
"	E. Wills	50 00
1914.		
January	H. Bose	106 00
"	J. T. Mackay per Finance Dept	260 00
"	A. H. Wilson	30 00
February	H. Bose	8 00
"	Henry Bell	20 00
"	C. St. G. Yarwood	10 00
"	" "	20 00
"	D. H. Reynolds	5 00
"	J. T. Mackay	165 00
"	C. St. G. Yarwood	10 00
"	"	10 00
"	"	5 00
March	Mr. R. J. Reid	50 00
"	C. St. G. Yarwood	5 00
"	T. D. Cowper	122 00
"	A. E. Corriveau	308 90
"	Alex. Fraser	300 00

H.—STATEMENT of Fines under Immigration Act for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

Month.	From whom received.	Amount.
	D. H. Reynolds	10 00
	C. St. G. Yarwood	5 00
	R. E. Plewman	12 50
	T. D. Cowper	5 00
		7,868 50

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

I.—STATEMEET of Chinese Immigration Revenue collected by Ports during the Fiscal Year 1913–1914.

Port.	Number of Chinese Exempts.	Paying Head Tax.		Registration for Leave.		Other Revenue.	Total Revenue.
		Number of Chinese.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
			$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
Victoria	133	3,425	1,712,500 00	1,765	1,765 00	400 00	1,714,665 00
Vancouver	105	1,823	911,500 00	2,375	2,375 00	1,000 00	914,875 00
Montreal		17	8,500 00	1	1 00		8,501 00
Ottawa		7	3,500 00			550 00	4,050 00
Halifax		2	1,000 00	2	2 00	1,500 00	2,502 00
All ports	238	5,274	2,637,000 00	4,143	4,143 00	3,450 00	2,644,593 00

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

J.—STATEMENT of Receipts received on account of Sales of Land, which amounts have been credited to the Special Accounts of the following Railway Companies, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Railway Company.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts	$ cts
Calgary and Edmonton Railway	August 17, 1908	100,427 64	
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railway	May 8, 1907 July 10, 1907	217,356 82	
Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company	December 5, 1908	79,184 87	
Canadian Northern Railway System			396,969 33

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

K.—Statement of Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands Revenue, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Month	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption and purchased Hstd. fees.	Improvements.	General Sales of Land.	Timber Dues.	Rental from Grazing Lands.	Export Tax on Gold, Min. fees, Hay, Coal, etc.	Canadian National Parks.	Survey Fees.	Map Sales, Rentals, Office fees and Misc.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	31,600 00	8,420 00	15,861 88	132,961 95	45,308 09	6,868 82	34,185 23	2,433 33	270 15	3,529 86	284,439 31
May	34,795 00	7,800 00	17,249 20	127,082 13	39,958 95	4,897 74	56,855 22	2,859 06	351 65	9,905 36	301,754 28
June	38,060 00	9,850 00	21,851 73	109,781 82	31,990 37	5,289 50	68,947 51	1,270 24	344 02	2,905 51	293,273 70
July	36,010 00	8,760 00	22,541 11	92,739 43	23,134 56	7,858 72	62,281 38	8,035 87	371 30	1,422 32	263,154 69
August	27,340 00	6,660 00	18,517 13	85,792 94	27,022 84	6,850 73	80,825 98	10,701 45	1,279 85	2,343 55	267,334 44
September	21,320 00	4,870 00	16,073 01	82,111 47	28,361 35	6,004 17	78,182 13	5,159 13	592 58	1,124 18	243,798 02
October	25,480 00	5,160 00	13,802 48	115,681 75	45,037 85	7,178 92	138,839 59	3,821 95	472 10	1,105 39	356,880 03
November	28,270 00	5,630 00	16,161 08	141,040 96	32,864 00	7,378 34	140,007 81	2,555 95	319 60	2,038 91	376,266 65
December	24,342 60	4,730 00	13,604 13	151,532 50	35,352 32	7,063 06	62,997 29	3,229 86	15,681 62	1,475 60	320,008 38
1914.											
January	14,930 00	2,660 00	12,714 43	99,176 60	23,197 67	7,099 69	50,915 76	2,979 41	1,504 52	1,627 33	219,805 41
February	12,435 00	1,680 00	9,133 70	71,425 04	23,461 39	6,550,56	50,036 43	1,691 90	582 15	1,225 54	178,227 71
March	19,830 00	3,300 00	9,539 58	69,896 92	22,672 97	11,585 93	65,788 82	1,059 15	368 85	4,274 78	208,317 00
	317,412 00	69,500 00	187,052 46	1,279,223 51	378,365 33	84,926 15	889,863 15	48,800 33	25,138 39	32,978 33	3,313,259 65

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

L.—STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS (cash and scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, compared with previous year.

Particulars.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies	1,842,480 10	2,188,781 53		346,304 43	
Crowa Timber Agencies	362,038 11	452,122 39		90,084 28	
Hay, Mining, Coal, Grazing, etc.	837,817 36	757,222 71	80,594 65		
Yukon Territory	222,683 75	219,623 85	3,059 90		
Canadian National Parks	18,800 33	37,448 72	11,351 61		
	3,313,819 65	3,655,202 20	95,006 16	136,388 71	341,382 55

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

No. 29.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

OTTAWA, June 10, 1914.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the business of the School Lands Branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

SALES.

Owing to the general financial stringency it was not considered advisable to hold any general auction sales of school lands during the year. The only lands sold at public auction were legal subdivision 13 of section 11, township 28, range 17, west of the 2nd meridian, in Saskatchewan (which was put up to afford the Department of Indian Affairs an opportunity of acquiring it for Indian Agency buildings, and sold at $15 per acre), and part southeast quarter of section 29, township 28, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, which was offered at the instance of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in order that they might acquire it for the purpose of their railway. It was, however, sold to one William C. Benner at $47 per acre.

The total area sold during the fiscal year in the three provinces was as follows:—

	Acres.
Manitoba—	
Sold by private sale to boards of trustees for school sites under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act	10
Sold to railway companies for the purposes of the railways under the Railway Act	29.87
Total	39.87
For $285.09.	
Saskatchewan—	
Sold at public auction	41
Sold by private sale to boards of trustees for school sites under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act	48
Sold to railway companies for the purposes of the railways under the Railway Act	611.76
Total	700.76
For $15,156.65.	

In addition to this, town lots were sold for $9,757, making a total revenue from this source for the fiscal year amounting to $24,913.65.

Alberta—	Acres.
Sold at public auction	146·13
Sold by private sale to boards of trustees for school sites under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act	16
Sold to railway companies for the purposes of the railways under the Railway Act	212·88
Total	375·01

For $10,711.48.

Summary of Sales.

Area sold from beginning to March 31, 1914, and amount realized therefrom after adjustments for changes in areas, cancellations, etc.:—

Manitoba.—640,210·37 acres for $6,220,775, or, adding sales of town lots, $6,274, a total of $6,227,049, or an average price per acre of $9.72.

Saskatchewan.—608,796·44 acres for $8,861,745.61, or, adding sales of town lots, $10,528, a total of $8,872,273.61, or an average price of $14.56 per acre.

Alberta.—558,138·52 acres for $6,523,832.99, or an average price of $11.69 per acre.

GRAZING.

The total number of grazing permits issued during the fiscal year was 2,282.

The revenue derived from this source was $36,679.47.

COAL.

The number of coal leases issued during the fiscal year was 13. The total number of coal leases in force on the 1st of April, 1914, was 108.

The revenue derived from this source was $14,722.34.

HAY.

The number of hay permits issued during the fiscal year was 3,569. In addition there are four hay leases in force.

The total revenue from this source was $6,996.72.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

Regulations for the issue of leases of school lands for petroleum and natural gas purposes were established by Order in Council of the 14th May, 1913. These regulations were made to conform as nearly as the different conditions would permit to those governing the issue of leases of Dominion lands for the same purpose.

The number of leases issued during the fiscal year was 175, and the revenue from this source was $24,551.55.

FIRE CLAY.

Regulations for the issue of leases of school lands for the purpose of extracting fire clay therefrom were established by Orders in Council of the 19th of October, 1912, and the 17th of February, 1913.

The total number of leases issued during the fiscal year was seven, and the revenue from this source was $135.10.

CULTIVATION PERMITS.

Twenty-seven permits were issued during the fiscal year for the cultivation of portions of school sections that had been previously broken by squatters and others. The revenue from this source was $256.92.

TIMBER.

The revenue collected from this source during the fiscal year was $6,803.91.

Statements lettered A, B, and C, respectively, show the revenue collected from school lands in the three provinces from all sources duly classified.

The total net revenue from each province during the fiscal year was as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 281,671 34
Saskatchewan	490,436 13
Alberta	134,907 46
Total	$1,207,015 23

Under the provisions of the Orders in Council in that behalf, the net revenue collected from the school lands in each province during the fiscal year, less the principal moneys of sales, and less the expenditure, was paid over to the Government of each province. The amounts paid over were as follows:—

Manitoba—	
Total net revenue	$281,671 34
Less principal moneys	194,702 76
Revenue other than principal moneys	$86,968 58
Less expenditure	9,876 10
Amount to be paid to province	$77,092 48
Saskatchewan—	
Total net revenue	$490,436 43
Less principal moneys	284,842 35
Revenue other than principal moneys	$205,594 08
Less expenditure	11,353 75
Amount to be paid to province	$194,240 33
Alberta—	
Total net revenue	$134,907 46
Less principal moneys	273,429 52
Revenue other than principal moneys	$161,477 94
Less expenditure	11,183 89
Amount to be paid to province	$150,294 05

Finance Department cheques were issued for the amounts above mentioned and were forwarded to the treasurers of the several provinces.

In addition to the above amounts the following sums were paid to the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, as interest on the School Lands fund for the past fiscal year, namely:—

Manitoba	$104,379 01
Saskatchewan	85,044 88
Alberta	69,414 50
Total	$258,838 39

This makes the total sum paid to each Provincial Government for the fiscal year as follows:—

Manitoba	$181,471 19
Saskatchewan	279,285 21
Alberta	219,708 55
Total	$680,465 25

Statements D, E, and F show the balances standing to the credit of each of the School Lands funds on the 1st of April, 1914:—

Manitoba	$3,551,627 50
Saskatchewan	2,851,306 92
Alberta	2,362,338 72
Total	$8,765,273 14

The following is an approximate statement of the work of the Branch for the fiscal year:—

Letters sent out from branch	21,116
Letters received	16,066
Leases prepared	107
Statements of accounts rendered	16,500
Receipts issued	1,996
Grazing permits issued	2,282
Cultivation permits issued	27
Assignments registered	363
Requisitions for patents	304
Requisitions for refunds	249

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,

Controller.

STATEMENT A—MANITOBA

STATEMENT of Revenue collected from School Lands for the Fiscal Year from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, both dates inclusive.

Month.	Sales.		Total.	Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Petroleum.	Registration Fees.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.								
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	15,230 52	3,397 16	18,627 68		68 00					18,695 68
May	14,787 10	2,568 86	17,355 96		130 80					17,486 76
June	16,935 73	11,409 54	28,345 27		38 87					28,384 14
July	16,990 99	5,880 48	22,871 47	10 00	6 00					22,887 47
August	11,720 76	3,497 60	15,218 36	15 02	10 00		2 00			15,245 38
September	3,918 33	1,526 15	5,444 48	5 00	4 39					5,453 87
October	13,040 55	5,184 74	18,225 29							18,225 29
November	57,495 68	28,446 19	85,941 87	20 00	44 00	2 00				86,007 87
December	17,421 87	9,321 96	26,743 83		10 00		1 20			26,755 03
1914.										
January	9,171 57	2,633 14	11,804 71		74 90					11,879 61
February	7,019 29	2,328 04	9,347 33		104 93					9,452 26
March	7,173 15	2,626 40	9,799 55	27 50	680 46					10,507 51
	190,905 54	78,820 26	269,725 80	77 52	1,172 35	2 00	3 20			270,980 87
Agencies	5,719 84	2,974 79	8,694 63		118 20	2,264 36	1,074 30	920 00		13,071 49
	196,625 38	81,795 05	278,420 43	77 52	1,290 55	2,266 36	1,077 50	920 00		284,052 36
Registration Fees									165 50	165 50
	196,625 38	81,795 05	278,420 43	77 52	1,290 55	2,266 36	1,077 50	920 00	165 50	284,217 86
Fees transferred to Dominion Lands						22 00	230 00			252 50
	196,625 38	81,795 05	278,420 43	77 52	1,290 55	2,244 36	847 00	920 00	165 50	283,965 36
Refunds	1,922 62	6 40	1,929 02		169 75	165 75	29 50			2,294 02
Total	194,702 76	81,788 65	276,491 41	77 52	1,120 80	2,078 61	817 50	920 00	165 50	281,671 34

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller.

STATEMENT B.—SASKATCHEWAN.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected from School Lands for the Fiscal year from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, both dates inclusive.

Month.	Sales. Principal.	Sales. Interest.	Total.	Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Forestry.	Petroleum.	Miscellaneous.	Gravel and Sand.	Registration Fees.	Total.
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	5,014 42	3,816 70	8,861 12	46 75	1,550 44		50	527 28						10,458 31
May	7,933 98	5,314 89	13,245 87		1,111 09		28 15	171 67						14,884 71
June	60,311 74	30,185 14	90,496 88		763 94	6 00								91,466 61
July	19,236 92	33,099 31	82,336 23	22 50	758 86									83,117 59
August	9,188 78	2,440 49	11,629 27	29 00	325 82									11,985 09
September	4,397 48	2,187 07	6,584 55		794 57						1 00			7,379 12
October	23,436 76	6,680 26	30,117 02		238 53		1 00							30,356 55
November	51,814 29	38,339 46	90,153 75		348 16			93 17						90,595 08
December	40,575 24	24,850 25	65,425 49		271 57			62 95						65,760 01
1914														
January	14,148 25	13,433 78	27,582 03	7 00	2,140 37			50 00	40 00					29,819 40
February	6,740 17	6,127 46	12,867 63		3,395 38		60							16,263 61
March	12,150 59	6,711 08	18,861 67	35 00	4,756 42	50	5 00	3 00						23,661 59
	284,978 62	173,182 89	458,161 51	140 25	16,455 15	6 50	35 25	908 07	40 00		1 00			475,747 73
Agencies	2,741 98	2,343 99	5,085 97	17 50	5,386 29	2,269 12	5,454 50	932 65	10 00	174 80		92 00		19,122 83
	287,720 60	175,526 88	463,247 48	157 75	21,841 44	2,275 62	5,489 75	1,840 72	50 00	174 80	1 00	92 00		495,170 56
Registration Fees.													284 50	284 50
Fees transferred to Dominion Lands	287,720 60	175,526 88	463,247 48	157 75	21,841 44	2,275 62	5,489 75	1,840 72	50 00	174 80	1 00	92 00	284 50	495,155 06
						12 75	1,108 50							1,121 25
	287,720 60	175,526 88	463,247 48	157 75	21,841 44	2,262 87	4,381 25	1,840 72	50 00	174 80	1 00	92 00	284 50	494,333 84
Refunds	2,878 25	210 78	3,089 03		494 46	29 01	89 88	105 00				90 00		3,897 38
Total	284,842 35	175,316 10	460,158 45	157 75	21,346 98	2,233 86	4,291 37	1,735 72	50 00	174 80	1 00	2 00		490,436 43

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller

STATEMENT C—ALBERTA.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected from School Lands for the Fiscal Year from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, both dates inclusive.

Month.	Sales.			Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Fire Clay.	Petroleum	Registration Fees.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.									
1913.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	3,185 26	2,361 33	5,546 59		800 24			695 50				7,042 33
May	23,847 06	14,572 08	35,419 14		831 00			1,522 35				37,772 49
June	43,347 86	11,799 96	55,147 82		523 53			528 00	135 10	5 00		56 339 45
July	27,330 94	17,367 19	44,698 13		657 07			360 00				15,715 20
August	19,661 63	6,368 61	26,030 24		247 33	39 36		784 40		90 00		27,191 33
September	8,133 57	1,599 14	9,732 71		156 44	46 50		1,120 00				11,055 65
October	23,573 02	7,814 03	31,387 05		121 95			486 30		640 00		32,635 30
November	48,145 25	21,374 41	69,519 66		107 94	8 00		2,214 65		320 00		72,170 25
December	24,585 33	12,385 36	36,970 69		104 60			21 60		25		37,109 14
1914.												
January	11,378 14	3,813 37	15,191 51		2,062 49			1,520 00		6 00		18,780 00
February	7,264 97	3,249 06	10,514 03	3 25	1,725 83			788 05				13,031 16
March	17,978 22	1,316 99	22,295 21		3,464 24	13 02		513 50				26,285 97
	258,431 25	104,021 53	362,452 78	3 25	10,802 66	106 88		10,557 35	135 10	1,061 25		385,119 27
Agencies	15,459 32	2,121 17	17,580 49	18 40	3,835 46	2,511 41	2,352 75	3,074 27		23,135 50		52,508 18
	273,890 57	106,142 70	380,033 27	21 65	14,638 12	2,618 19	2,352 75	13,631 62	135 10	24,196 75		437,627 45
Registration Fees											352 50	
	273,890 57	106,142 70	380,033 27	21 65	14,638 12	2,618 19	2,352 75	13,631 62	135 10	24,196 75	352 50	437,979 95
Fees transferred to Dominion Lands						6 75	1 50					456 75
	273,890 57	106,142 70	380,033 27	21 65	14,638 12	2,611 14	1,902 75	13,631 62	135 10	24,196 75	352 50	437,523 20
Refunds	461 05	208 36	669 41		426 43	120 00	14 90	645 00		740 00		2,615 74
Total	273,429 52	105,934 34	379,363 86	21 65	14,211 69	2,491 44	1,887 85	12,986 62	135 10	23,456 75	352 50	434,907 46

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,

Controller.

STATEMENT D—MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Manitoba School Lands, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1913	12 months ended March 31, 1914		3,356,924 74
" sales	" " "		276,491 41
" cultivation permits	" " "		77 52
" timber dues, hay permits, grazing rentals and petroleum	" " "		1,936 91
" registration fees	" " "		165 50
" interest on fund	" " "		104,379 01
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months ended March 31, 1914	5,604 04	
" salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses	" " "	4,272 06	
" revenue and interest paid to Manitoba Government	" " "	77,092 48	
" interest on fund paid to Manitoba Government	" " "	104,379 01	
" balance on March 31, 1914	" " "	3,551,627 50	
		3,742,975 09	3,742,975 09

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller.

STATEMENT E—SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Saskatchewan School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1913	12 months ended March 31, 1914		2,566,464 57
" sales	" " "		460,158 45
" cultivation permits	" " "		157 75
" timber dues, hay permits, and grazing rentals	" " "		27,872 21
" coal, petroleum, fire clay, sand, gravel and miscellaneous	" " "		1,963 52
" registration fees	" " "		284 50
" interest on fund	" " "		85,044 88
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months ended March 31, 1914	5,604 03	
" salaries, printing, advertising, and general expenses	" " "	5,749 72	
" revenue and interest paid to Saskatchewan Government	" " "	191,240 33	
" interest on fund paid to Saskatchewan Government	" " "	85,044 88	
" balance on March 31, 1914	" " "	2,851,306 92	
		3,141,945 88	3,141,945 88

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller.

STATEMENT F—ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Alberta School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1913	12 months ended March 31, 1914		2,088,909 20
" sales	" " "		379,363 86
" cultivation permits	" " "		21 65
" timber dues, hay permits, and grazing rentals	" " "		18,590 98
" coal, fire clay, and petroleum	" " "		36,578 47
" registration fees	" " "		352 50
" interest on fund	" " "		69,414 50
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months ended March 31, 1914	5,604 03	
" salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses	" " "	5,579 86	
" revenue and interest paid to Alberta Government	" " "	150,294 05	
" interest on fund paid to Alberta Government	" " "	69,414 50	
" balance on March, 31, 1914	" " "	2,362,338 72	
		2,593,231 16	2,593,231 16

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller.

No. 30.

REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

OTTAWA, June 15, 1914.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the work performed in the Land Patents Branch of the Department of the Interior during the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1914, and the several statements in relation thereto, marked A to W inclusive.

LETTERS PATENT.

The number of letters patent issued during the period mentioned was 31,053, covering an area of 5,192,141 acres, which may be classified as follows:—

Province.	Patents.	Acres.
Manitoba	1,484	225,516
Saskatchewan	18,156	3,036,226
Alberta	11,130	1,901,169
British Columbia	256	28,441
Yukon Territory	21	692
Northwest Territories	6	127
	31,053	5,192,141

The nature of these grants, which are given in detail in the statements marked A to G, inclusive, may be summarized as follows:—

Grants.	Patents.	Acres.
Homesteads	27,914	4,771,578
Sales	1,458	173,656
Pre-emption sales	319	50,826
Purchased homesteads	466	73,840
Railways	526	83,462
Free grants	222	12,488
Hudson's Bay Railway Company	43	26,110
Northwest Halfbreeds	45	5,485
Licenses of occupation	43	746
Leases	2	170
Quit claims	15	
	31,053	5,192,141

There was an increase of 6,088 patents and 982,752 acres, as compared with the preceding year, being the largest number of letters patent ever issued during any fiscal year.

There are recorded in the Land Patents Branch, 295,476 letters patent, aggregating 75,154,253 acres, which have been issued since 1873 to March 31, 1914. The accompanying statement marked "H" shows the number of patents issued each year during that period with the acreage patented in each of such years.

LAND DISPOSED OF.

Thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight entries recorded in this branch were granted during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 6,237,120 acres, made up as follows:—

			Acres.
Homestead entries:—			
Manitoba	3,186		
Saskatchewan	14,504		
Alberta	12,208		
British Columbia	1,931		
		31,829	5,092,640
Pre-emption entries:—			
Saskatchewan	4,560		
Alberta	1,604		
		6,164	986,240
Purchased Homesteads:			
Saskatchewan	517		
Alberta	239		
		756	120,960
South African Volunteer Homesteads:—			
Manitoba	1		
Saskatchewan	48		
Alberta	61		
		110	35,200
Halfbreed Scrip Locations:—			
Manitoba			
Saskatchewan	2		
Alberta	17		
		19	2,080
		38,878	6,237,120

There was a decrease in the number of homestead entries granted, as compared with the previous year, of 1,870 entries.

By land agencies, the 31,829 homestead entries were made up as follows:—

Manitoba—	
Brandon	43
Dauphin	799
Winnipeg	2,344
	3,186
Saskatchewan—	
Battleford	1,650
Estevan	218
Humboldt	930
Maple Creek	2,775
Moosejaw	2,000
Prince Albert	2,189
Regina	232
Saskatoon	1,288
Swift Current	2,941
Weyburn	409
Yorkton	772
	14,504
Alberta—	
Calgary	1,755
Edmonton	5,745
Grande Prairie	818
Lethbridge	388
Medicine Hat	1,158
Peace River	1,226
Red Deer	1,118
	12,208
British Columbia—	
Kamloops	1,402
New Westminster	529
	1,931

The 31,829 entrants for homesteads represented 74,246 persons, as compiled from the information obtained from each entrant. Of these entries, 6,677 were made by residents of the several provinces of the Dominion, 121 by Canadians who had returned from the United States, and 4,411 by persons who had already obtained homestead entries but which had either been cancelled by default or at the request of the entrants in order, in most cases, to enter for other lands; 5,260 were made by persons from the British Isles, 7,172 by Americans, 2,516 by Austro-Hungarians, 1,586 by Russians, 1,062 by Norwegians, 842 by Swedes, 887 by Germans, 343 by Frenchmen, 143 by Belgians, and the remaining 809 homestead entries were made by citizens of various other countries.

CANCELLED ENTRIES.

There were cancelled during the same period 20,129 entries, comprising 15,997 homestead entries (Manitoba 1,370, Saskatchewan 7,662, Alberta 6,615 and British Columbia 350), 3,952 pre-emption entries (Manitoba 3, Saskatchewan 2,509, Alberta 1,440), 158 purchased homestead entries (Saskatchewan 97, Alberta 61), and sales 22.

SALES.

Seven hundred and eighty-two sales were made during the fiscal year for 43,007 acres of land, with an average for each sale of 55 acres.

NEWLY SURVEYED LANDS THROWN OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

During the past fiscal year newly surveyed lands comprised in 186 townships were made available for homestead entry in the following Land Agencies:—

Province.	Agency.	Township.
Manitoba	Dauphin	9
	Winnipeg	54
Saskatchewan	Battleford	15
	Humboldt	1
	Prince Albert	17
Alberta	Calgary	3
	Edmonton	34
	Grande Prairie	25
	Grouard	54
	Lethbridge	2
British Columbia	Kamloops	13
	New Westminster	1
		186

ACCOUNTS AND REVENUE.

There are at present kept in the branch about 50,000 accounts in connection with purchased homesteads, pre-emptions and ordinary sales, and some 14,000 seed grain and provision accounts.

During the last fiscal year $1,238,640.31, including $236,648.16 for interest on deferred payments, was received on account of the sales above mentioned, and $164,397, including about $19,532.91 on account of interest, was received in payment for seed grain and provision liens, being a decrease on the total sum collected as compared with last year of $458,022.62.

In connection with these accounts, 94,626 notices with statements of account were sent during the year to the purchasers and agents of Dominion lands, and 3,763 receipts were issued for payments made at the department amounting to $718,098.51, including the payments made in connection with railway lands. These latter payments were recorded in the Railway Lands Branch, and are not included in the amount of revenue received on account of the sales above referred to.

REFUNDS.

In connection with sales and moneys collected for the value of improvements on cancelled homesteads, there were 2,737 refunds made amounting to $199,474.57, including 2,241 refunds amounting to $141,821.48 on account of improvements, and in connection with seed grain accounts, 198 refunds amounting to $4,125.94. The latter refunds were mostly made for duplicate payments and for payments which had been sent to the department instead of to the provincial authorities, by whom, in these cases, the seed grain had been advanced to the settlers, while the refunds made on account of sales were for over-payments or payments made in advance on account of purchased homesteads or pre-emptions

ACCOMMODATION.

I regret it has not yet been found possible to provide suitable accommodation for this branch. As I pointed out last year in my annual report, to meet the present requirements and in order to properly group the staff and classify the records at least three times as much floor space as now occupied is needed.

The following is a summary showing, approximately, the work performed in the Land Patents Branch during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914:—

Files dealt with	177,787
Letters sent, written in the branch	51,312
Letters sent, written in the assistant secretary's office	13,554
Notices sent patentees	26,277
Notices with statements of accounts sent to purchasers and Dominion Lands Agents	94,626
Patents issued	31,053
Land entries checked and posted	38,878
Entries cancelled and recorded	20,129
Receipts issued	3,763
Requisitions for refunds prepared	2,935
Payments amounting to about $1,238,640.31 checked and posted	.....
Assignments registered	322
Instruments appointing substitutes under the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908, registered	58
Applications to purchase land dealt with	1,100
Seed grain certificates issued	2,947
Seed grain discharges issued	2,211
Certified copies of patents prepared	148
Preliminary plans sent to the different land agencies	186

A great number of plans and sketches were prepared as well as memoranda to Council and special reports, etc., of which no record was kept.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. O. COTÉ.

Controller of Land Patents Branch and

Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, as compared with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Lands Patents Branch.

Number	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's. sales	92	31,252	253	87,965
2	Assignment of mortgages			3	
3	British Columbia homesteads	188	26,529	98	13,334
4	British Columbia sales	63	1,678	44	1,389
5	Coal lands sales	2	218	10	1,306
6	Coal surface sales	1	10		
7	Commutation grants	1	93	4	262
*8	Homesteads	27,721	4,713,249	22,038	3,686,924
9	Hudson's Bay Co.	43	20,110	27	98,149
10	Leases	2	150		
11	Licenses of occupation	43	746	43	92
12	Military bounty grants	7	1,122	8	1,252
13	Military homesteads	5	1,600	1	320
14	Mining lands sales (413 acres, under rights)	31	3,438	1	195
15	Mineral rights (9,836 acres)	53		106	
16	Northwest half-breed grants	45	5,485	85	12,147
17	Northwest Mounted Police grants	1	160		
18	Parish sales	3	181	8	2,087
*19	Pre-emption sales	319	50,826		
*20	Purchased homesteads	466	73,840		
21	Quit claim, special grants (2,247 acres)	15		17	
	Railways—				
22	Alberta Central Railway Co	7	68		
23	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	57	17,374	37	8,960
24	Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co	58	800	2	16
25	Canadian Northern Branch Lines Co	1	3		
26	Canadian Northern Railway Co	67	16,611	118	56,544
27	Canadian Northwestern Railway Co	2	26		
28	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	89	2,846	48	899
29	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	5	33	31	157
30	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	26	662	23	161
31	Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co	38	211	5	45
32	Kootenay Central Railway Co			1	4
33	Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co	7	1,605		
34	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.	4	188		
35	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	165	43,041	95	21,105
*36	Sales	866	99,645	1,151	138,768
37	School lands sales	326	36,542	472	66,888
38	Special grants	213	11,113	176	8,621
39	Yukon Territory homesteads			1	160
40	Yukon Territory sales	21	692	59	2,298
	Totals	31,053	5,192,141	24,965	4,209,388

NOTE.—Pre-emption sales (item 19) and purchased homesteads (item 20) in the above statement cover the last seven months of the fiscal year only, as the patents issued prior to the 1st September, 1913, for 224 pre-emption sales were included in item 36 "Sales" and for 245 purchased homesteads in item 8 "homesteads." In the statements for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, the following pre-emption sales and purchased homesteads, which were patented during such years, were similarly included in "sales" and "homesteads," respectively:—

Purchased homesteads, 1910, 1; 1911, 0; 1912, 67; 1913, 423; Pre-emption sales: 1911, 5; 1912, 135; 1913, 448.

N. O. COTÉ,

Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

B.—STATEMENT of Letters Patents covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of Manitoba, issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Land Patents Branch.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Assignment of mortgages			3	
2	Commutation grants	1	93	4	262
3	Homesteads	1,277	198,462	932	144,950
4	Hudson's Bay Co.	13	8,967	7	50,554
5	Leases	1			
6	Military Homesteads	1	320		
7	Mining lands sales (103 acres, under rights)	13	995	1	195
8	Northwest half-breed grants	1	160	8	997
9	Parish sales	3	181	7	320
10	Pre-emption sales	4	650		
11	Quit claim, special grants			2	
	Railways—				
12	Canadian Northern Railway Co.	3	12	26	1,109
13	Canadian Northern Branch Lines Co.	1	3		
14	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	4	198	6	101
15	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	3	13	28	436
16	Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.	1	5		
17	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Ry. Co.	3	24		
18	Sales	82	3,994	97	5,782
19	School lands sales	60	10,404	111	17,772
20	Special grants	13	1,065	12	1,027
	Totals	1,484	225,546	1,244	223,505

N. O. COTÉ,

Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

C.—STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT covering Dominion lands situate in the Province of Saskatchewan, issued from the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, as compared with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Land Patents Branch.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Homesteads	16,361	2,791,708	12,984	2,161,857
2	Hudson's Bay Co	16	5,096	10	26,037
3	License of occupation	8	520	9	
4	Military bounty grants			4	627
5	Military homesteads	3	960		
6	Mining lands sales	1	40		
7	Mineral rights (130 acres)	1			
8	Northwest half-breed grants	13	1,828	27	4,023
9	Pre-emption sales	219	39,656		
10	Purchased homesteads	361	57,304		
11	Quit claim, special grants (2,247 acres)	15		14	
	Railways—				
12	Canadian Northern Railway Co	47	16,214	78	55,202
13	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	78	1,410	35	582
14	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds			1	3
15	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	5	55	22	154
16	Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co	36	207	4	41
17	Manitoba Northwestern Railway Co	6	1,599		
18	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	165	43,041	95	21,105
19	Sales	494	55,396	665	84,161
20	School lands sales	182	17,908	255	36,193
21	Special grants	115	3,284	84	2,015
	Totals	18,156	3,036,226	14,287	2,392,000

N. O. COTÉ,

Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

D.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of Alberta, issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 13, 1914, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Land Patents Branch.

Number	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales	92	31,252	253	87,905
2	Coal lands sales	2	218	10	1,306
3	Coal surface sales	1	10		
4	Homesteads	10,083	1,753,079	8,122	1,380,117
5	Hudson's Bay Co	8	5,920	10	21,558
6	Leases	1	150		
7	License of occupation	35	226	34	92
8	Military bounty grants	7	1,122	4	625
9	Military homesteads	1	320	1	320
10	Mining lands sales (310 acres, under rights)	16	2,242		
11	Mineral rights (9,706 acres)	52		106	
12	Northwest half-breed grants	31	3,497	50	7,127
13	Northwest Mounted Police grants	1	160		
14	Parish sales			1	1,767
15	Pre-emption sales	66	10,520		
16	Purchased homesteads	105	16,536		
17	Quit claim, special grants			1	
	Railways—				
18	Alberta Central Railway Co	7	68		
19	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	57	17,374	37	8,960
20	Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co	58	800	2	16
21	Canadian Northern Railway Co	17	385	14	233
22	Canadian Northwestern Railway Co	2	26		
23	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	6	1,225	7	216
24	Canadian Pacific Rail. roadbed and station grounds			2	18
25	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	21	607	1	7
26	Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co	2	4	1	4
27	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	1	165		
28	Sales	290	40,255	389	48,825
29	School lands sales	84	8,230	106	12,923
30	Special grants	84	6,718	79	5,557
	Totals	11,130	1,901,109	9,230	1,576,676

N. O. COTÉ.

Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

E.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of British Columbia, issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Lands Patent Branch.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	British Columbia homesteads	188	26,529	98	13,334
2	British Columbia sales	63	1,678	44	1,389
3	Mining lands sales	1	161	...	...
	Railways				
4	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	1	7	...	...
5	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	2	20	...	...
6	Kootenay Central Railway Co	...	...	1	4
7	Special grants	1	46	1	22
	Totals	256	28,441	144	14,749

N. O. COTÉ

Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

F.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Lands Patents Branch.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Yukon Territory homesteads	...	...	1	160
2	Yukon Territory sales	21	692	59	2,298
	Totals	21	692	60	2,458

N. O. COTÉ,

Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

G.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the North West Territories issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913, and recorded in the Land Patents Branch.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.		From April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Hudson's Bay Co. grants	6	127		

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller and Registrar of Dominion Lands Patents.

H.—STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior for Dominion Lands since 1873 and the number of acres patented.

Period.	No. of Patents issued.	Acreage.
May 1873 to December 31, 1873	420	67,200
January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874	577	92,320
January 1, 1875, to October 31, 1875	464	74,240
Year ended October 31, 1876	318	50,880
" " 31, 1877	2,437	478,840
" " 31, 1878	2,357	462,880
" " 31, 1879	2,663	426,080
" " 31, 1880	1,084	173,440
" " 31, 1881	1,885	400,862
" " 31, 1882	2,197	506,785
" " 31, 1883	4,341	831,341
" " 31, 1884	3,896	909,604
" " 31, 1885	3,533	898,464
" " 31, 1886	4,570	942,055
" " 31, 1887	4,599	1,071,364
" " 31, 1888	3,275	647,644
" " 31, 1889	3,282	661,636
" " 31, 1890	3,273	626,019
" " 31, 1891	2,449	411,073
" " 31, 1892	2,955	549,257
" " 31, 1893	2,936	502,601
" " 31, 1894	2,553	420,238
November and December, 1894	413	66,102
Year ended December 31, 1895	2,118	348,964
" " 31, 1896	2,665	531,861
" " 31, 1897	2,972	499,859
" " 31, 1898	3,037	646,671
" " 31, 1899	3,904	714,748
January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1900	1,970	310,501
Year ended June 30, 1901	6,461	6,846,857
" " 30, 1902	8,768	4,711,140
" " 30, 1903	7,349	3,266,388
" " 30, 1904	6,890	2,982,579
" " 30, 1905	8,798	6,197,354
" " 30, 1906	12,370	4,181,345
July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907	10,596	2,361,330
Year ended March 31, 1908	18,690	6,138,977
" " 31, 1909	22,431	4,215,326
" " 31, 1910	22,854	3,662,259
" " 31, 1911	21,754	3,710,288
" " 31, 1912	19,354	3,155,388
" " 31, 1913	24,965	4,209,388
" " 31, 1914	31,053	5,192,141
	295,476	75,154,253

N. O. COTÉ, *Controller.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I.—STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Patent forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the Province of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory.

Registration Districts.	Number of Patents sent to Registrars.	Registration Districts.	Number of Patents sent to Registrars.
Assiniboia	968	Cannington	83
East Saskatchewan	798	North Alberta	4,141
West Saskatchewan	1,097	South Alberta	6,276
Yorkton	636	Yukon	20
Saskatoon	4,615	Moosomin	27
Moosejaw	8,030	North West Territories	6
			26,697

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

J.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year 1913-14, as compared with fiscal year 1912-13.

Agency.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia		Remarks.
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	
Battleford			1,650	1,938					
Brandon	43	27							
Calgary					1,755	2,813			
Dauphin	799	748							
Edmonton					5,745	5,495			
Estevan			218	746					
Grande Prairie					818	673			
Humboldt			930	1,230					
Kamloops							1,402	357	
Lethbridge					388	616			
Maple Creek			2,775	200					
Medicine Hat				1,469	1,158	1,469			
Moosejaw			2,000	3,271					
New Westminster							529	18	
Peace River					1,226	555			Number of entries fiscal year—
Prince Albert			2,189	2,139					
Regina			232	349					1912-13, 33,699
									1913-14, 31,829
Red Deer					1,118	1,321			
Saskatoon			1,288	1,985					
Swift Current			2,041	3,261					Net decrease for fiscal year 1913-14, 1,870
Weyburn			409						
Winnipeg	2,344	2,051							
Yorkton			772	968					
Total	3,186	2,826	14,504	17,556	12,208	12,942	1,931	375	

RECAPITULATION.

Month	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta		British Columbia		Remarks.
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912 13.	
1913.									
April	279	475	1,637	2,263	1,332	1,684	212	29	
May	227	318	1,532	1,948	1,139	1,534	581	36	
June	302	239	1,811	2,243	1,331	1,479	363	28	
July	350	347	1,720	2,269	1,405	1,535	202	46	
August	259	239	1,231	1,726	1,059	1,167	101	29	
September	221	213	810	1,275	974	955	116	20	
October	317	190	1,150	1,273	1,097	893	71	35	
November	365	261	1,417	1,513	983	972	63	35	
December	307	173	1,168	1,089	897	818	52	23	
1914.									
January	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11	
February	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9	
March	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74	
Total	3,186	2,826	14,504	17,557	12,208	12,942	1,931	375	

N. O. COTE,
Controller.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

K.—STATEMENTS showing number of homestead entries granted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for fiscal year 1913-14, as compared with fiscal year 1912-13.

MANITOBA.

Agency.	1913-14.	1912-13	Increase	Decrease.	Total 1913-14.	Total 1913-12.	Increase 1913-14	Decrease 1912-13
Brandon	43	27	16					
Dauphin	799	748	51					
Winnipeg	2,344	2,051	293					
Total	3,186	2,826	360		3,186	2,826	360	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Battleford	1,650	1,938		288				
Estevan	218	746		528				
Humboldt	930	1,230		300				
Maple Creek	2,775	200	2,575					
Medecine Hat		1,469		1,469				
Moosejaw	2,000	3,271		1,271				
Prince Albert	2,189	2,139	50					
Regina	232	349		117				
Saskatoon	1,288	1,985		697				
Swift Current	2,041	3,261		1,220				
Weyburn	409		409					
Yorkton	772	968		196				
Total	14,504	17,556	3,034	6,086	14,504	17,556		3,052

ALBERTA.

Calgary	1,755	2,813		1,058				
Edmonton	5,745	4,495	250					
Grande Prairie	818	673	145					
Lethbridge	388	616		228				
Medecine Hat	1,158	1,469		311				
Peace River	1,226	555	671					
Red Deer	1,118	1,321		203				
Total	12,208	2,942	1,066	1,800	12,208	12,942		734

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kamloops	1,402	357	1,045					
New Westminster	529	18	511					
Total	1,931	375	1,556		1,931	375	1,556	
Grand total for fiscal year 1913-14					31,829			
" " " 1912-13						33,699		
Net decrease for fiscal year 1913-14								1,870

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

L.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1913 and 1914, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries, 1913.	No. of Entries, 1914.
Canadians from Ontario	2,223	2,996
" " Quebec	790	883
" " Nova Scotia	143	258
" " New Brunswick	101	182
" " Prince Edward Island	55	105
" " Manitoba	853	889
" " Saskatchewan	2,323	709
" " Alberta	906	551
" " British Columbia	57	104
Persons who had previous entry	3,669	4,411
Newfoundlanders	7	6
Canadians returned from the United States	180	121
Americans	8,895	7,172
English	4,452	3,894
Scotch	836	966
Irish	307	400
French	344	343
Belgians	163	143
Swiss	86	91
Italians	61	96
Roumanians	88	82
Syrians	51	29
Germans	772	887
Austro-Hungarians	2,280	2,516
Hollanders	129	143
Danes (other than Icelanders)	203	245
Icelanders	57	50
Swedes	939	842
Norwegians	1,148	1,062
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	1,462	1,586
Turks	7	5
Hindoos	5	4
Chinese	12	5
Japanese	9	3
Hawaians	1	1
Australians	24	13
New Zealanders	5	6
Cubans	1	
Brazilians	3	
West Indies		3
Jamaicans	2	
South Americans	1	1
Chilians	3	
Macedonians	2	
Arabians	4	1
Algerians	1	3
Bulgarians	22	7
Armenians	1	
Greeks	3	2
Montenegrins	1	
South Africans	4	3
Spanish	1	
Jews	1	6
Servians	4	4
Egyptians	2	
Total	33,699	31,829
Number of souls	82,069	74,246

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

M.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1913 and 1914, by persons coming from the various states and territories of the American Union.

States.	No. of Entries.	No. of Entries.	States.	No. of Entries.	No. of Entries.
	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
Alabama	7	11	Massachusetts	102	103
Alaska	3	2	Michigan	378	429
Arizona			Minnesota	1,405	1,159
Arkansas	13	10	Mississippi	3	2
California	40	67	Missouri	133	207
Carolina, North	13	32	Montana	147	136
Carolina, South		14	Nebraska	187	236
Colorado	41	36	Nevada		3
Columbia, District of		17	New Hampshire	16	18
Connecticut	16	1,180	New Jersey	21	13
Dakota, North	3,100	1,180	New Mexico	3	6
Dakota, South	890	450	New York	155	227
Delaware	2	1	Ohio	155	192
Florida	2	1	Oklahoma	65	64
Georgia	6	5	Oregon	81	85
Idaho	74	45	Pennsylvania	109	133
Illinois	314	411	Rhode Island	12	17
Indiana	145	174	Tennessee	19	24
Indian Territory			Texas	48	47
Iowa	367	500	Utah	25	13
Kansas	150	173	Vermont	22	18
Kentucky	42	51	Virginia	18	41
Louisiana	4	10	Virginia, West		17
Maine	34	44	Washington	277	282
Maryland	7	19	Wisconsin	397	492
			Wyoming	26	16
				9,075	7,293

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

N.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year 1913-14, the Nationality of the Homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made.

Nationalities.	Provinces.				Total.
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario	101	1,555	1,136	201	2,996
" " Quebec	24	376	437	46	883
" " Nova Scotia	3	86	127	42	258
" " New Brunswick	6	54	77	45	182
" " Prince Edward Island	1	42	51	11	105
" " Manitoba	467	278	96	48	889
" " Saskatchewan	12	636	51	10	709
" " Alberta	2	21	511	17	551
" " British Columbia	1	8	41	54	104
Persons who had previous entry	443	2,168	1,677	123	4,411
Newfoundlanders	....	3	1	2	6
Canadians returned from the United States	5	27	58	31	121
Americans	222	3,408	3,223	319	7,172
English	400	1,763	1,326	405	3,894
Scotch	114	371	363	118	966
Irish	47	142	175	36	400
French	67	160	114	2	343
Belgians	19	75	45	4	143
Swiss	6	27	46	12	91
Italians	3	15	49	29	96
Roumanians	2	74	6	.....	82
Syrians	5	17	7	....	29
Germans	87	307	450	43	887
Austro-Hungarians	739	940	766	71	2,516
Hollanders	31	38	65	9	143
Danes (other than Icelanders)	26	92	118	9	245
Icelanders	34	6	10	....	50
Swedes	78	304	346	114	842
Norwegians	34	632	355	41	1,062
Russians	199	850	161	76	1,586
Turks	1	3	1	....	5
Servians	....	4	.....	....	4
Bulgarians	....	3	4	.....	7
Chinese	....	....	2	3	5
Japanese	....	1	1	1	3
Hawaians	.....	.....	1	... .	1
Australians	.....	4	6	3	13
New Zealanders	1	2	....	3	6
Hindoos	.....	1	1	2	4
West Indies	1	2	.....	.....	3
Algerians	2	1	... ...	.....	3
Spanish	....	5	1	.....	6
Arabians	.....	1	....	.....	1
South Americans	.....	1	....	.....	1
South Africans	.....	1	1	1	3
Greeks	....	....	2	.....	2
Total	3,186	14,504	12,208	1,931	31,829

N. O. COTE,

Controller.

Number of souls represented by above entries, 74,246.

O.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia during the fiscal year 1913-14, by persons coming from the United States of America.

States	Provinces.				Total.
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	
Alabama		2	7	2	11
Alaska			1	1	2
Arkansas		3	7		10
California		9	30	28	67
Carolina, North		20	12		32
Carolina, South		9	5		14
Colorado	1	9	22	4	36
Connecticut		10	5	2	17
Dakota, North	126	676	363	15	1,180
Dakota, South	41	229	176	4	450
Delaware		1			1
Florida			1		1
Georgia			5		5
Idaho		5	34	6	15
Illinois	1	164	239	7	411
Indiana		78	90	6	174
Iowa		263	274	23	560
Kansas		78	90	5	173
Kentucky		20	24	7	51
Louisiana		4	6		10
Maine		17	22	5	44
Maryland		6	13		19
Massachusetts		32	66	5	103
Michigan		186	222	21	429
Minnesota	40	731	357	31	1,159
Mississippi			2		2
Missouri	4	71	122	10	207
Montana		50	81	5	136
Nebraska	2	114	112	8	236
Nevada		2		1	3
New Hampshire		8	10		18
New Jersey	1	3	8	1	13
New Mexico		1	4	1	6
New York		101	109	17	227
Ohio		83	98	11	192
Oklahoma	3	32	29		64
Oregon		10	67	8	85
Pennsylvania	1	52	74	6	133
Rhode Island		10	5	2	17
Tennessee		6	15	3	24
Texas		13	34		47
Utah		2	7	4	13
Vermont		8	8	2	18
Virginia		17	23	1	11
Virginia, West		5	12		17
Washington		28	176	78	282
Wisconsin	7	262	203	20	492
Wyoming		5	11		16
Total	227	3,435	3,281	350	7,293

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

P.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries reported in each year since 1874.

Departmental year ended—	No. of Entries.
October 31, 1874	1,376
" 31, 1875	499
" 31, 1876	347
" 31, 1877	845
" 31, 1878	1,788
" 31, 1879	4,068
" 31, 1880	2,074
" 31, 1881	2,753
" 31, 1882	7,485
" 31, 1883	6,063
" 31, 1884	3,753
" 31, 1885	1,858
" 31, 1886	2,657
" 31, 1887	2,036
" 31, 1888	2,655
" 31, 1889	4,416
" 31, 1890	2,955
" 31, 1891	3,523
" 31, 1892	4,810
" 31, 1893	1,067
" 31, 1894	3,209
Dec. 31, 1895	2,394
" 31, 1896	1,857
" 31, 1897	2,384
" 31, 1898	4,848
" 31, 1899	6,689
June 30, 1900	7,426
" 30, 1901	8,167
" 30, 1902	14,673
" 30, 1903	31,383
" 30, 1904	26,073
" 30, 1905	30,819
" 30, 1906	41,869
Nine months ended March 31, 1907	21,647
Year ended March 31, 1908	30,424
" " " 31, 1909	39,081
" " " 31, 1910	41,568
" " " 31, 1911	44,479
" " " 31, 1912	39,151
" " " 31, 1913	33,699
" " " 31, 1914	31,829

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Q.—STATEMENT showing the number of Pre-emptions, Purchased Homesteads and South African Volunteer Homesteads granted in each land agency during the fiscal year 1913-14.

Agency.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.	South African Volunteer Homesteads.
Battleford	120	40	2
Brandon	...	...	...
Calgary	725	83	6
Dauphin	...	...	1
Edmonton	5	10	8
Estevan	75	6	...
Grande Prairie	...	...	18
Humboldt	...	...	5
Kamloops	...	...	...
Lethbridge	97	22	3
Maple Creek	1,696	126	17
Medicine Hat	574	56	6
Moosejaw	1,066	70	1
New Westminster	...	...	...
Peace River	...	...	17
Prince Albert	1	2	10
Regina	1	3	...
Red Deer	203	68	3
Saskatoon	338	160	2
Swift Current	1,102	97	9
Weyburn	161	13	2
Winnipeg	...	...	...
Yorkton	...	...	...
Total	6,164	756	110

Provinces.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.	South African Volunteer Homesteads
Manitoba	...	...	1
Saskatchewan	4,560	517	48
Alberta	1,604	239	61
British Columbia	...	...	...
Total	6,164	756	110

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

R.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homesteads, Pre-emptions, Purchased Homesteads and South African Volunteer Homesteads granted during each month from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Month.	Homesteads	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads	South African Volunteer Homesteads.
1913.				
April	3,460	777	65	2
May	3,479	692	88	6
June	3,807	874	109	14
July	3,677	830	82	20
August	2,650	512	85	5
September	2,151	418	52	19
October	2,635	446	59	44
November	2,828	509	53	
December	2,424	411	62	
1914.				
January	1,491	241	25	
February	1,245	128	39	
March	1,982	296	37	
Total	31,829	6,164	756	110

N. O. COTE,
Controller.

S.—STATEMENT showing the number of South African Volunteer Bounty Land Certificates of 320 acres each, issued under the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908, and amendments thereto, by the Department of the Interior, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

	No.	Acres.
Certificates issued	17	5,440
Certificates located	110	35,200

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

T.—STATEMENT of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the year ended March 31, 1914

	No. of Grants.	Acres.
Special Grants	232	8,443 00
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company	.....	17,053 49
Canadian Northern Railway Company	.....	15,996 97
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line)	.....	1,713 22
Manitoba and North Western Railway Co	.....	1,599 00
Manitoba South Western Colonization Ry. Co	.....	164 56
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	.....	44,269 55
Area granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for right of way purposes	.....	857 26
Railway right of way	197	2,653 85
Hudson's Bay Company Grants	52	89,086 00

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

U.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Homestead Entries and Sales made during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1913, and March 31, 1914, respectively.

	Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913.		Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.	
	No. of entries	Acres.	No. of entries	Acres.
Homesteads	33,699	5,391 840	31,829	4,092,640
Sales	855	47,535	782	43,007

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

V.—STATEMENT showing the number of Assignments recorded in the Land Patents Branch during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

Number of deeds registered	322
Fees received in connection therewith	$634 50

N. O. COTÉ,
Controller.

W.—Statement of Land Entries Cancelled during the Fiscal Year 1913 to 1914.

Year in which Entry was made.	Manitoba.							Saskatchewan.									Alberta.									British Columbia.					
	Homesteads.		Pre-emptions.		Sales.			Homesteads.		Pre-emptions.		Purchased Hom'teads.		Sales.			Homesteads.		Pre-emptions.		Purchased Homesteads		Sales.			Homesteads.		Sales.			
	Cause of Cancellation.							Cause of Cancellation.									Cause of Cancellation.									Cause of Can.					
	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Abandonment.	Default.	Abandonment.	Total.	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Abandonment.	Default.	Total.	Abandonment.	Default.	Error, &c.	Error, &c.	Total.	Grand Totals.
1914	2	....	1	..	....	..	3	39	1	..	6	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	50	31	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	3	....	....	..	3	91
1913	218	31	13	..	....	..	262	1646	260	46	439	42	20	22	3	4	2	..	2484	1532	289	18	170	15	6	23	1	4	1	2059	204	17	....	1	222	5027
1912	339	170	3	..	....	..	512	1815	1602	16	571	441	8	36	5	..	2	..	4496	1388	1355	11	299	239	3	22	6	..	3	....	3326	43	23	....	....	66	8400
1911	95	154	1	..	....	..	230	444	652	8	174	217	4	12	4	..	..	..	1515	360	693	2	101	149	1	2	2	..	1	....	1311	9	19	....	2	30	3086
1910	74	81	....	..	....	..	155	158	465	3	109	212	1	3	3	..	1	..	955	121	377	4	89	145	1	2	3	..	..	....	742	1	5	....	....	6	1858
1909	21	35	....	..	....	..	59	45	133	4	71	93	2	1	1	..	1	..	351	47	131	4	57	87	..	....	....	..	....	....	326	3	9	....	....	12	748
1908	37	30	1	1	1	..	70	38	80	3	33	62	..	....	1	..	..	..	217	24	87	....	25	50	..	....	....	..	1	....	187	3	3	..	..	6	486
1907	9	18	....	..	....	..	27	13	14	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	57	9	47	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	56	....	3	....	..	3	143
1906	4	15	....	..	....	..	19	14	74	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	88	11	35	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	46	....	1	1	..	2	155
1905	10	4	....	..	....	..	14	10	17	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	28	1	12	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	13	....	....	....	..	....	55
1904	1	3	....	..	....	..	4	2	7	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	9	....	3	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	..	....	16
1903	4	3	....	..	....	..	7	4	10	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	14	2	5	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	1	....	8	....	1	....	..	1	30
1902	1	4	....	..	....	..	5	....	1	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	1	6	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	7	....	....	....	..	....	13
1901	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	1	....	..	....	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	2	2	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	4	....	1	....	..	1	1
1900	1	1	....	..	....	1	3	2	2	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	4	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	..	....	9
1899	1	....	....	..	....	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1
1898	....	1	....	..	....	..	1	1	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1
1897	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	1
1896	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
1895	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
1894	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
1893	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	1
1892	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
1891	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
1890	1	....	....	..	....	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1
1889	....	....	....	..	1	..	1	....	....	..	....	1	..	....	....	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1

| | | |

No. 31.

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

OTTAWA, May 13, 1914.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the work performed in connection with this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

During the period covered by this report there were no public sales of ordnance land held; but, with reference to the lands previously sold in accordance with the provisions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act, also those parcels of land held under leases issued by the Imperial authorities with the right of renewal and the privilege of purchasing outright such leasehold properties upon payment, in cash, of the amount of consideration money placed thereon, seven parcels or lots, situated in the several localities hereunder mentioned and in the accompanying statement marked "A" have been paid for in full and letters patent issued.

1. *Grand Falls, N.B.*—One farm lot, lying within the boundaries of the Ordnance reserve contiguous to this town, which was disposed of at a sale by public auction in 1901 for the sum of $135 was paid for in full and letters patent issued therefor. The sum of $98.99, being the balance of the purchase price, was paid during the past fiscal year. An area of land forming part of this reserve and occupied under lease was sold at a valuation to the party in possession, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act in that behalf. The purchase price of this area of land was appraised at $3,170, which amount was paid in cash and letters patent issued.

2. *Kingston.*—A portion of the Ordnance property in this city known as part of Cataraqui river and bay, and occupied by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company under a license of occupation was, with the consent of the company, withdrawn from the operation of the said license of occupation by Order in Council and transferred from class two to class one of ordnance and admiralty lands, placing the same under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence.

3. *Montreal.*—A grant in the form of a quit-claim deed was issued in favour of the city of Montreal conveying any interest the Crown might have in a portion of a certain small street which was laid down on a plan of the subdivision of part of the ordnance property known ts the "Logan Farm." This grant was made to the said city, without charge, in consideration of the fact that the street in question was, so far as this department is concerned, dedicated to the city of Montreal for public use at the time when the subdivision survey of the property was made.

4. *Ottawa.*—In accordance with the provisions contained in leases originally granted by the Imperial authorities to tenants of ordnance lands in this locality—one of such provisions being that the leasehold right may be at any time converted into freehold upon payment, in cash, of the purchase price placed thereon—four of the lessees took advantage of the said provision, paid the amount of the purchase price in cash and received letters patent for their holdings. The amount of consideration money received within the year from this source was $396.

Permission was given to the corporation of the city of Ottawa, under the authority of an Order in Council, as required by subsection 4*a* of section 472 of the Municipal Act, to close up and deprive of their character as public highways small portions of four streets laid down on a plan of the Ordnance land in Lower Bytown prepared by the Royal Engineers in 1843.

5. *Owen Sound.*—Under the authority of an Order in Council, and in conformity with the provisions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act, a lease covering a small parcel of the southerly ordnance reserve in this town was issued for a period of eleven years and nine months, such period to terminate at the date of expiry of a previous lease granted for the adjoining land.

6. *Port Maitland.*—A lease for a period of ten years was likewise issued for a small portion of the reserve at this point, under the authority of an Order in Council and in accordance with the provisions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act in that behalf.

7. *Turkey Point.*—The unoccupied portion of this reserve remaining at the disposal of this department containing an area of 140.25 acres, more or less, was transferred from class two to class one of Ordnance and Admiralty lands, by the authority of an Order in Council, thereby placing the same under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The following statements are hereto annexed:—

A.—Statement giving the number of lots and part lots sold or redeemed, the amounts for which such lots were originally sold and the sums received within the year as instalments or balance of purchase money.

B.—Statement giving the names of the various localities where Ordnance lands are situated and on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year.

C.—Statement showing the receipts for each month of the fiscal year classified as fees, rent, or interest equivalent to rent, and principal.

D.—Statement showing the amounts due and unpaid at the end of the fiscal year classified as principal and rent or interest. The total amount shown to be outstanding is $6,069.99.

The correspondence and general office work of this branch during the past year averages about the same as in previous years. The number of letters received, recorded, and filed was 413; number of letters written, copied, indexed, and mailed 389. In addition, there were 127 accounts prepared and rendered, 84 receipts issued, and 115 reports on various subjects pertaining to Ordnance lands prepared and submitted. There were seven draft letters patent prepared, six assignments received, examined and registered, and two new leases issued.

The accounts opened in the books of this branch with purchasers and tenants of ordnance lands have been regularly posted; the cash book, receipt book, and monthly statement book have been diligently and carefully kept, and a monthly statement of all monies received regularly prepared and forwarded to the Superintending accountant of the department.

I beg to supplement the foregoing report on the work appertaining to Ordnance and Admiralty lands by a summary of the work performed in connection with the recording, copying, indexing, printing, and filing copies of all Orders in Council passed from time to time dealing with the many and varied important matters relative to the administration of this department in its sundry branches. The number of Orders in Council passed during the year was 890, an increase of 284 over the previous year. Of the number of Orders in Council passed, 199 were covered by requisitions on the Clerk

of the Privy Council for publication in the *Canada Gazette*, and of this number thirty were likewise published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in compliance with the provisions of the various Acts and regulations governing the administration, sale, and management of Dominion lands under the control of this department.

During the year an additional bound volume of Orders in Council was completed and distributed among the various branches of the department, and the index for another volume prepared and is at present in the hands of the printers.

A slight conception may be formed of the amount and importance of the work performed in this branch in connection with the keeping of the record of attendance of the numerous officials employed in the various branches of the inside service of this department, when attention is called to the fact that this record comprises the names of nearly 900 officials and covers absences for any of the following causes, namely: Special or outside duty, holiday leave, illness, special leave, and without leave, as well as the number of times late. It also forms the basis for the preparation of the monthly pay-list and the quarterly report required and furnished in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, in that behalf.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Superintendent.

A.—STATEMENT covering the number of lots and part lots sold or redeemed, the amount for which such lots were originally disposed of and the sums received as instalment or balance of purchase money during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Locality.	Number of lots sold or redeemed.	Amount of consideration of purchase money.	Amount received on account during fiscal year.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Grand Falls	1 farm lot	135 00	98 99	Balance purchase money.
Grand Falls	Pt. Crd. Res	3,170 00	3,170 00	Purchase money in full.
Ottawa	4 half lots	396 00	396 00	" " "
Montreal	Pt. Ord. Res., Logan's Farm	Nil	Nil	
		3,701 00	3,664 99	

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

B.—STATEMENT naming the various localities where Ordnance Lands are situated on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Locality.	Total.	Locality.	Total.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Amherstburg	2 00	Ottawa	721 87
Burlington Beach	200 00	Prescott	3 00
Edmundston	1 00	Point Pelee	82 09
Elmsley	9 70	Port Maitland	10 00
Fort Cumberland	100 00	Quebec	830 00
Fort Erie	2 00	Queenston	2 00
Grand Falls	3,322 67	St. Joseph's Island	9 00
Grenville	2 40	Sarnia	200 00
Kingston	98 25	Shelburne	3 00
Montague	40 00	Sorel	29 00
Montreal	1 00	South Crosby	4 00
Owen Sound	57 00		
			5,729 98
		Fees	76 00
			5,805 98
		Refund (December)	8 00
			5,797 98

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Superintendent.

C.—STATEMENT showing receipts each month of the year classified as fees, rent or interest, equivalent to rent and principal.

Month.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1913.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	19 00	85 48	97 32	201 80
May	4 00	128 00	122 07	254 07
June	6 00	125 11	101 00	232 11
July	6 00	1,014 27	106 00	1,126 27
August	10 00	102 00	3,160 33	3,272 33
September		9 20		9 20
October		18 40		18 40
November		52 60		52 60
December	8 00	36 00	80 00	124 00
1914				
January	2 00	251 90		253 90
February		218 00		218 00
March	21 00	22 30		43 30
	76 00	2,063 26	3,666 72	5,805 98
Refund (December)				8 00
Total				5,797 98

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Superintendent.

D.—Statement showing amounts due and unpaid on account of purchase money and rent or interest for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Locality.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Beaver Harbour	18 00		18 00
Burlington Beach	300 00		300 00
Chambly	291 84	152 00	443 84
Dalhousie	17 94	23 00	40 94
Elmsley	50		50
Fort Cumberland	81 00		81 00
Grand Falls	279 92	611 18	891 10
Kingston	253 00		253 00
Marlborough	6 00		6 00
Nepean	68 00		68 00
Niagara	101 20	507 00	608 20
Ottawa	2,825 70		2,825 70
Oromocto	25		25
Owen Sound	80 50		80 50
Oxford	14 60		14 60
Presqu'isle	2 00		2 00
St. Croix River	7 00		7 00
Sorel	20 36		20 36
Tay	20 00		20 00
Wolford	389 00		389 00
	4,776 81	1,293 18	6,069 99

JOS. P. DUNNE.

Superintendent.

No. 32.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Ottawa, April 25, 1914.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to place before you a report of the work of the Registration Branch of the department for the fiscal year which ended March 31 last.

Statement "A" shows the number of letters recorded and the amount of money received and sent to the accountant during the year.

Statement "B" shows the growth of the work year by year for the past fifteen years.

Letters or parcels enclosing cash, cheques, money orders, etc., reached a total of 13,477.

There were 2,032 telegrams received and registered. Letters written in French, German, Ruthenian, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, Dutch, Greek, Bohemian, Chinese, Roumanian, and translated into English, numbered 2,296.

There were upwards of a million files distributed to the several branches, and at present there are 6,000 files being acted on or awaiting action throughout the department.

A total of 317,950 letters was received and dealt with, and 238,463 were numbered and recorded.

During the year eight permanent clerks were transferred to other branches of the department, while A. E. Latimer resigned and Julius Berndt was transferred to the Post Office Department.

Thirty-seven clerks were temporarily employed for varying periods.

At present there are but five clerks temporarily employed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. ROBERTS,

Chief of Branch.

A.—STATEMENT showing the number of Letters recorded and Money received during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

—	Letters Recorded.	Daily Average.	Registered Letters.		Money Received.
			Received.	Sent.	
1913.					$ cts.
April	22,367	942	2,106	2,748	1,135,291 47
May	22,127	885	2,087	2,658	189,022 80
June	23,501	979	2,188	2,386	313,476 36
July	23,419	900	2,290	2,856	186,281 90
August	22,167	887	2,128	2,316	175,151 63
September	21,368	971	2,165	2,981	102,984 93
October	16,585	663	2,174	3,120	221,957 51
November	18,299	796	2,271	2,577	302,207 91
December	10,053	387	2,398	2,577	289,111 07
1914.					
January	28,976	1,159	2,290	2,684	100,683 94
February	12,982	564	2,209	3,281	55,535 97
March	16,619	639	2,407	2,951	171,374 64
Total	238,463		26,713	33,162	2,243,074 13

J. M. ROBERTS,

Chief of Branch.

B,—STATEMENT showing the number of Letters recorded and Money received during each Fiscal Year from 1900 to March 31, 1914.

Fiscal Year.	Letters Recorded.	Money Received.
		$ cts.
1900	48,663	200,831 71
1901	67,860	333,534 02
1902	67,722	382,999 87
1903	87,851	629,585 47
1904	113,074	630,355 44
1905	135,908	528,219 76
1906	176,729	875,933 54
1907 (nine months).	150,462	1,337,780 94
1908	187,684	1,558,230 32
1909	260,142	1,798,276 17
1910	264,209	2,381,605 39
1911	279,186	2,220,117 97
1912	272,419	2,377,102 66
1913	255,105	2,456,168 27
1914	238,463	2,243,074 13

J. M. ROBERTS,

Chief of Branch.

No. 33.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE COMPARING AND MAILING BRANCH.

OTTAWA, April 10, 1914.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, herewith, a statement showing the work done in the Correspondence Comparing and Mailing Branch of the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. PELLETIER,

Clerk in Charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of the work done in the Correspondence Comparing and Mailing Branch during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

From April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.	Letters sent.	Registered letters sent.	Telegrams sent.	Totals.
1913.				
April	35,649	2,748	257	38,654
May	42,256	2,658	294	45,208
June	34,664	2,386	220	37,270
July	45,304	2,856	303	48,463
August	43,906	2,316	226	46,448
September	36,796	2,981	186	39,963
October	39,550	3,120	192	42,862
November	33,955	2,601	303	36,862
December	33,306	2,577	189	36,072
1914.				
January	38,360	2,684	254	41,298
February	32,375	3,281	186	35,842
March	39,175	2,951	211	42,337
Total for fiscal year ending March 31, 1914	455,296	33,162	2,821	491,279

The outgoing letters were copied in 162 one-thousand paged letter books.

The number of pages of letter books indexed was 162,905.

The daily average of letters sent out was 1,500, an increase of 7 per cent over last year.

The heaviest average was during the month of July, the daily average being 1,743. The lightest months were April, 1913, and February, 1914, with an average of 1,320.

There were 2,000 documents compared.

The grand total of outgoing correspondence from this office during the fiscal year 1913-14 was 491,279, an increase of 38,434 letters over last year, or 8½ per cent.

There were fifty-four circulars sent out to the Dominions Lands agents and sub-agents.

CHAS. C. PELLETIER,
Clerk in Charge.

No. 34.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the attached detailed statement of the work performed during the year by this branch.

With reference to the staff, I beg to report the death of Miss Maude Perley Martin, which occurred on the 27th September, 1913, after a prolonged illness in the hospital at

Winnipeg. I also report that Mr. C. S. Macdonald, after having passed his examination as Dominion Land Surveyor, resigned his position in this branch to undertake practical survey work in Western Canada. Miss Shaw, transferred from the Timber and Grazing Branch, joined the staff of this branch on March 25.

During the year the extra stock of township plans, formerly very hard to get at, were placed in tubes specially designed for the purpose, being correctly marked with township and range, and placed in record order as regards meridians to which they belong, so as to make them readily accessible when required. Good progress has been made on the new field books index mentioned in the last report, which will materially expedite the work of this nature.

The branch has this year been given the use of the room formerly occupied by the Railway Lands Branch as a store room, the wall having been taken down by the Public Works Department and the room entirely cleaned. A contract has been given for the new steel cases for storing township plans and field books, the lack of which has proven a serious handicap to our work for the past two years.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. STEERS,
Clerk in Charge.

STATEMENT of work performed in the Survey Records Branch during the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Files received and dealt with	23,570
Letters drafted	7,023
Plans, tracings, etc., copied and compiled	196
Original township plans copied	296
Plans copied for timber berths, etc	1,341
Plans sent agents, registrars, etc	21,794
Plans sent in answer to special requests	23,601
Pages of field notes copied	629
Prints of plans received and stored	200,825
Original plans received and recorded	1,502
Field notes received and recorded	552
Descriptions written for patents	3
Letters to agents, registrars, etc	1,670
Registered parcels mailed	2,223
Work performed for the Topographical Survey Branch—	
Books searched for	7,706
Books sent	6,178
Books returned	5,280
Plans searched for	4,507
Plans sent	4,018
Plans returned	869
Volumes searched for	150
Volumes sent	96
Volumes returned	63
Work performed for Patents Branch—	
Plans searched for	736
Plans sent	729
Plans returned	506
Books searched for	185
Books sent	174
Books returned	117
Work performed for other branches—	
Plans searched for	774
Plans sent	770
Plans returned	812
Books searched for	263
Books sent	251
Books returned	263

C. J. STEERS,
Clerk in Charge.

PART II

IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you herewith the usual reports on immigration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1913-14.

Per ocean travel:			
Quebec		157,936	
Halifax		52,794	
St. John		15,619	
Victoria		4,500	
Vancouver		2,880	
North Sydney		665	
New York	25,454		
Portland	14,107		
Boston	2,542		
Philadelphia	818		
Baltimore	33		
		42,954	277,348
From the United States			107,530
Total			384,878

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRATION to Canada, via ocean ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1913-14, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1912-13.

	1912-13.				1913-14.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April	28,897	7,246	5,294	41,437	39,152	9,079	5,794	54,025
May	29,428	11,300	7,693	48,421	38,672	12,162	8,057	58,891
June	16,610	9,106	6,429	32,145	31,582	12,114	8,596	52,292
July	11,054	6,212	4,473	21,739	17,995	8,065	5,598	31,658
August	9,447	5,930	4,181	19,558	9,772	7,384	4,984	22,140
September	9,067	6,833	4,790	20,690	5,659	5,797	3,867	15,323
October	7,331	5,553	3,827	16,711	4,620	4,933	3,624	13,183
November	5,726	3,942	2,654	12,322	2,561	2,588	1,895	7,044
December	3,669	2,137	1,456	7,262	2,177	1,898	1,318	5,393
January	3,423	1,495	954	5,872	1,230	738	504	2,472
February	4,324	1,617	835	6,776	1,413	1,073	654	3,140
March	21,259	5,650	3,581	30,490	7,094	2,939	1,754	11,787
Totals	150,235	67,021	46,167	263,423	161,933	68,770	46,645	277,348

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRATION from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1913-14, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1912-13.

	1912 13.				1913 14.			
	Males.	Females	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females	Children.	Totals.
April	14,121	3,769	3,604	21,494	11,848	3,868	3,544	19,260
May	11,758	3,424	2,919	18,101	8,383	3,252	2,612	14,247
June	8,891	2,846	2,011	13,748	6,641	2,872	1,978	11,491
July	7,928	2,699	1,930	12,557	5,035	2,401	1,606	9,042
August	9,123	2,391	1,795	13,309	6,117	2,052	1,512	9,681
September	6,847	1,978	1,625	10,450	5,773	1,907	1,479	9,159
October	6,645	2,185	1,651	10,481	3,971	1,971	1,508	7,450
November	4,448	1,957	1,490	7,895	3,075	1,547	1,320	5,942
December	3,111	1,518	1,104	5,763	2,237	1,223	808	4,268
January	2,971	1,239	818	5,028	1,797	974	627	3,398
February	3,506	1,287	779	5,572	1,820	933	715	3,468
March	9,195	2,824	2,592	14,611	5,718	2,258	2,148	10,124
Totals	88,544	28,147	22,318	139,009	62,415	25,258	19,857	107,530

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, for Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1913-14, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1912-13.

	1912-13.				1913 14.			
	Males.	Females	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females	Children.	Totals.
April	43,018	11,015	8,898	62,931	51,000	12,947	9,338	73,285
May	41,186	14,724	10,612	66,522	47,055	15,414	10,669	73,138
June	25,501	11,952	8,440	45,893	38,223	14,986	10,574	63,783
July	18,982	8,911	6,403	34,296	23,030	10,466	7,204	40 700
August	18,570	8,321	5,976	32,867	15,889	9,436	6,496	31,821
September	15,914	8,811	6,415	31,140	11,432	7,704	5,346	24,482
October	13,976	7,738	5,478	27,192	8,597	6,904	5,132	20,633
November	10,174	5,899	4,144	20,217	5,636	4,135	3,215	12,986
December	6,780	3,685	2,560	13,025	4,414	3,121	2,126	9,661
January	6,394	2,734	1,772	10,900	3,027	1,712	1,131	5,870
February	7,830	2,904	1,614	12,348	3,233	2,006	1,369	6,608
March	30,454	8,474	6,173	45,101	12,812	5,197	3,902	21,911
Totals	238,775	95,168	68,485	402,432	224,348	94,028	66,502	384,878

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, for Canada, by ports, for the Fiscal Year 1913-14, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1912-13.

	1912-13.				1913-14.			
	Males.	Females	Children.	Totals	Males.	Females	Children.	Totals
Quebec	62,902	43,736	30,126	136,764	79,274	46,766	31,896	157,936
Halifax	35,440	9,476	6,811	51,727	35,518	10,121	7,155	52,794
St. John	14,377	5,747	4,039	24,163	9,291	3,942	2,386	15,619
Victoria	6,036	492	299	6,827	3,879	166	155	4,500
Vancouver	1,604	161	137	1,902	2,430	249	201	2,880
North Sydney	733	223	226	1,182	388	152	125	665
United States ports (New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore)	29,143	7,186	4,529	40,858	31,153	7,074	4,727	42,954
From the United States	88,544	28,147	22,318	139,009	62,415	25,258	19,857	107,530
Totals	238,779	95,168	68,485	402,432	224,348	94,028	66,502	384,878

SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION of total Immigrant arrivals

	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Via ocean ports.	161,933	68,770	46,645	277,348	38,412	8,731	10,520	80,927	10,986	10,816	24,456	14,152	12,715
From the United States. . . .	62,415	25,258	19,857	107,530	23,380	6,455	7,667	15,215	2,523	2,245	11,539	3,316	2,581
Totals. . .	224,348	94,028	66,502	384,878	61,792	15,186	18,187	96,142	13,509	13,061	38,995	17,468	15,246

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
10,703	4132	2589	2623	841	1223	21,476	1,812	8,452	8,782	10,148	65,614	103,706	33,790	20,432	19,730	28,922	6
3,410	1408	605	1557	144	167	2,987	4,314	8,425	6,642	6,582	14,754	20,086	7,850	20,567	24,011	13,650	30
14,113	5510	3191	4180	985	1390	24,463	9,126	16,877	15,424	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,572	36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1913-14, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1912-13, showing increase or decrease of each Nationality.

—	1912-1913.	1913 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
English	108,082	102,122		5,960
Irish	9,706	9,585		121
Scotch	30,735	29,128		1,607
Welsh	2,019	1,787		232
Total British	150,542	142,622		7,920
African, South	22	56	34	
Albanian		3	3	
Argentinian		2	2	
Australian	106	106		
Austro-Hungarian—				
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,050	3,147	2,097	
Bohemian	204	270	66	
Bukowinian	687	1,549	862	
Croatian	642	803	161	
Dalmatian	155	182	27	
Galician	497	1,698	1,201	
Hungarian, N.E.S.	578	833	255	
Magyar	500	1,301	801	
Ruthenian	17,420	18,372	952	
Slovak	142	166	24	
Styrian		2	2	
Belgian	1,826	2,651	825	
Bermudian	4	56	52	
Brazilian		5	5	
Bulgarian	4,616	1,727		2,889
Chinese	7,445	5,512		1,933
Cuban		10	10	
Dutch	1,524	1,506		18
French	2,755	2,683		72
German—				
German, N.E.S.	4,938	5,525	587	
Bavarian	2	4	2	
Prussian	13	8		5
Greek	1,390	1,102		288
Hawaiian		2	2	
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.	649	860	211	
" Austrian	392	728	336	
" German	16	20	4	
" Polish	26	22		4
" Russian	6,304	9,622	3,318	
Hindoo	5	88	83	
Italian	16,601	24,722	8,121	
Jamaican	93	189	96	
Japanese	724	856	132	
Macedonian		17	17	
Maltese	128	402	274	
Mexican	9	9		
Montenegrin	36	13		23
Negro	211	266	55	
Newfoundland	1,036	496		540
New Zealand	39	24		15
Persian	20	19		1
Polish—				
Polish, N.E.S.	966	930		36
" Austrian	4,462	4,310		152
" German	29	46	17	
" Russian	4,488	4,507	19	
Portuguese	9	58	49	
Roumanian	1,116	1,504	388	

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, by Nationalities, &c.—*Concluded.*

—	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
Russian—				
Russian, N.E.S.	18,623	24,485	5,862	
Doukhobor	108	4		104
Finnish	2,391	3,183	792	
Scandinavian—				
Danish	798	871	73	
Icelandic	231	292	61	
Norwegian	1,832	1,647		185
Swedish	2,477	2,435		42
Servian	366	193		173
Spanish	296	1,138	842	
Swiss	246	269	23	
Turkish—				
Turkish, N.E.S.	770	187		583
Arabian	10	16	6	
Armenian	100	139	39	
Egyptian	7	5		2
Syrian	232	278	46	
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	121	121		
West Indian	398	474	76	
Total Continental, etc.	112,881	134,726	21,845	
From the United States	139,009	107,530		31,479
Total Immigration	402,432	384,878		17,554

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 414,853 passengers, of whom 25,437 travelled saloon, and 389,416 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 22,135 were destined to Canada, and 3,302 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 343,754 were for Canada, and 45,662 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 55,080 returned Canadians and 11,326 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 277,348 souls, which, together with the 107,530 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 384,878, a decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 17,554 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I. Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1	2	2	5	1	2		3	2	4	2	8
Argentinian	1			1					1			1
Australian	6	4		10	20	10	3	33	26	14	3	43
Austro-Hungarian												
Austrian	8	1		9	2	1		3	10	2		12
Hungarian, N.E.S		1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Ruthenian	1			1					1			1
Belgian	15	6		21		2		2	15	8		23
Bermudian	1			1					1			1
Chinese	1	4	3	8	2			2	3	4	3	10
Dutch	10	5	2	17	6	1		7	16	6	2	24
French	94	48	14	156	21	17		38	115	65	14	194
German	101	36	9	146	28	10		38	129	46	9	184
Great Britain and Ireland												
English	917	615	116	1,648	200	127	20	347	1,117	742	136	1,995
Irish	156	43	15	214	21	13		34	177	56	15	248
Scotch	212	123	19	354	71	38	4	113	283	161	23	467
Welsh	13	11	3	27		1		1	13	12	3	28
Greek	3	1	2	6					3	1	2	6
Hawaiian		1		1		2		2		3		3
Hebrew												
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1			1	4	1		5	5	1		6
Russian	6	7	2	15	1	1	1	3	7	8	3	18
Italian	36	13	3	52	4			4	40	13	3	56
Jamaican	3			3					3			3
Japanese	10	12	7	29	15	5	4	24	25	17	11	53
Maltese	1			1					1			1
Negro	5	3	1	9					5	3	1	9
Newfoundland	133	109	61	303	150	146	39	335	283	255	100	638
New Zealand	2			2	7	1		11	9	4		13
Polish					2			2	2			2
Portuguese	1	1		2					1	1		2
Russian	15	3	2	20	11	2	5	18	26	5	7	38
Scandinavian												
Danish	7	5		12		2		2	7	7		14
Norwegian	7	2		9	4	1		5	11	3		14
Swedish	4	1		5	2	3		5	6	4		10
Spanish	3	1		4					3	1		4
Swiss	2	1		3	1	1		2	3	2		5
Turkish												
Turkish, N.E.S.					1			1	1			1
Armenian						1		1		1		1
Syrian					2	1		3	2	1		3
U.S.A. Citizens	36	17	1	54	972	858	136	1,966	1,008	875	137	2,020
West Indian	10	32	15	87	1	5		6	11	37	15	93
Returned Canadian	6,377	4,586	863	11,826					6,377	4,586	863	11,826
Tourist	1,221	2,453	398	7,072	155	106	24	285	4,576	2,559	422	7,357
Totals	12,450	8,147	1,538	22,135	1,705	1,361	236	3,302	14,155	9,508	1,771	25,437

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	23	10	23	56	1			1	24	10	23	57
Albanian	3			3					3			3
Argentinian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Australian	55	31	20	106	33	25	8	66	88	56	28	172
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian, N.E.S	2,189	561	397	3,147	700	204	97	1,001	2,889	765	494	4,148
Bohemian	125	65	80	270	25	19	18	62	150	84	98	332
Bukowinian	1,227	206	116	1,549	20	4		24	1,247	210	116	1,573
Croatian	655	103	45	803	1,285	72	23	1,380	1,940	175	68	2,183
Dalmatian	165	7	10	182	26	4	4	34	191	11	14	216
Galician	1,221	298	179	1,698	226	109	40	375	1,447	407	219	2,073
Hungarian, N.E.S.	547	156	130	833	633	88	52	773	1,180	244	182	1,606
Magyar	876	259	166	1,301	237	43	39	319	1,113	302	205	1,620
Ruthenian	13,709	2,948	1,715	18,372	179	82	20	281	13,888	3,030	1,735	18,653
Slovak	106	39	21	166	89	17	6	112	195	56	27	278
Styrian	2			2					2			2
Belgian	1,433	700	518	2,651	162	38	20	160	1,595	738	538	2,811
Bermudian	54	2		56					54	2		56
Brazilian		1	4	5						1	4	5
Bulgarian	1,625	56	46	1,727	391	19	13	423	2,016	75	59	2,150
Chinese	5,230	89	193	5,512	342	16	22	380	5,572	105	215	5,892
Corean					2			2	2			2
Cuban	8	1	1	10					8	1	1	10
Dutch	801	375	330	1,506	155	105	132	392	976	480	462	1,898
French	1,406	784	193	2,683	38	29	18	85	1,111	813	511	2,768
German												
German, N.E.S	2,824	1,114	1,287	5,525	360	247	224	831	3,184	1,661	1,511	6,356
Bavarian	3	1		4					3	1		4
Prussian	4	2	2	8					4	2	2	8
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	65,123	33,801	23,198	102,122	1,633	1,575	806	4,014	66,756	35,376	24,004	106,136
Irish	4,613	3,424	1,548	9,585	173	143	78	394	4,786	3,567	1,626	9,979
Scotch	12,087	10,710	6,331	29,128	530	536	295	1,361	12,617	11,246	6,626	30,489
Welsh	884	555	348	1,787	66	68	54	188	950	623	402	1,975
Greek	940	102	60	1,102	813	11	15	869	1,753	113	75	1,971
Hawaiian			2	2		1		1		1	2	3
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S	360	285	215	860	82	67	57	206	442	352	272	1,066
" Austrian	328	237	163	728	24	20	9	53	352	257	172	781
" German	10	8	2	20	2	2	1	5	12	10	3	25
" Polish	11	6	5	22	3	4	3	10	14	10	8	32
" Russian	1,183	2,813	2,626	9,622	1,542	1,176	1,040	3,758	5,725	3,989	3,666	13,380
Hindoo	78	2	8	88					78	2	8	88
Italian	21,940	1,558	1,224	24,722	1,185	295	152	1,632	23,125	1,853	1,376	26,654
Jamaican	130	52	7	189					130	52	7	189
Japanese	354	147	55	856	28	13		41	382	160	55	897
Macedonian	17			17					17			17
Maltese	391	8	3	102	13	2	3	18	104	10	6	120
Mexican	5	2	2	9					5	2	2	9
Montenegrin	6	5	2	13	4	1		5	10	6	2	18
Negro	163	89	14	266	6	4	1	11	169	93	15	277
Newfoundland	189	167	140	496	713	481	122	1,316	902	648	262	1,812
New Zealand	9	12	3	24	12	7	2	21	21	19	5	45
Persian	17	2		19	10			10	27	2		29
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S	611	173	143	930	52	26	24	102	666	199	167	1,032
" Austrian	2,797	876	637	4,310	224	166	63	453	3,021	1,042	700	4,763
" German	18	10	18	46	6	7	14	27	24	17	32	73
" Russian	3,523	618	366	4,507	1,692	447	232	2,371	5,215	1,065	598	6,878
Portuguese	57	1		58	186	36	8	230	243	37	8	288
Roumanian	1,179	192	133	1,504	89	14	9	112	1,268	206	142	1,616

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.	19,759	2,308	2,418	24,485	6,935	1,543	1,217	9,695	26,694	3,851	3,635	34,180
Doukhobor	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4
Finnish	2,162	697	324	3,183	1,797	806	339	2,942	3,959	1,503	663	6,125
Scandinavian—												
Danish	573	174	124	871	216	117	73	406	789	291	197	1,277
Icelandic	108	111	73	292	3	.....	.....	3	111	111	73	295
Norwegian	1,047	392	208	1,647	1,322	448	150	1,920	2,369	840	358	3,567
Swedish	1,648	481	306	2,435	1,258	598	255	2,111	2,906	1,079	561	4,546
Servian	152	20	21	193	40	4	1	45	192	24	22	238
Spanish	1,112	18	8	1,138	6	.....	.....	6	1,118	18	8	1,144
Swiss	188	56	25	269	32	19	2	53	220	75	27	322
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.	152	17	18	187	315	29	23	367	467	46	41	554
Arabian	7	4	5	16	35	16	18	69	42	20	23	85
Armenian	127	9	3	139	78	9	7	94	205	18	10	233
Egyptian	2	1	2	5	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	6
Syrian	180	64	34	278	54	2	.....	56	234	66	34	334
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	57	37	27	121	1,317	1,709	349	3,375	1,374	1,746	376	3,496
West Indian	340	115	19	474	8	10	1	19	348	125	20	493
Total immigration	161,933	68,770	46,645	277,348	27,648	11,564	6,159	45,371	189,581	80,334	52,804	322,719
Returned Canadian	35,354	13,273	6,453	55,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,354	13,273	6,453	55,080
Tourist	7,895	2,783	648	11,326	195	67	29	291	8,090	2,850	677	11,617
Totals	205,182	84,826	53,746	343,754	27,843	11,631	6,188	45,662	233,025	96,457	59,934	389,416

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

—	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South	1	6	11	11	8	2	6		6			5	56
Albanian							1			1	1		3
Argentinian	2												2
Australian	3	5	3	26	12	14	11	18	4		9	1	106
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	458	582	811	585	208	87	146	111	35	31	28	65	3,147
Bohemian	13	36	33	19	35	20	13	21	42	2	1	35	270
Bukowinian	226	211	545	299	128	36	26	37	5		4	32	1,549
Croatian	91	159	136	93	88	64	96	13	37	7	5	14	803
Dalmatian	52	39	12	29	14	6	16	2		2		10	182
Galician	120	727	447	149	142	45	25	20	10	3	4	6	1,698
Hungarian, N.E.S.	99	149	112	71	52	84	52	56	19	19	16	104	833
Magyar	168	516	67	287	28	117	63	14	12	1	3	25	1,301
Ruthenian	3,570	4,723	4,868	2,700	862	333	271	132	239	93	105	476	18,372
Slovak	31	19	43	22	15	20	5		5	1	2	3	166
Styrian		2											2
Belgian	717	363	235	237	195	191	162	72	74	42	100	263	2,651
Bermudian		1			53		1		1				56
Brazilian	1	4											5
Bulgarian	32	167	166	43	1	16	184	236	118	63	68	333	1,727
Chinese	785	916	1,151	614	747	323	282	200	142	88	34	230	5,512
Cuban	9						1						10
Dutch	431	312	183	138	144	43	58	33	17	4	23	120	1,506
French	396	392	312	267	209	274	186	112	138	91	80	226	2,683
German—													
German, N.E.S.	1,211	854	755	545	339	350	492	162	268	96	143	310	5,525
Bavarian		2		2									4
Prussian	1	1		3				3					8
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	18,791	22,479	17,570	11,530	9,715	6,257	5,653	2,570	1,316	633	1,173	4,525	102,122
Irish	1,537	2,183	1,719	908	1,014	747	563	256	137	57	110	354	9,585
Scotch	4,994	6,336	7,793	2,194	2,118	1,985	1,301	704	382	145	206	967	29,128
Welsh	334	376	288	172	128	126	144	63	21	27	31	77	1,787
Greek	52	157	204	139	31	59	94	92	54	25	33	162	1,102
Hawaiian					2								2
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	55	37	101	139	98	74	69	106	113	15	23	30	860
" Austrian	64	29	111	137	75	116	28	32	78	19	15	24	728
" German		1	1	1	11	4	2						20
" Polish	4	3	2		7	1	1	1				3	22
" Russian	179	357	1,103	1,630	1,516	1,384	855	436	815	281	308	478	9,622
Hindoo		15		5	16			13	39				88
Italian	7,804	6,648	3,990	2,265	905	742	529	291	324	170	155	899	24,722
Jamaican	44	99	29	6		3	2	2	3			1	189
Japanese	73	141	152	93	66	46	61	50	40	46	29	59	856
Macedonian										6	1	10	17
Maltese	169	1	34	110	79	2	2	2	2			1	402
Mexican				4	4		1						9
Montenegrin				2		1	1	1	2	5		1	13
Negro	10	39	57	69	37	4	23	15	10		2		266
Newfoundland	61	84	44	60	69	51	64	28	11	13		11	496
New Zealand		4		3	4	1	4	4			2	2	24
Persian		2	4	5	3	2	2				1		19
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	93	199	206	201	32	54	42	43	21	12	1	23	930
" Austrian	693	1,103	818	710	349	108	97	66	129	27	43	167	4,310
" German	17	4	8	8	8				1				46
" Russian	1,048	1,016	975	755	247	149	131	57	52	10	16	51	4,507
Portuguese	1	2	30	1	17	3				1		3	58
Roumanian	417	163	323	307	63	22	47	21	57	36	18	30	1,504
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	7,094	4,713	5,291	2,845	1,220	574	642	453	239	248	156	1,007	24,485
Doukhobor		4											4
Finnish	366	475	480	312	337	279	380	211	157	60	57	69	3,183

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Scandinavian													
Danish	208	189	95	75	59	48	30	21	32	11	17	95	871
Icelandic	6	43	83	27	87	24	2	14			2	4	292
Norwegian	346	278	242	181	154	93	82	43	25	10	55	138	1,647
Swedish	535	423	305	265	270	180	111	101	49	26	32	138	2,435
Servian	9	31	13	14	3	11	5	10	8	13	5	71	193
Spanish	317	594	102	46	18	7	19	9	3			23	1,138
Swiss	36	66	43	24	15	12	15	11	8	1	4	51	269
Turkish													
Turkish, N.E.S	2	15	43	50	5	10	8	19	8	10		17	187
Arabian		1		1	1	3		6			4		16
Armenian		1	8	50	4	5	12	11	27	5	6	10	139
Egyptian			1						1			3	5
Syrian	3	39	27	54	21	27	15	28	45	9	5	5	278
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	5	13	11	12	20	15	13	5	5		1	21	121
West Indian	31	62	93	108	41	69	33	7	4	4	3	19	474
Totals	51,025	58,891	52,272	31,658	22,140	15,323	13,183	7,044	5,393	2,472	3,140	11,787	277,348

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

—	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists..	13,031	12,539	11,270	6,624	3,553	2,084	1,876	967	895	383	696	3,775	57,663
Gen'l. labourers	25,864	21,752	19,940	10,728	5,771	3,491	3,125	2,005	1,618	692	815	3,928	102,729
Mechanics.. ..	7,597	10,280	8,789	6,297	5,482	4,312	3,369	1,609	1,170	485	591	1,342	51,323
Clerks, trad.&c.	2,309	3,226	3,364	2,021	2,080	1,601	1,045	532	368	151	172	555	17,424
Miners	562	722	762	559	407	361	460	186	198	128	99	243	4,687
Female servants	2,431	3,728	4,173	2,436	2,400	1,757	1,585	897	532	192	358	987	21,476
Not classified..	2,261	3,644	3,994	2,993	2,447	1,717	1,723	848	612	441	309	957	22,048
Totals ...	54,025	58,891	52,292	31,658	22,140	15,323	13,183	7,044	5,393	2,472	3,140	11,787	277,348
Maritime Provinces ...	2,480	994	1,470	1,101	964	654	614	354	505	270	191	551	10,148
Quebec..	11,356	14,931	13,722	8,796	4,738	3,591	2,861	1,597	1,249	537	613	1,623	65,614
Ontario.. ..	18,739	21,651	19,148	11,783	9,350	6,264	5,671	2,874	1,958	816	1,050	1,402	103,706
Manitoba.. ..	7,115	7,840	6,990	3,591	2,391	1,186	1,129	606	500	274	399	1,46.	33,790
Saskatchewan.	5,019	4,353	3,431	1,939	1,211	870	761	514	393	195	258	1,458	20,432
Alberta..	4,905	4,003	3,167	1,946	1,471	1,013	839	453	336	153	319	1,125	19,730
British Columbia....	4,381	5,119	4,364	2,501	2,015	1,413	1,306	645	452	227	310	1,159	23,922
Yukon Territory..	.....	.. .	..	1	. . .	2	2	1	.....	.....	....	.....	6
Totals	54,025	58,891	52,292	31,658	22,140	15,323	13,183	7,044	5,393	2,472	3,140	11,787	277,348

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant

—	Sex.				Trade or Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	23	10	23	56	3	1	4	9	1	1	5	.....	2
Albanian	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentinian	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australian	55	31	20	106	11	2	1	3	1	1	17	7	1
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	2,189	561	397	3,147	452	96	95	1,517	138	154	113	50	47
Bohemian	125	65	80	270	29	18	24	38	11	8	21	6	14
Bukowinian	1,227	206	116	1,549	223	27	37	981	56	53	18	12	7
Croatian	655	103	45	803	219	16	12	403	17	7	9	2	.....
Dalmatian	165	7	10	182	72	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Galician	1,221	298	179	1,698	110	39	47	1,100	123	90	5	7	1
Hungarian, N.E.S.	547	156	130	833	136	40	51	378	48	46	22	5	1
Magyar	876	259	166	1,301	113	35	41	733	84	70	11	7	3
Ruthenian	13,709	2,948	1,715	18,372	3,980	636	720	9,576	1,111	826	83	46	11
Slovak	106	39	21	166	28	5	4	66	11	6	3	2	.....
Styrian	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	1,433	700	518	2,651	654	209	194	342	108	84	246	136	84
Bermudian	54	2	.....	56	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Brazilian	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian	1,625	56	46	1,727	93	10	28	1,510	29	15	13	2	1
Chinese	5,230	89	193	5,512	17	5	.....	1,439	29	29	5	.....	.....
Cuban	8	1	1	10	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	801	375	330	1,506	295	93	108	159	40	42	275	84	91
French	1,406	784	493	2,683	458	125	104	263	99	88	286	139	64
German—													
German, N.E.S.	2,824	1,414	1,287	5,525	1,246	533	645	550	163	175	536	167	189
Bavarian	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Prussian	4	2	2	8	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	45,123	33,801	23,198	102,122	15,528	4,230	4,954	8,954	4,132	4,413	13,152	8,110	7,368
Irish	4,613	3,424	1,548	9,585	1,984	293	344	941	305	332	869	440	378
Scotch	12,087	10,710	6,331	29,128	3,903	879	1,036	2,272	972	1,169	3,724	2,233	2,241
Welsh	884	555	348	1,787	310	62	76	140	48	71	218	95	74
Greek	940	102	60	1,102	42	2	1	834	55	40	16	8	2
Hawaiian	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	360	285	215	860	16	7	5	90	28	24	177	163	111
" Austrian	328	237	163	728	23	8	15	81	27	26	147	93	61
" German	10	8	2	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2
" Polish	11	6	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4
" Russian	4,183	2,813	2,626	9,622	157	53	97	879	239	329	2,446	1,742	1,411
Hindoo	78	2	8	88	4	1	5	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	21,940	1,558	1,224	24,722	855	40	45	20,398	1,112	901	396	59	39
Jamaican	130	52	7	189	.....	.....	.....	51	9	.....	51	9	4
Japanese	354	447	55	856	50	38	1	206	189	25	14	4	1
Macedonian	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Maltese	391	8	3	402	28	.....	.....	229	1	.....	112	2	.....
Mexican	5	2	2	9	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegrin	6	5	2	13	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Negro	163	89	14	266	6	.....	.....	83	25	7	54	6	2
Newfoundland	189	167	140	496	2	.....	.....	106	12	21	41	16	19
New Zealand	9	12	3	24	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Persian	17	2	.....	19	3	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....

Arrivals for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
4	1	5	....	....	....		2	4	11	6	18	19	1	3	3	6	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
10	5	5	3	....	....	6	11	10	12	4	7	25	3	8	5	54	..
40	12	15	38	10	16	203	29	52	70	85	1,467	511	513	284	263	84	..
5	....	....	29	17	27	9	3	4	7	66	18	21	19	76	44	26	..
....	1	....	5	2	1	93	....	15	18	48	766	287	184	126	118	20	..
2	1	1	21	7	6	33	1	27	19	22	92	449	16	32	71	121	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	10	3	33	130	3	....	5	8	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	105	6	24	41	17	459	435	567	113	86	21	..
2	1	....	6	4	5	29	3	29	27	27	98	368	36	185	86	33	..
7	1	3	7	2	2	82	5	18	47	18	368	378	230	242	50	15	..
3	....	....	53	10	17	1,031	11	114	141	202	5,694	4,386	5,163	1,306	1,406	215	..
....	....	....	9	2	3	11	....	8	8	17	14	58	6	9	17	45	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	..
34	15	5	130	50	75	94	27	88	76	265	708	179	869	172	350	108	..
4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	51	4	1	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	..
2	....	....	3	1	....	11	4	3	2	62	694	822	60	36	48	5	..
3,637	21	36	....	....	....	....	132	34	128	19	360	358	56	11	29	4,679	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	1	9	....	....	....	....	..
36	15	6	5	....	....	62	31	81	83	22	197	313	241	281	381	70	1
76	40	13	197	96	119	103	126	182	75	473	1,167	227	291	216	210	99	..
205	44	25	175	60	100	237	112	210	153	375	870	843	1,287	1,098	855	196	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	5	1	....	....	....
3,700	2,342	1,338	1,017	335	450	10,347	2,772	4,305	4,675	3,365	14,079	19,433	9,739	8,877	7,801	8,831	2
544	297	120	37	11	17	1,585	298	493	357	184	1,441	4,693	1,379	486	715	686	1
1,253	889	498	333	121	181	4,343	602	1,273	1,206	714	4,452	11,422	4,288	2,436	2,761	3,055	..
76	36	26	79	25	39	197	61	92	62	65	186	465	291	238	315	227	..
24	6	2	2	....	....	12	22	19	15	41	618	268	26	10	36	103	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
63	24	20	1	....	....	19	13	44	55	7	568	181	61	19	14	10	..
69	29	34	....	....	....	57	8	23	27	7	425	213	47	25	10	1	..
3	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	12	7	1	....	....	....	..
2	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	5	15	1	1	....	....	..
550	244	348	2	1	....	253	149	281	441	167	3,735	3,647	1,719	129	162	63	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	14	2	7	....	....	....	65	..
35	16	22	159	18	15	121	97	192	202	551	11,691	9,404	438	91	844	1,703	..
24	3	2	....	....	....	26	4	5	1	13	74	93	5	....	2	2	..
31	8	1	1	1	....	3	52	204	27	....	2	4	1	....	5	844	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	..
16	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	3	3	3	95	200	35	....	4	65	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	..
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	1	....	....	5	4	..
10	2	....	1	....	....	51	9	5	5	55	90	117	1	....	3	....	..
18	6	3	4	1	4	60	18	72	93	289	142	49	1	....	11	4	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	3	1	1	5	2	1	2	12	..
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	1	....	....	..

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	614	173	143	930	147	24	46	402	40	43	34	10	11
" Austrian.	2,797	876	637	4,310	969	164	160	1,730	275	313	69	50	34
" German..	18	10	18	46	6	6	9	9	2	4	1	...	...
" Russian	3,523	618	366	4,507	766	73	55	2,569	252	193	441	53	41
Portuguese ...	57	1	...	58	2	...	...	50	1	..	2	....	..
Roumanian.....	1,179	192	133	1,504	181	29	38	955	80	61	29	20	20
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	19,759	2,308	2,418	24,485	3,230	651	1,117	15,854	724	779	477	230	241
Doukhobor. ..	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....
Finnish..	2,162	697	324	3,183	239	34	58	1,749	172	141	77	36	37
Scandinavian—													
Danish....	573	174	124	871	319	34	53	159	28	27	73	9	14
Icelandic.... ...	108	111	73	292	30	14	21	31	5	10	35	15	9
Norwegian..	1,047	392	208	1,647	508	79	105	414	46	40	82	21	22
Swedish..	1,648	481	306	2,435	681	86	138	760	78	87	154	24	10
Servian.....	152	20	21	193	33	5	6	112	8	14	4	..	..
Spanish	1,112	18	8	1,138	28	3	1	1,065	5	1	7	.....	..
Swiss.	188	56	25	269	56	8	5	69	5	7	37	9	2
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.	152	17	18	187	21	.....	.....	120	5	10	4	1	2
Arabian	7	4	5	16	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	...	.....
Armenian.. ..	127	9	3	139	62	1	1	53	1	1	5	..	.....
Egyptian.	2	1	2	5	1	....	.....	1	...	...	...	....	.....
Syrian..... ...	180	64	34	278	35	8	5	107	19	15	10	2	.....
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	57	37	27	121	10	2	3	14	3	5	13	5	5
West Indian	340	115	19	474	15	.....	.....	150	10	8	123	3	2
Totals	161,933	68,770	46,645	277,348	38,412	8,731	10,520	80,927	10,986	10,816	24,456	14,152	12,715

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba	Saskatchewan.	Alberta	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
2			23	6	12	77	6	16	31	44	287	248	253	42	34	22	
2	3		17	13	25	297	10	74	105	146	1,018	994	1,360	363	378	51	
			2	2	5					6	7	12	12		9		
8	5	5	31	5	10	190	8	40	62	173	1,312	2,391	284	119	116	82	
1			2							27	25	5			1		
8	4	1	4			49	2	10	13	32	968	278	57	148	20	1	
66	25	20	94	13	18	512	38	153	243	1,998	9,271	5,300	3,009	2,191	1,402	1,224	
						1								4			
4	4	11	88	19	30	406	5	26	47	9	215	2,545	40	61	119	191	
13	2		3	2	5	74	6	25	25	19	172	148	99	127	267	39	
6	7	8				58	6	12	25			6	268	13	3	2	
14	5	1	12	1		215	17	27	40	59	108	253	206	393	338	289	1
14	2	6	20	2	5	262	19	27	30	52	212	550	153	360	339	469	
1			1			4	1	3	1	1	29	109	2	47	1	4	
1			3	2	2	3	8	5	1	12	781	320	15		3	7	
10						14	16	20	11	3	125	33	31	35	28	14	
6	2					4	1	5	6	24	88	67		4		4	
							1	3	5		1	13	2				
2						2	5	2	1	1	3	135					
								1	2	1	4						
18	8	7				14	10	13	7	19	172	77	6	1		3	
5	2	1	3			11	12	14	13	8	17	41	6	10	13	26	
31	1		3	1	4	85	18	15	5	256	107	94	8		1	8	
10,703	4,132	2,589	2,623	841	1,223	21,476	4,812	8,452	8,782	10,148	65,614	103,706	33,790	20,432	19,730	23,922	6

PORT OF NORTH SYDNEY.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived at the Port of North Sydney, 12,447 passengers, of whom 5,144 travelled saloon, and 7,303 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 4,003 were destined to Canada, and 1,141 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 5,750 were for Canada, and 1,553 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,175 returned Canadians and 3,910 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 665 souls, a decrease at this port, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of 517 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South					1			1	1			1
French	11	3		14	7	4		11	18	7		25
German	3	1	3	7	6	2		8	9	3	3	15
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	20	2		22	44	7	1	55	64	9	4	77
Irish	4	1		5		1		1	4	2		6
Scotch	8	7		15	7			7	15	7		22
Italian					1			1	1			1
Newfoundland	130	105	56	291	146	146	39	331	276	251	95	622
Polish					2			2	2			2
Russian	3	1		4	3			3	6	1		7
Scandinavian—												
Danish						1		1		1		1
Norwegian	2			2	1			1	3			3
Swedish					1			1	1			1
Syrian					1	1		2	1	1		2
U. S. A. Citizens	17	1		18	354	113	51	518	371	114	51	536
West Indian					1			1	1			1
Returned Canadian	1,178	514	206	1,898					1,178	514	206	1,898
Tourist	966	580	181	1,727	114	65	18	197	1,080	645	199	1,924
Totals	2,342	1,215	446	4,003	689	340	112	1,141	3,031	1,555	558	5,144

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austrian	2			2					2			2
Bermudian	52	1		53					52	1		53
Chinese	2			2					2			2
French	6	4	2	12					6	4	2	12
German	1	2		3	2	4	1	7	3	6	1	10
Great Britain and Ireland												
English	11	1		12	5	8	2	13	14	9	2	25
Irish	1			1	1			1	2			2
Scotch	5			5					5			5
Hebrew	1			1					1			1
Negro	1			1	3			3	4			4
Newfoundland	150	143	123	416	688	472	122	1,282	838	615	245	1,698
Russian	3			3	1			1	4			4
Scandinavian												
Danish					1			1	1			1
Norwegian	3			3	2			2	5			5
Swedish	4			4	1			1	5			5
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.	1			1					1			1
Egyptian	1			1					1			1
Syrian					1			1	1			1
U.S.A. Citizens	3			3	9	15	89	113	12	15	89	116
West Indian	141	1		142					141	1		142
Total immigration	388	152	125	665	712	199	214	1,425	1,100	651	339	2,090
Returned Canadian	577	301	297	1,175					577	301	297	1,175
Tourist	3,144	513	253	3,910	77	28	23	128	3,221	541	276	4,038
Totals	4,109	966	675	5,750	789	527	237	1,553	4,898	1,493	912	7,303

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Austrian					2								2
Bermudian					53								53
Chinese						2							2
French		4					2		3	3			12
German					2	1							3
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	1	3	2	2		3			1				12
Irish			1										1
Scotch	2		3										5
Hebrew								1					1
Negro						1							1
Newfoundland	47	74	39	59	57	51	55	15	8	6		5	416
Russian					2					1			3
Scandinavian—													
Norwegian		1				2							3
Swedish	3	1											4
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.									1				1
Egyptian									1				1
U.S.A. Citizens		1			1	1							3
West Indian		44	46	36		15		1					142
Totals	53	128	91	97	117	76	57	17	14	10		5	665

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists		3	5	2	1		1						12
General labourers	36	34	22	16	34	13	20	3	5	3		4	190
Mechanics	4	36	37	40	33	15	9	2		1			177
Clerks, traders, &c	5	7	5	1	8	8	5			1			40
Miners		2	1	5			1			3			12
Female servants	2	10	6	7	13	6	8	2		1			55
Not classified	6	36	15	26	28	34	13	10	9	1		1	179
Totals	55	128	91	97	117	76	57	17	14	10		5	665
Maritime Provinces	48	88	63	70	86	57	24	17	14	9		5	481
Quebec	3	30	17	11	30	12	27						130
Ontario	2	9	4	16	1	5	6						43
Manitoba			1										1
Alberta		1	4										5
British Columbia			2			2				1			5
Totals	53	128	91	97	117	76	57	17	14	10		5	665

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

	Sex.				Trade or Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Austrian	2			2				2					
Bermudian	52	1		53	1			16			32		
Chinese	2			2									
French	6	4	2	12					1	1	1	3	
German	1	2		3				1					
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	11	1		12				2			5		
Irish	1			1							1		
Scotch	5			5							3		
Hebrew	1			1				1					
Negro	1			1				1					
Newfoundland	150	143	123	416	2			93	9	15	29	10	11
Russian	3			3				2					
Scandinavian—													
Norwegian	3			3				3					
Swedish	4			4				1					
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.	1			1				1					
Egyptian	1			1				1					
U.S.A. Citizens	3			3									
West Indian	141	1		142	9			40			82		
Totals	388	152	125	665	12			164	10	16	153	13	11

Canada, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.											Destination.					
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.				Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
											2					
3								1			50	3				
12																
1			3				1			1	12					
						1		1			3					
1						1	3				10	2				
											1					
							2				4	1				
											1					
											1					
14	6	3	3	1	4	53	9	64	90		246	118	43	1	5	3
1											3					
											3					
3											4					
											1					
											1					
							3				2	1				
6			1				3	1			137	5				
31	6	3	7	1	4	55	21	67	91		481	130	43	1	5	5

PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived at the port of Halifax, 77,690 passengers, of whom 2,630 travelled saloon and 75,060 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 2,548 were destined to Canada and 82 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 64,232 were for Canada and 10,828 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 10,471 returned Canadians and 967 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 52,794 souls, an increase, at this port, as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 1,067 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South		1		1						1		1
Austrian	1			1					1			1
Belgian	1			1					1			1
Dutch					1			1	1			1
French	5	10	13	28	6	7		13	11	17	13	41
German	9	3		12					9	3		12
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	156	71	15	242	14	4		18	170	75	15	260
Irish	14	7	1	22	2			2	16	7	1	24
Scotch	21	7	6	34	1			1	22	7	6	35
Welsh	6	3		9					6	3		9
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S	1			1					1			1
" Russian	4	3		7	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	10
Italian		1		1						1		1
Jamaican	3			3					3			3
Newfoundland	1	2	1	4	4			4	5	2	1	8
Russian					4	1		5	4	1		5
Scandinavian—												
Norwegian					1	1		2	1	1		2
Swedish	1			1		1		1	1	1		2
Spanish		1		1						1		1
U.S.A. Citizens	1	1		2	13	10	1	24	14	11	1	26
West Indian	2			2					2			2
Returned Canadian	783	394	78	1,255					783	394	78	1,255
Tourist	613	270	38	921	2	6		8	615	276	38	929
Totals	1,622	774	152	2,548	49	31	2	82	1,671	805	154	2,630

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	4	3	1	8					4	3	1	8
Albanian	1			1					1			1
Argentinian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Australian	3	1	2	6					3	1	2	6
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian, N.E.S.	424	118	80	622	23	9	5	37	447	127	85	659
Bohemian	60	39	53	152	15	6	5	26	75	45	58	178
Bukowinian	364	54	34	452					364	54	34	452
Croatian	109	12	5	126	713	17	6	736	822	29	11	862
Dalmatian	21			21	12			12	33			33
Galician	20	2	6	28	2	3		5	22	5	6	33
Hungarian, N.E.S.	259	54	43	356	386	40	16	442	645	94	59	798
Magyar	52	15	11	78	77	11	8	96	129	26	19	174
Ruthenian	5,068	1,173	720	6,961	102	35	8	145	5,170	1,208	728	7,106
Slovak	41	14	6	61	63	12	6	81	104	26	12	142
Belgian	213	79	61	353	7	2		9	220	81	61	362
Bermudian	1			1					1			1
Bulgarian	608	20	28	656	71	4		75	679	24	28	731
Dutch	139	55	34	228	26	14	21	61	165	69	55	289
French	260	123	147	530	10	8	5	23	270	131	152	553
German	628	289	365	1,282	130	81	68	279	758	370	433	1,561
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	8,528	4,097	2,731	15,356	171	100	48	319	8,699	4,197	2,779	15,675
Irish	760	388	165	1,313	20	12	5	37	780	400	170	1,350
Scotch	1,388	884	465	2,737	38	21	18	77	1,426	905	483	2,814
Welsh	185	66	42	293	4	4	10	18	189	70	52	311
Greek	77	3	1	81	7			7	84	3	1	88
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.	107	73	41	221	34	21	10	65	141	91	51	286
" Austrian	93	58	35	186	1	2	5	8	94	60	40	194
" German	2			2					2			2
" Polish					2			2		2		2
" Russian	1,309	801	724	2,837	424	456	372	1,252	1,733	1,260	1,096	4,089
Italian	3,029	129	103	3,261	105	13	4	122	3,134	142	107	3,383
Jamaican	25	15		40					25	15		40
Macedonian	9			9					9			9
Maltese	128	1	1	130					128	1	1	130
Montenegrin	4	1	1	6	3			3	7	1	1	9
Negro	40			40	1			1	41			41
Newfoundland	26	15	11	52	25	9		34	51	24	11	86
New Zealand		1		1						1		1
Persian	2			2	6			6	8			8
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S.	192	51	34	277	9	2	1	12	201	53	35	289
" Austrian	951	304	225	1,480	61	53	21	135	1,012	357	246	1,615
" German	6	1	3	10	3	2	12	17	9	3	15	27
" Russian	1,245	193	116	1,551	788	174	86	1,048	2,033	367	202	2,602
Portuguese	1			1					1			1
Roumanian	563	51	33	647	52	1	2	55	615	52	35	702
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.	7,511	689	717	8,917	2,936	531	370	3,837	10,447	1,220	1,087	12,754
Finnish	210	87	37	334	304	117	32	153	514	204	69	787
Scandinavian—												
Danish	160	28	18	206	53	29	15	97	213	57	33	303
Icelandic	9	2		11	1			1	10	2		12
Norwegian	267	47	17	271	457	75	12	544	664	122	29	815
Swedish	287	64	27	378	220	64	36	320	507	128	63	698
Servian	59	2	1	62	23	4	1	28	82	6	2	90
Spanish	54			54					54			54
Swiss	26	5	2	33	9	5		14	35	10	2	47

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.	27	2	2	31	23	....	2	25	50	2	4	56
Armenian	2	....	....	2	5	....	....	5	7	....	....	7
Syrian	7	1	....	8	10	1	....	11	17	2	....	19
U.S.A. Citizens	3	4	7	14	209	13	25	238	203	17	32	252
West Indian	10	3	....	13	1	....	....	1	11	3	....	14
Total immigration	35,518	10,121	7,155	52,794	7,631	1,953	1,235	10,819	43,149	12,074	8,390	63,613
Returned Canadian	7,801	1,677	993	10,471	....	....	....	....	7,801	1,677	993	10,471
Tourist	558	330	79	967	8	1	....	9	566	331	79	976
Totals	43,877	12,128	8,227	64,232	7,639	1,954	1,235	10,828	51,516	14,082	9,462	75,060

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South									6			2	8
Albanian							1						1
Argentinian	2												2
Australian				1					4		1		6
Austro-Hungarian													
Austrian, N.E.S.	111	206	178	7			17	34	16	2	11	40	622
Bohemian	7	4	24	11	19		2	19	39	2		25	152
Bukowinian	81	5	286	15			2	25	3		4	31	452
Croatian	12	31	31	18	1	5	9	2	3	3	4	7	126
Dalmatian		7	1	8			1					4	21
Galician	5	17					1		4			1	28
Hungarian, N.E.S.	77	53	49	15		2	38	18	9		7	88	356
Magyar	16	9	4	21	5	1	4		5	1	1	8	78
Ruthenian	1,359	2,452	1,464	700	20	15	88	79	213	87	78	106	6,961
Slovak	17	9	11	9	1	10	2			1		1	61
Belgian	118	25	17	7	15	16	10	10	11	10	24	90	353
Bermudian									1				1
Bulgarian	10	36	79	5			36	56	50	12	58	314	656
Dutch	135	24	2	1	2		1	2	6	1	6	48	228
French	89	33	87	47	36	34	26	18	49	43	22	46	530
German	178	197	128	142	27	19	107	46	187	59	67	125	1,282
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	7,857	1,583	892	287	272	159	131	232	564	390	627	2,365	15,356
Irish	398	151	283	12	16	18	7	35	65	19	72	207	1,313
Scotch	1,405	172	135	25	33	33	16	53	177	121	51	516	2,737
Welsh	139	15	10	6	7	9	6	6		17	7	11	293
Greek		4	7	1		2	10	2	20	11	1	23	81
Hebrew													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	17	2	29	31	1		19	40	63	4	8	7	221
" Austrian	14	9	43	21	1	2	1	6	50	7	11	18	186
" German		1		1									2
" Russian	169	130	414	372	191	110	171	129	520	219	128	284	2,837
Italian	1,444	882	412	236	22	122	65	1	8	24	7	38	3,261
Jamaican	10	14	4	4		2	2	2	2				40
Macedonian												9	9
Maltese	128								2				130
Montenegrin						1				5			6
Negro	4	6	16	12	1	1							40
Newfoundland			5	1	12		7	11	3	7		6	52
New Zealand												1	1
Persian					1						1		2

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.—*Concluded.*

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February	March.	Totals.
Polish													
Polish, N.E.S.	1	54	81	75	1	8	1	28	14	4	...	7	277
" Austrian	285	432	304	110	4	4	15	23	107	20	35	141	1,480
" German	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
" Russian	343	432	376	229	24	11	27	24	40	10	10	28	1,554
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Roumanian	130	124	89	229	...	...	2	5	27	28	8	5	647
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	2,865	1,798	1,513	819	293	70	202	154	154	135	86	828	8,917
Finnish	82	...	9	...	...	...	...	10	75	50	41	37	334
Scandinavian													
Danish	86	16	4	...	2	...	...	3	12	9	16	58	206
Icelandic	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	11
Norwegian	81	6	...	...	2	...	2	6	20	4	42	108	271
Swedish	202	1	...	1	1	...	...	9	24	25	20	95	378
Servian	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	7	8	4	39	62
Spanish	48	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	54
Swiss	21	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	33
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	15	31
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Syrian	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	8
U. S. A. Citizens	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	14
West Indian	1	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	13
Totals.	17,954	8,981	7,000	3,490	1,018	655	1,034	1,124	2,568	1,370	1,465	6,135	52,794

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists	4,734	1,670	1,248	579	137	48	180	277	537	262	355	2,182	12,209
General labourers	8,184	5,553	4,026	1,917	395	244	391	283	686	327	336	2,028	24 370
Mechanics	2,695	888	748	480	171	131	215	250	627	341	287	747	7,580
Clerks, traders, etc.	546	136	161	85	52	20	28	44	182	64	54	251	1,623
Miners	280	157	255	186	178	139	133	81	145	97	54	166	1,871
Female servants	748	414	354	167	61	37	50	109	221	113	186	192	2,952
Not classified	767	163	208	76	24	36	37	80	170	166	193	269	2,189
Totals	17, 954	8,981	7,000	3,490	1,018	655	1,034	1, 124	2, 568	1, 370	1, 465	6,135	52,794
Maritime Provinces	1,576	531	981	663	612	388	374	238	276	179	112	361	6,291
Quebec	3,103	2,782	2,304	1,202	129	87	198	241	600	290	313	835	12,384
Ontario	5,534	2,546	1,738	788	129	125	223	301	789	445	456	2,107	15,181
Manitoba	2,554	1,652	1,068	416	75	26	83	110	294	182	180	919	7,559
Saskatchewan	2,033	733	415	228	35	5	106	156	262	126	149	787	5,035
Alberta	1,701	477	367	126	25	10	30	45	217	93	159	663	3,913
British Columbia	1,153	260	127	67	13	14	20	33	130	55	96	463	2,431
Totals	17,954	8,981	7,000	3,490	1,018	655	1,034	1, 124	2,568	1,370	1, 465	6,135	52,794

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	4	3	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Albanian	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Argentinian	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australian	3	1	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	424	118	80	622	77	23	29	309	29	28	11	6	5
Bohemian	60	39	53	152	11	12	19	13	5	3	9	3	7
Bukowinian	361	54	34	152	43	10	15	305	14	12	11	9	7
Croatian	109	12	5	126	11	2	...	79	3	...	1	...	...
Dalmatian	21	...	...	21	2	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Galician	20	2	6	28	8	1	6	12	...	...	...	...	...
Hungarian, N.E.S.	259	54	43	356	33	14	15	209	22	22	10	3	...
Magyar	52	15	11	78	11	6	2	34	4	4	3	1	2
Ruthenian	5,068	1,173	720	6,961	721	204	299	4,251	502	401	57	8	3
Slovak	41	14	6	61	5	...	...	26	7	3	1	...	...
Belgian	213	79	61	353	72	30	28	41	9	4	33	8	5
Bermudian	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bulgarian	608	20	28	656	20	8	25	580	7	3	5	...	...
Dutch	139	55	34	228	76	20	12	13	9	8	42	13	10
French	260	123	147	530	19	5	4	36	12	16	32	14	6
German	628	289	365	1,282	300	133	160	78	26	38	93	30	56
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	8,528	4,097	2,731	15,356	3,767	967	950	1,418	470	470	2,083	735	569
Irish	760	388	165	1,313	421	62	66	125	34	42	80	31	27
Scotch	1,388	884	465	2,737	505	138	140	222	90	109	408	136	112
Welsh	185	66	42	293	70	14	14	30	5	6	36	6	8
Greek	77	3	1	81	2	...	...	70	2	1	3	...	...
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	107	73	41	221	4	...	...	26	6	6	46	50	32
" Austrian	93	58	35	186	4	1	4	22	12	8	43	22	12
" German	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	1,309	804	724	2,837	36	16	28	167	45	66	900	600	491
Italian	3,029	129	103	3,261	13	2	3	2,847	96	77	76	10	11
Jamaican	25	15	...	40	...	...	...	16	1	...	7	1	...
Macedonian	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
Maltese	128	1	1	130	3	...	...	110	...	...	14	...	...
Montenegrin	4	1	1	6	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...
Negro	40	...	...	40	1	...	...	14	...	...	21	...	...
Newfoundland	26	15	11	52	...	...	...	12	3	6	7	4	2
New Zealand	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Persian	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	192	51	34	277	26	8	11	145	7	9	13	1	2
" Austrian	951	304	225	1,480	160	60	53	752	114	134	25	12	6
" German	6	1	3	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	1,245	193	116	1,554	69	15	13	1,111	78	60	44	17	25
Portuguese	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumanian	563	51	33	647	34	11	19	524	21	9	2	2	3
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	7,511	689	717	8,917	741	256	446	6,583	226	202	138	46	55
Finnish	210	87	37	334	42	5	8	142	20	15	7	2	5
Scandinavian—													
Danish	160	28	18	206	115	8	12	28	8	4	14	1	1
Icelandic	9	2	...	11	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...
Norwegian	207	47	17	271	132	12	12	52	7	4	15	2	1
Swedish	287	64	27	378	156	11	18	96	8	8	26	1	3

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for Canada, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Male.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
						2		1	1		6	1			1	
												1				
								1						1		1
							1	1	2	1		5				
	1		21	8	13	15	3	6	5	60	326	62	64	68	39	
			25	15	24	4	2			66		12	15	35	18	6
			3	1		19		1		41	209	94	48	30	28	2
			18	5	5	2				19	19	72	1	3	2	10
										3	1	15				2
						1				1	4	6	12	5		
1			6	3	5	12			1	26	48	177	18	66	11	10
			5	1	1	3	1		2	10	5	31	6	24	1	1
1			37	4	7	115	1	10	10	147	1,944	1,613	2,127	531	546	50
			9	2	3	5				14	6	25		1	3	12
5	1	1	58	15	18	9	4	7	5	111	44	11	90	51	49	6
										1						
1			2			5				30	214	367	1	16	28	
	1		2			8	6	4	4	12	5	21	41	77	66	3
5	3	1	179	72	115	4	9	13	5	363	91	16	24	19	10	7
18	8	9	128	53	93	30	11	9	9	321	137	86	257	293	155	36
661	199	128	222	92	110	1,226	377	408	474	2,117	991	6,068	1,633	1,962	1,524	1,121
67	20	4	14	7	11	185	53	49	15	131	94	623	204	79	106	76
129	49	18	63	28	32	358	70	85	54	376	193	799	413	360	308	288
16	4	4	19	6	9	25	14	6	1	41	23	47	45	40	68	17
1						1	1			20	16	40	1	2		2
29	7	3	1			7	1	3		5	173	33	9		1	
22	12	9				6	2	5	2	6	103	64	10	3		
							1				1		1			
178	77	96	2			35	26	31	43	94	1,121	1,911	482	42	68	19
3	1		85	9	10	5	5	6	2	323	2,175	600	48	14	10	61
						12	2	1		16	21	7	2			
												9				
1								1	1		59	63	2		2	4
											1	1			3	1
1			1				2			28	12					
1			1			4	5	4	3	43	2	6				1
														1		
1													1	1		
			6	2	5	29	2	4	7	19	78	69	70	24	11	
	1		11	11	25	95	3	11	7	140	303	276	512	150	115	14
			1	1	3					6		4				
1	3	2	16	3	9	72	1	5	7	114	530	661	108	44	30	37
															1	
2	1		1			11		2	2	26	470	77	7	51	12	1
3	1		43	5	6	148	3	7	8	1,188	2,815	1,611	1,192	859	451	471
			18	3	8	55	1	2	1	4	12	261		6	24	27
			2			10	1	1	1	15	5	46	30	26	77	7
1						1							10			1
2						24	6	2		17	15	35	20	75	54	55
			1			42	8	2		17	24	102	16	55	65	69

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Servian	59	2	1	62	2	1		56	1	1			
Spanish	54			54				53					
Swiss	26	5	2	33	13	2	2	4	1		7		
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.	27	2	2	31	2			20			1	1	2
Armenian	2			2	2								
Syrian	7	1		8				3	1		1		
U.S.A. Citizens	3	4	7	14	1		2				1		5
West Indian	10	3		13	2			7					
Totals	35,518	10,121	7,155	52,794	7,737	2,057	2,415	20,684	1,906	1,780	4,332	1,777	1,471

Canada, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

Occupation.											Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
			1							1	11	50				
			1							4	41	2				4
1						2	1				12	3	9	6	3	
3	1						1				15	18				
												2				
2							1			1	5	2	1			
	1		1			1		2		4		8			2	
1						1		2		9	3	1				
957	391	275	983	346	542	2,952	825	692	672	6,291	12,384	15,181	7,559	5,035	3,913	2,431

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived at the port of St. John 23,823 passengers, of whom 970 travelled saloon and 22,853 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 941 were destined to Canada and 26 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 20,416 were for Canada and 2,437 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 4,479 returned Canadians and 318 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 15,619 souls, a decrease, at this port, as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 8,544 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Belgian	1			1					1			1
Bermudian	1			1					1			1
French	1			1	2	1		3	3	1		4
German	3			3					3			3
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	61	25	2	88	4	2		6	65	27	2	94
Irish	29			29	1			1	30			30
Scotch	20	4		24	1			1	21	4		25
Welsh		1		1						1		1
Italian	1			1					1			1
Maltese	1			1					1			1
U.S.A. Citizens					5	4		9	5	4		9
West Indian	29	30	15	74		5		5	29	35	15	79
Returned Canadian	287	183	29	499					287	183	29	499
Tourist	134	71	16	221		1		1	134	72	16	222
Totals	568	314	62	944	13	13		26	581	327	62	970

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children	Totals.	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children	Totals.
African, South	1			1					1			1
Albanian	2			2					2			2
Australian	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	3
Austro Hungarian—												
Austrian, N.E.S.	141	50	24	215	67	13	7	87	208	63	31	302
Bohemian	2			2					2			2
Bukowinian	109	19	19	147					109	19	19	147
Croatian	18	3		21	8	1	1	13	26	7	1	34
Galician	80	35	12	127	5	9	2	16	85	44	14	143
Hungarian, N.E.S.	11	5	6	25	17	4		21	31	9	6	46
Magyar	88	11	9	108	19	1		20	107	12	9	128
Ruthenian	191	69	51	311	3	1	2	6	194	70	53	317
Slovak	1	1	1	3	1	1		2	2	2	1	5
Belgian	230	130	111	471	38	6		44	268	136	111	515
Bermudian		1		1						1		1
Bulgarian	175	4	2	181	188	4	1	193	363	8	3	374
Dutch	68	19	24	111	28	22	23	73	96	41	47	184
French	189	106	76	371	5	2	4	11	194	108	80	382
German—												
German, N.E.S.	125	65	33	223	25	24	17	66	150	89	50	289
Prussian	1			1					1			1
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	2,257	1,593	1,030	4,880	99	65	27	191	2,356	1,658	1,057	5,071
Irish	211	155	62	428	9			9	220	155	62	437
Scotch	1,998	962	460	3,420	30	20	21	71	2,028	982	481	3,491
Welsh	57	33	21	111		1		1	57	34	21	112
Greek	80	6	3	89	20	2	1	23	100	8	4	112
Hebrew												
Hebrew, N.E.S.	32	36	16	84	8	11	4	23	40	47	20	107
Austrian	7	8	6	21	1	1	1	6	11	9	7	27
German					1			1	1			1
Polish	1	1	1	3					1	1		5
Russian	172	162	149	483	105	75	64	241	277	237	213	727
Italian	396	27	14	437	30	5	5	40	426	32	19	477
Macedonian	7			7					7			7
Maltese	2	1		3					2	1		3
Montenegrin	1			1					1			1
Negro	28	26	5	59	2	1	1	7	30	30	6	66
New Zealand		1		1						1		1
Persian					1			1	1			1
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S.	13	2	2	17	6	5	3	14	19	7	5	31
Austrian	30	25	15	72	4	8	7	19	34	33	22	91
Russian	89	7	1	97	29	7	5	41	118	14	6	138
Portuguese	5			5	2	1	2	5	7	1	2	10
Roumanian	27	20	19	66	6	4	1	11	33	24	20	77
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.	1,828	143	130	2,101	325	66	75	466	2,153	209	205	2,567
Finnish	125	12	19	186	171	62	21	257	299	104	40	443
Scandinavian												
Danish	23	8	4	35	15	7	7	29	38	15	11	64
Norwegian	112	27	10	149	142	33	26	201	254	60	36	350
Swedish	115	20	21	156	56	19	2	77	171	39	23	233
Servian	8	2	1	11					8	2	1	11
Spanish	9	2	2	13					9	2	2	13
Swiss	14	5		19	2	3		5	16	8		24

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.	11	1		12	9	2	2	13	20	3	2	25
Arabian		1	3	4						1	3	4
Armenian	41	5		46	1			1	42	5		47
Syrian	30	8	6	44	6			6	36	8	6	50
U.S.A. Citizens	5	3		8	87	11	8	106	92	14	8	114
West Indian	121	89	17	227	6	10	1	17	127	99	18	244
Total Immigration	9,291	3,942	2,386	15,619	1,583	513	341	2,437	10,874	4,455	2,727	18,056
Returned Canadian	3,172	819	488	4,479					3,172	819	488	4,479
Tourist	214	65	39	318					214	65	39	318
Totals	12,677	4,826	2,913	20,416	1,583	513	341	2,437	14,260	5,339	3,254	22,853

TABLE III Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South												1	1
Albanian										1	1		2
Australian	2											1	3
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	152							3	6	23	17	14	215
Bohemian												2	2
Bukowinian	143							1	2			1	147
Croatian	16							1	4				21
Galician	113								6	1	2	5	127
Hungarian, N.E.S.	14										9	2	25
Magyar	107							1					108
Ruthenian	273								10		16	12	311
Slovak	1								2				3
Belgian	203							2	57	26	58	125	471
Bermudian							1						1
Bulgarian	12							68	35	49	16	1	181
Dutch	75								3	4	7	25	111
French	89							7	72	21	39	143	371
German—													
German, N.E.S.	125							1	13	17	27	40	223
Prussian	1												1
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	2,223						8		544	190	379	1,536	4,880
Irish	254	1							49	2	20	102	428
Scotch	2,687			6				71	142	12	128	371	3,420
Welsh	39								18	9	18	27	111
Greek	32							1	6	1	6	10	89
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1							14	27	9	12	18	84
" Austrian	11								1	5	1	3	21
" Polish												3	3
" Russian	98							29	131	33	109	80	183
Italian	331							2	30	11	29	43	437
Macedonian										6		1	7
Maltese	2											1	3
Montenegrin									1				1
Negro		25			2		11	11	8		2		59
New Zealand												1	1

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	9								4	3		1	17
" Austrian	63								1	1	6	1	72
" Russian	83							4	3		6	1	95
Portuguese		2								1		2	5
Roumanian	39								14	3	8	2	66
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S	1,878							24	16	62	56	35	2,101
Finnish	86								51	9	13	27	186
Scandinavian													
Danish	21								5		1	8	35
Norwegian	126								3	3	1	16	149
Swedish	130								9		7	10	156
Servian										5		6	11
Spanish	6											7	13
Swiss	8								3	1	1	6	19
Turkish													
Turkish, N.E.S									1	10		1	12
Arabian											4		4
Armenian									27	5	4	10	46
Syrian									37	5	1	1	44
U.S.A. Citizens	4								1		1	2	7
West Indian	25		22	61	32	45	22			1	2	17	227
Totals	9,485	28	22	67	34	45	42	246	1,375	526	992	2,757	15,619

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Total
Agriculturists	2,147			5	1		1	22	224	62	229	951	3,652
General labourers	4,210	17	7	33	13	29	10	106	374	209	226	468	5,702
Mechanics	1,522		3	6	2		7	53	327	86	199	366	2,571
Clerks, traders, etc	398	1		4			1	10	61	25	55	136	691
Miners	116					5		1	19	11	40	46	271
Female servants	631	10	12	19	14	11	22	32	185	51	120	328	1,435
Not classified	461				4		1	19	155	82	113	462	1,297
Totals	9,485	28	22	67	34	45	42	246	1,375	526	992	2,757	15,619
Maritime Provinces	597	3	5	42	10	21	14	12	185	46	77	149	1,161
Quebec	1,938	9	7	13	13	17	13	54	288	134	170	322	2,978
Ontario	2,835	16	10	11	9	7	15	109	592	223	317	1,203	5,347
Manitoba	1,393			1	1			25	130	58	160	326	2,091
Saskatchewan	1,030							25	68	31	77	111	1,642
Alberta	962							17	65	18	99	234	1,395
British Columbia	730				1			1	47	16	92	112	1,002
Totals	9,485	28	22	67	34	45	42	246	1,375	526	992	2,757	15,619

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	Sex				Trade or Occupation								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	1			1	1								
Albanian	2			2	1			1					
Australian	1	1	1	3		1	1						
Austro-Hungarian													
Austrian, N.E.S.	141	50	24	215	15	4	1	119	13	17	5	7	1
Bohemian	2			2	2								
Bukowinian	109	19	19	147				109	9	16			
Croatian	18	3		21				18	3				
Galician	80	35	12	127	1	2		76	10	11		1	
Hungarian, N.E.S.	14	5	6	25	3	2	3	10		2	1	1	1
Magyar	88	11	9	108	11	2	5	72	4	3			
Ruthenian	191	69	51	311	7	9	12	184	46	34		6	
Slovak	1	1	1	3				1					
Belgian	230	130	111	471	101	40	38	69	28	32	27	18	18
Bermudian		1		1									
Bulgarian	175	4	2	181				174	1	1	1	1	1
Dutch	68	19	24	111	16	8	10	25	4	12	22	3	2
French	189	106	76	371	98	36	36	35	12	8	33	17	9
German													
German, N.E.S.	125	65	33	223	70	28	18	27	2	1	13	7	10
Prussian	1			1				1					
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	2,257	1,593	1,030	4,880	1,017	242	265	396	188	206	502	239	173
Irish	211	155	62	428	97	18	17	47	19	27	35	10	1
Scotch	1,998	962	460	3,420	753	90	102	361	80	94	582	169	161
Welsh	57	33	21	111	19	6	4	8	8	7	14	2	6
Greek	80	6	3	89	2			73	3	3			
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	32	36	16	84	1	1		12	8	7	12	14	4
" Austrian	7	8	6	21					1		4	4	
" Polish	1	1	1	3									
" Russian	172	162	149	483	1	1		53	20	21	102	101	82
Italian	396	27	14	437	75	2		309	18	8	5		
Macedonian	7			7				7					
Maltese	2	1		3	1						1		
Montenegrin	1			1	1								
Negro	28	26	5	59	2			26	3	1			
New Zealand		1		1									
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	13	2	2	17				5	1	1	1	1	1
" Austrian	30	27	15	72	5	2		24	14	15	1	5	
" Russian	89	7	1	97	2			80	3	1	2		
Portuguese	5			5				3			1		
Roumanian	27	20	19	66	10	7	11	11	6	6	3	4	1
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	1,828	143	130	2,101	99	30	57	1,683	60	53	38	11	8
Finnish	125	42	19	186	8	3	7	112	19	11	3	2	
Scandinavian—													
Danish	23	8	4	35	6	1		16	3	4	1		
Norwegian	112	27	10	149	30	2	2	75	9	5	4	1	1
Swedish	115	20	21	156	19	2	6	90	6	10	4	1	3
Servian	8	2	1	11				8					
Spanish	9	2	2	13				7					
Swiss	14	5		19	5			2	1		5	1	
Turkish													
Turkish, N.E.S.	11	1		12				10	1				
Arabian		1	3	4									
Armenian	41	5		46	11	3		28			2		
Syrian	30	8	6	44	14	4	1	15	2	4			
U.S.A. Citizens	5	3		8				1	1		1		
West Indian	121	89	17	227	3			76	8	8	32	3	2
Totals	9,291	3,942	2,386	15,619	2,510	546	596	4,459	614	628	1,457	629	480

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for Canada, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
													1			
												2				
1												1		2		
1						24	1	2	5	8	13	57	46	31	22	5
															1	1
						9		1	3	2	45	20	25	39	15	1
											9	11				1
						20	3	2	1	4	29	34	48	4	7	4
						2				1	2	3	3	14	2	
2						4		1	1	3	33	29	37	3	2	1
						3		5	5	5	101	64	83	35	18	5
						1			1						2	1
5	2		23	10	15	18	5	14	8	16	110	58	83	48	89	37
						1						1				
						2				12	55	112	1	1		
12			1			2	2	2		2	28	11	3	26	33	8
7	3		10	10	21	20	6	8	2	58	109	25	62	71	39	4
7	3		2			18	6	7	4	13	24	18	122	24	19	3
													1			
154	89	56	26	11	22	567	162	257	308	139	330	2,090	539	609	434	439
21	5	6	2	1		83	9	19	11	23	52	160	74	29	72	18
170	54	16	15	9	16	114	87	116	71	180	292	1,293	582	390	368	315
3	1	2	8			11	5	2	2	3	9	29	12	19	12	27
1						3	4			6	17	46	7	2	4	7
4	3	3				2	3	8	2	1	58	18	5	2		
2	2	6				1	1				15	5			1	
1	1	1									3					
12	9	11				10	4	21	35	14	165	199	101	1	2	1
1	1	1	1			1	5	2	2	12	291	89	6	4	7	25
												7				
								1		1	1		1			
											1					
						21		2	4	20	17	22				
								1		1						
			6				1			5	4	2	6			
						6					11	11	28	18	2	4
			5	1		2		1		6	41	38	1	5	3	
			1							1	2	2				
2	3	1	1							1	18	13	5	28	1	
1	1		6			33	1	8	12	166	912	542	164	111	156	20
			2			17		1	1	1	8	139	5	8	17	8
						3		1		1	9	7	1	10	5	2
			2	1		11	1	3	2	11	5	31	13	31	28	30
1	1	2	1			8		2		7	1	28	18	36	28	35
						1		1	1			11				
			2	2	2					3	16					
1						1	1	2		1	4	3	3	3	1	1
1										1	3	8				
								1	3			1				
						1		1		1		45				
1						2			1		41	3				
1			1				2	2			1	3		2	1	1
1				1	4	77	6		3	105	63	53	5			1
495	178	108	145	16	80	1,435	315	494	488	1,161	2,978	5,347	2,094	1,642	1,395	1,002

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived at the port of Quebec, 225,876 passengers, of whom 10,244 travelled saloon and 215,632 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 8,810 were destined to Canada and 1,434 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 185,783 were for Canada and 29,849 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 24,817 returned Canadians and 3,030 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 157,936 souls, an increase as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 21,172 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1	1	2	4		2		2	1	3	2	6
Argentinian	1			1					1			1
Australian	2	3		5	1			1	3	3		6
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian, N.E.S	5	1		6	2	1		3	7	2		9
Hungarian					1			1	1			1
Belgian	6	3		9		2		2	6	5		11
Dutch	3	2	1	6	5	1		6	8	3	1	12
French	20	11	1	32	5	3		8	25	11	1	40
German	17	7		24	7	4		11	24	11		35
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	557	148	72	1,077	89	75	7	171	646	523	79	1,248
Irish	101	27	9	137	11	8		19	112	35	9	156
Scotch	119	77	10	206	53	31	1	85	172	108	11	291
Welsh	6	7	3	16		1		1	6	8	3	17
Greek	1			1					1			1
Hebrew					3	1		4	3	1		4
Italian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Japanese		1		1						1		1
Newfoundland	2	2	4	8					2	2	4	8
New Zealand					2	3		5	2	3		5
Russian	8			8	1		1	5	12		1	13
Scandinavian												
Danish	3	1		4					3	1		4
Norwegian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Swedish	2	1		3	1	1		2	3	2		5
Spanish	3			3					3			3
Swiss	1	1		2		1		1	1	2		3
U.S.A. Citizens	12	11	1	24	432	579	44	1,055	444	590	45	1,079
West Indian	1	2		3					1	2		3
Returned Canadian	2,264	2,283	373	4,920					2,264	2,283	373	4,920
Tourist	1,282	950	75	2,307	31	20		51	1,313	970	75	2,358
Totals	4,119	3,840	551	8,810	618	733	83	1,434	5,067	4,573	634	10,244

TABLE H.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	CANADA				UNITED STATES				CANADA AND UNITED STATES			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
African, South	4	3	15	22	1			1	5	3	17	25
Australian	19	11	2	32	2	2		4	21	13	2	36
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,963	328	242	2,033	693	182	85	870	2,066	510	327	2,903
Bohemian	43	17	20	80	10	13	13	36	53	30	33	116
Bukowinian	752	133	63	948	20	4		24	772	137	63	972
Croatian	513	20	5	338	564	51	16	631	877	71	21	969
Dalmatian	54	4	6	64	14	4	4	22	68	5	10	87
Galician	1,117	260	160	1,537	219	97	38	354	1,336	357	198	1,891
Hungarian, N.E.S.	216	51	48	315	230	44	36	310	446	95	84	625
Magyar	659	155	96	901	141	31	31	203	791	186	127	1,104
Ruthenian	6,993	1,332	730	9,055	74	46	10	130	7,067	1,378	740	9,185
Slovak	41	8	4	53	25	4		29	66	12	4	82
Styrian	2			2					2			2
Belgian	574	334	237	1,145	57	30	20	107	631	364	257	1,252
Bulgarian	709	25	8	742	132	11	12	155	841	36	20	897
Corean					2			2	2			2
Dutch	474	194	186	754	99	69	88	256	573	263	274	1,010
French	744	147	230	1,421	20	18	8	46	764	165	238	1,167
German—												
German, N.E.S.	965	157	394	1,784	188	131	138	177	1,121	788	532	2,241
Bavarian	3	1		4					5	1		4
Prussian	3	2	2	7					3	2	2	7
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English	38,245	25,710	17,978	71,972	1,978	1,367	713	3,348	20,722	27,106	18,691	75,320
Irish	3,146	2,642	1,240	7,028	125	127	72	324	3,271	2,769	1,312	7,352
Scotch	8,120	8,558	5,296	21,974	138	182	251	1,171	8,258	9,040	5,547	23,145
Welsh	181	112	266	1,177	59	62	43	164	240	174	303	1,317
Greek	529	22	12	555	786	39	14	839	1,306	61	27	1,394
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.	361	138	124	625	38	24	12	114	199	172	166	739
" Austrian	176	121	91	351	19	57	5	89	195	141	94	430
" German	8	8	2	18	1	2	1	4	9	10	3	22
" Polish	6	4	2	12	3	2	3	8	6	5	3	20
" Russian	2,250	1,563	1,451	5,231	1,013	645	604	2,262	3,263	2,178	2,055	7,493
Italian	6,337	295	241	6,873	1,340	277	143	1,760	7,680	572	384	8,633
Jamaican		1		1						1		1
Japanese		1		1						1		1
Maltese	217	5		222	13	2	5	18	230	7	3	240
Mexican	1	1	2	4					1	1	2	4
Montenegrin	1	1		2	1	1		2	2	2		4
Negro	1			1					1			1
Newfoundland	13	9	6	28					13	9	6	28
New Zealand	4	1		8		1		1	4	5		9
Persian	11	2		13	3			3	14	2		16
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S.	521	97	88	706	37	19	20	76	341	116	108	785
" Austrian	1,485	411	293	2,189	159	105	35	299	1,644	516	328	2,488
" German	7	5	7	19	3	5	2	10	10	10	9	29
" Russian	1,018	255	145	1,428	874	266	141	1,281	1,922	501	286	2,709
Portuguese	47	1		48	184	35	6	225	231	36	6	273
Roumanian	315	79	47	441	31	9	6	46	346	88	53	487
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.	7,690	1,237	1,348	10,275	3,652	943	770	5,365	11,342	2,180	2,118	15,640
Doukhobor	1	2	1	4					1	2	1	4
Finnish	1,249	477	242	1,968	1,317	627	286	2,230	2,566	1,104	528	4,198
Scandinavian—												
Danish	290	95	48	433	144	80	51	275	434	175	99	708
Icelandic	92	109	73	274	2			2	94	109	73	276
Norwegian	572	265	160	997	716	338	112	1,166	1,288	603	272	2,163
Swedish	953	333	226	1,512	976	513	217	1,706	1,929	846	443	3,218

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Servian	38	6	14	58	15			15	53	6	14	73
Spanish	47	10	2	59	6			6	53	10	2	65
Swiss	94	40	19	153	21	11	2	34	115	51	21	187
Turkish-												
Turkish, N.E.S.	100	11	9	120	283	27	19	329	383	38	28	449
Arabian	6	3	2	11	35	16	18	69	41	19	20	80
Armenian	83	4	3	90	72	9	7	88	155	13	10	178
Egyptian	1			1		1		1	1	1		2
Syrian	102	30	11	143	36	1		37	138	31	11	180
U.S.A. Citizens	20	22	4	46	962	1,645	210	2,817	982	1,667	214	2,863
West Indian	5	6		11					5	6		11
Total immigration	79,274	46,766	31,896	157,936	17,052	8,435	4,293	29,780	96,326	55,201	36,189	187,716
Returned Canadian	12,215	8,747	3,855	24,817					12,215	8,747	3,855	24,817
Tourist	1,447	1,484	99	3,030	32	35	2	69	1,479	1,519	101	3,099
Totals	92,936	56,997	35,850	185,783	17,084	8,470	4,295	29,849	110,020	65,467	40,145	215,632

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
African, South				8	8	2	4		22
Australian		3	2	10	3	5	8	1	32
Austro-Hungarian—									
Austrian, N.E.S.	23	351	623	564	203	86	117	66	2,033
Bohemian		20	9	8	14	18	11		80
Bukowinian		206	259	284	128	36	24	11	948
Croatian	4	75	81	57	51	31	37	2	338
Dalmatian	2	31	7	2	7	4	8		61
Galician		710	417	149	142	45	24	20	1,537
Hungarian, N.E.S.	4	96	57	39	23	80	6	10	315
Magyar		186	16	241	16	90	48	4	901
Ruthenian	280	2,249	3,307	1,902	828	302	147	40	9,055
Slovak		2	25	9	8	7	2		53
Styrian		2							2
Belgian	27	253	188	181	155	159	127	55	1,145
Bulgarian		121	79	21	1	16	104	100	742
Dutch	12	242	161	125	88	33	38	25	754
French	129	316	201	204	152	206	140	73	1,421
German—									
German, N.E.S.	59	306	449	310	207	206	183	64	1,784
Bavarian		2		2					4
Prussian		1		3				3	7
Great Britain and Ireland—									
English	3,665	18,588	15,576	11,093	9,288	6,043	5,466	2,253	71,972
Irish	641	1,719	1,374	858	964	717	543	212	7,028
Scotch	591	5,899	7,567	2,076	2,057	1,944	1,276	564	21,974
Welsh	70	235	266	161	119	115	135	52	1,153
Greek	2	137	189	111	17	30	32	37	555
Hebrew—									
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1	21	63	103	94	64	47	30	423
" Austrian		16	67	104	71	101	17	15	391
" German			1		11	4	2		18
" Polish		1	2		7		1	1	12
" Russian	15	159	652	1,145	1,269	1,192	650	152	5,234
Italian	251	3,053	1,639	1,238	286	247	97	62	6,873
Jamaican				1					1
Japanese							1		1
Maltese			34	105	77	2	2	2	222
Mexican				4					4
Montenegrin							1	1	2
Negro			1						1
Newfoundland	14	10					2	2	28
New Zealand		2		3	2		1		8
Persian		2		5	2	2	2		13
Polish—									
Polish, N.E.S.	11	139	124	120	30	46	35	1	509
" Austrian	40	627	467	534	327	95	66	33	2,189
" German			8	8	3				19
" Russian	20	341	362	326	172	126	71	10	1,428
Portuguese			28		17	3			48
Roumanian	1	27	221	62	63	20	28	16	441
Russian—									
Russian, N.E.S.	234	2,798	3,439	1,816	884	481	403	220	10,275
Doukhobor		4							4
Finnish	25	227	273	294	333	273	379	162	1,966
Scandinavian									
Danish	17	112	66	66	34	39	28	11	433
Icelandic		37	83	27	87	21	2	14	271
Norwegian	26	250	219	177	115	84	63	33	967
Swedish	26	366	256	249	261	160	107	77	1,512
Syrian		25	12	8	1	4		8	58
Spanish	9	20	10	6	3	3	3	5	59
Swiss	5	55	18	21	11	12	11	11	173

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals
Turkish									
Turkish, N.E.S.		15	33	47	5	10	6	4	120
Arabian				1	1	3		6	11
Armenian		1	8	50	3	5	12	11	90
Egyptian			1						1
Syrian	1	18	18	49	15	26	14	2	143
U.S.A. Citizens		6	8	11	10	4	6	1	46
West Indian			9	1		1			11
Totals	6,275	40,712	39,010	25,002	18,706	13,206	10,510	4,485	157,936

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Agriculturists.	2,049	9,686	9,512	5,406	3,177	1,909	1,482	534	33,746
General labourers	1,204	13,835	12,143	7,416	4,492	2,814	2,183	1,250	45,367
Mechanics	1,606	8,475	7,576	5,520	5,089	4,028	3,031	1,101	36,126
Clerks, traders, etc	323	2,019	2,123	1,438	1,467	1,267	874	267	9,778
Miners	69	391	478	354	221	207	295	95	2,113
Female servants	461	3,123	3,706	2,189	2,214	1,650	1,435	703	15,502
Not classified	563	3,180	3,472	2,658	2,016	1,340	1,240	535	15,004
Totals	6,275	40,712	39,010	25,002	18,706	13,206	10,540	4,485	157,936
Maritime Provinces	92	261	372	282	215	178	153	75	1,628
Quebec	1,222	10,411	10,231	6,908	1,180	3,231	2,371	1,054	34,608
Ontario	2,431	15,368	14,800	9,838	8,107	5,636	4,897	2,066	63,443
Manitoba	887	5,552	5,590	3,051	2,214	1,404	956	425	20,079
Saskatchewan	553	3,165	2,814	1,642	1,118	793	583	253	10,921
Alberta	633	3,051	2,583	1,728	1,362	967	680	313	11,329
British Columbia	457	2,901	2,620	1,553	1,210	995	900	298	10,934
Yukon Territory	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Totals	6,275	40,712	39,010	25,002	18,706	13,206	10,540	4,485	157,936

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	Sex.				Trade or Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	4	3	15	22	1	1	4						2
Australian	19	11	2	32	7			1	1	1	1	2	
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,463	328	242	2,033	319	63	63	1,012	79	95	82	30	41
Bohemian	43	17	20	80	8	4	3	19	6	5	10	3	7
Bukowinian	752	133	63	948	178	17	22	567	33	25	7	3	
Croatian	313	20	5	338	113	2	3	191	1	1	1	2	
Dalmatian	54	1	6	61	21			32			1		
Galician	1,117	260	160	1,537	99	36	41	1,011	113	79	1	6	1
Hungarian, N.E.S	216	51	18	315	86	17	25	118	20	17	10	1	
Magyar	650	155	96	901	51	19	27	582	44	41	5	4	1
Ruthenian	6,993	1,332	730	9,055	2,762	318	332	4,192	390	292	18	29	4
Slovak	41	8	4	53	6	1	1	33	3		2	2	
Styrian	2			2	2								
Belgian	574	334	237	1,145	193	61	66	141	45	30	165	99	58
Bulgarian	709	25	8	742	65	1	1	638	17	6	3	1	
Dutch	374	194	186	754	130	45	71	78	16	16	127	45	58
French	744	147	230	1,421	314	79	58	138	56	52	175	93	44
German—													
German, N.E.S	933	457	391	1,784	320	112	159	215	52	69	271	76	79
Bavarian	3	1		4	1						2		
Prussian	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	2					
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	28,215	25,749	17,978	71,972	8,882	2,609	3,292	5,375	2,999	3,318	9,053	6,689	6,307
Irish	3,146	2,642	1,240	7,028	1,343	199	259	615	225	246	595	370	329
Scotch	8,120	8,558	5,296	21,974	2,561	633	776	1,526	769	941	2,551	1,890	1,952
Welsh	481	412	260	1,153	174	37	51	63	30	50	126	82	60
Greek	520	22	13	555	32	1	1	466	13	9	5	1	2
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	161	138	124	423	10	6	5	34	13	11	90	77	56
" Austrian	176	124	91	391	14	6	6	44	8	9	87	53	40
" German	8	8	2	18							4	5	2
" Polish	6	4	2	12							4	2	2
" Russian	2,250	1,535	1,451	5,234	107	31	54	575	158	219	1,166	852	678
Italian	6,337	295	241	6,873	473	11	10	5,603	173	171	181	28	15
Jamaican		1		1									
Japanese		1		1									
Maltese	217	5		222	24			78	1		94	2	
Mexican	1	1	2	4	1	1	2						
Montenegrin	1	1		2					1				
Negro	1			1				1					
Newfoundland	13	9	6	28				1			5	2	6
New Zealand	4	4		8	1	1					2	1	
Persian	11	2		13	3			6	1		1		
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	324	97	88	509	92	16	33	205	21	22	19	7	8
" Austrian	1,485	411	293	2,189	666	79	85	771	118	127	37	26	24
" German	7	5	7	19	2	3	3	4	2	4	1		
" Russian	1,048	235	145	1,428	302	30	26	564	74	75	78	31	16
Portuguese	47	1		48				45	1		1		
Roumanian	315	79	47	441	80	10	8	213	26	18	16	13	15
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	7,690	1,237	1,348	10,275	1,739	311	548	5,589	352	451	240	154	165
Doukhobor	1	2	1	4	1	1	1						
Finnish	1,249	477	242	1,968	165	24	39	957	89	99	58	32	32

for Canada, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
1	1	5				1	2		4		2	11		3	2	4	
4						3	6	5	1		7	8	3	5	1	8	
29	10	15	11	2	3	120	19	24	25	9	1,020	325	355	158	107	59	
2			4	2	3	1		1	2		13	5	3	17	25	17	
	1			1	1	65		13	15	5	512	171	111	57	75	17	
2	1	1	3			7		4		3	51	194	3	11	10	53	
								1	6		5	50	2		2	2	
						84	3	21	39	15	425	392	507	102	79	7	
1	1				1	6	1	5	6		41	124	11	66	52	21	
3			4	1	1	65	2	22	26	4	313	204	178	144	16	12	
2			12	4	5	511	7	80	97	45	3,155	2,206	2,355	586	595	213	
						1		1	3		6	16	4		5	22	
											2						
17	10	4	15	22	39	55	13	42	40	98	486	54	295	31	142	39	
			1	1		1	2	1	1	17	393	241	56	17	14	4	
22	10	6	1			43	16	35	35	7	151	113	157	101	190	34	1
11	25	12	11	9	9	69	62	116	55	23	821	127	158	99	128	45	
65	18	10	23	5	5	109	39	85	72	18	512	286	393	277	223	75	
								1			2		2				
								1			2		4	1			
2,521	1,923	1,083	576	218	265	7,934	1,838	3,367	3,713	679	11,899	36,339	6,535	5,331	5,132	1,055	2
375	241	102	19	3	6	1,217	199	387	307	25	1,178	3,505	1,008	325	490	497	
871	719	458	217	84	133	3,421	391	1,009	1,036	149	3,795	8,968	3,200	1,607	1,980	2,275	
39	30	20	42	19	30	141	37	73	49	18	136	328	193	132	194	152	
10	5		1			2	6		1	8	423	73	8	2	6	35	
22	12	12				7	5	23	10		254	91	46	16	10	9	
27	11	17				33	4	13	19		251	99	22	9	9		
3	2					1	1				11	7					
	1					1	2				2	8	1	1			
209	137	218		1		181	103	170	282	55	2,111	1,893	983	65	87	40	
23	7	12	32	8	5	39	25	29	28	47	4,786	1,526	102	22	154	536	
								1								1	
						1						1					
15						2	6			2	33	930	32		2	50	
												1					
1											1				1		
											1						
3						3	1	1			22				6		
1						2					1	5	2				
1	1											11	2				
1			7	3	5	42		8	20	5	178	127	147	16	23	53	
2	2		5			118	1	38	57	27	565	548	974	164	186	25	
											7	2	1		9		
2	2	3	10	1	1	79	2	18	24	21	515	604	141	52	60	32	
1										26	22						
3			2			26	1	4	6	2	276	88	22	17	6		
53	29	18	11	8	12	297	25	95	154	239	4,107	2,242	1,548	875	638	526	
						1								4			
3	3	8	63	11	22	297	3	18	42		179	1,554	33	11	67	94	

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

TRADE OR

	SEX.				Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Scandinavian													
Danish	290	95	48	433	158	20	25	78	8	6	41	5	8
Icelandic	92	109	73	274	28	14	21	21	5	10	32	14	9
Norwegian	572	265	160	997	278	56	86	224	23	26	49	17	20
Swedish	953	333	226	1,512	424	66	105	407	48	57	94	18	31
Servian	38	6	14	58	5	1	2	30	5	12	2	..	
Spanish	47	10	2	59	21	1	1	19	1	1	5	.	
Swiss	94	40	19	153	31	6	3	28	2	4	18	8	2
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.	100	11	9	120	19	..	..	78	3	7	1	.	..
Arabian	6	3	2	11	2	..	..	3	1	.	..	.	.
Armenian	83	4	3	90	49	1	1	21	1	1	3	..	..
Egyptian	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Syrian	102	30	11	143	19	4	4	66	4	..	7	2	
U.S.A. Citizens	20	22	4	46	4	1	..	2	1	1	8	4	
West Indian	5	6	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Totals	79,274	46,766	31,896	157,936	22,473	4,956	6,317	32,685	5,058	6,624	15,561	10,791	10,07

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Canada, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

Occupation.											Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified				Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.									
10	2	.	1	1	2	50	2	9	7	3	113	55	10	51	148	23	..	
5	..	8	..	..	..	57	6	12	25	..	.	1	256	13	3	1		
6	2	1	7	..	..	153	8	11	27	28	81	162	135	235	195	161	..	
6	1	4	12	1	..	180	10	19	28	20	158	334	306	193	193	308		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	..	27	..	..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	5	28	14	11	..	1			
5	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	15	10	9	79	17	16	12	17	10		
2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	19	62	36	..	..	..	3		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	3	87	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	3	3	..	..	..	10	6	7	4	2	79	54	6	1	..	1	..	
3	1	..	1	..	..	10	2	5	3	2	10	13	6	2	6	7	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	
1,517	3,241	2,020	1,157	609	547	15,502	2,881	5,809	6,311	1,628	39,608	63,143	20,079	10,921	11,320	10,934	3	

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived at the port of Vancouver, 10,226 passengers, of whom 1,929 travelled saloon and 8,297 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 1,489 were destined to Canada and 440 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 7,553 were for Canada, and 744 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,098 returned Canadians and 2,575 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 2,880 souls, an increase at this port, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of 978 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	4	1		5	11	8	3	22	15	9	3	27
Chinese		1	1	2	2			2	2	1	1	4
French		2		2		1		1		3		3
German	2			2	7	2		9	9	2		11
Great Britain and Ireland												
English	14	14	7	35	38	29	7	74	52	43	14	109
Irish	1	2	1	4	5	3		8	6	5	1	12
Scotch	2	2	2	6	6	6	1	13	8	8	3	19
Greek	1			1					1			1
Hebrew					1			1	1			1
Italian					2			2	2			2
Japanese	2	3	4	9	14	5	4	23	16	8	8	32
New Zealand	1			1	5	1		6	6	1		7
Russian	2	2	2	6		1	4	5	2	3	6	11
Scandinavian												
Danish						1		1		1		1
Norwegian					2			2	2			2
Swedish						1		1		1		1
Swiss					1			1	1			1
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.					1			1	1			1
Armenian						1		1		1		1
Syrian					1			1	1			1
U.S.A. Citizens	1	1		2	114	104	31	249	115	105	31	251
Returned Canadian	184	174	41	399					184	174	41	399
Tourist	596	357	62	1,015	4	8	5	17	600	365	67	1,032
Totals	810	559	120	1,489	214	171	55	440	1,024	730	175	1,929

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children	Totals.
African, South		1	1	2						1	1	2
Australian	28	17	14	59	24	19	6	49	52	36	20	108
Austrian	3			3	2			2	5			5
Chinese	1,793	59	113	1,965	257	16	18	291	2,050	75	131	2,256
Dutch	2	2		4	2			2	4	2		6
French		1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	5
German	10	2		12	13	3		16	23	5		28
Great Britain and Ireland												
English	279	84	42	405	61	31	14	106	340	115	56	511
Irish	29	9		38	15	3	1	19	44	12	1	57
Scotch	98	30	12	140	18	9	4	31	116	39	16	171
Welsh	7	1		8	3	1	1	5	10	2	1	13
Greek	1			1					1			1
Hawaiian						1		1		1		1
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
" Russian	1			1					1			1
Hindoo		1	3	4						1	3	4
Japanese	62	29	4	95	23	10		33	85	39	4	128
New Zealand	5	6	3	14	11	1	2	17	16	10	5	31
Polish, Russian					1			1	1			1
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.	85	4	8	97	8			8	93	4	8	105
Finnish	1			1	1			1	2			2
Scandinavian—												
Danish	2			2	2	1		3	4	1		5
Norwegian	2			2	3			3	5			5
Swedish	2	1		3	3	1		4	5	2		7
Servian					2			2	2			2
Swiss	1			1					1			1
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.	1			1					1			1
Syrian					1			1	1			1
U.S.A. Citizens	11	2		13	31	15	11	60	45	17	11	73
West Indian	7			7					7			7
Total immigration	2,439	249	201	2,880	486	116	59	661	2,916	365	260	3,541
Returned Canadian	1,928	106	64	2,098					1,928	106	64	2,098
Tourist	2,160	254	161	2,575	76	3	4	83	2,236	257	165	2,658
Totals	6,518	609	426	7,553	562	119	63	744	7,080	728	489	8,297

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South							2						2
Australian		1		13	9	8	3	17			8		59
Austrian			2		1								3
Chinese	216	87	326	171	138	143	152	125	93	58	19	137	1,965
Dutch		1					1					2	4
French						2							2
German		5		3	1			1	1		1		12
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	49	169	60	38	20	5	9	5	6	3	23	18	405
Irish		21	2	1	1			1	1		2	3	38
Scotch	8	57	25	17	16	2	3	2	6	2	1	1	140
Welsh		1	1	1								2	8
Greek	1												1
Hebrew, Russian		1											1
Hindoo					1								1
Japanese		1	54	3	12	2	3	3	3	1	2	8	93
New Zealand		2			2	1	3	4			2		14
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	62	2	4	5	5	2		13		4			97
Finnish				1									1
Scandinavian													
Danish		1						1					2
Norwegian			1			1							2
Swedish		1	1						1				3
Swiss											1		1
Turkish								1					1
U.S.A. Citizens		3	1		3	3	1	2					13
West Indian			5									2	7
Totals	336	359	182	256	512	169	177	175	111	71	59	173	2,880

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists	15	39	15	17	6	3		15		3	16	5	134
General labourers	191	196	173	127	213	11	131	29	60	32	21	110	1,297
Mechanics	16	49	13	24	24	5	3	8	1		11	4	158
Clerks, traders, etc.	98	33	241	51	228	133	19	101	46	25	5	40	1,023
Miners	1	8	3	1	1	1	3	2				3	23
Female servants		13		1	3	2	1	2			2	1	25
Not classified	15	21	37	32	37	11	20	18	1	11	4	10	220
Totals	336	359	482	256	512	169	177	175	111	71	59	173	2,880
Maritime Provinces	1	2	1		10	4	1	2				1	22
Quebec	32	8	41	5	81	30	33	36	5	9	4	31	315
Ontario	37	12	21	21	79	36	28	22	18	11	7	27	319
Manitoba	6	13	3		11		6	6	2	2		7	56
Saskatchewan	2	16	8		4	2	2					2	36
Alberta	9	18	9	10	2	1	3	2		3	18	3	81
British Columbia	249	290	399	219	325	93	104	107	86	46	30	102	2,050
Yukon Territory				1									1
Totals	336	359	482	256	512	169	177	175	111	71	59	173	2,880

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South		1	1	2									
Australian	28	17	14	59	3	1		2			13	4	
Austrian	3			3									
Chinese	1,793	59	113	1,965	8	5		838	22	24	2		
Dutch	2	2		4				2	1				
French		1	1	2									
German	10	2		12				6	1		2		
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	279	84	42	405	40	9	4	150	24	23	54	15	7
Irish	29	9		38	2	1		19			5	1	
Scotch	98	30	12	140	16	4	3	31	3	3	32	2	
Welsh	7	1		8				3			2		
Greek	1			1				1					
Hebrew, Russian	1			1							1		
Hindoo		1	3	4									
Japanese	62	29	4	95	7	8		37	1		5	1	
New Zealand	5	6	3	14	1			1			2	2	
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	85	4	8	97	14	1	4	68	2	1	3		
Finnish	1			1							1		
Scandinavian—													
Danish	2			2				1					
Norwegian	2			2				2					
Swedish	2	1		3		1		1			1		
Swiss	1			1				1					
Turkish	1			1							1		
U.S.A. Citizens	11	2		13	2			6			1	1	
West Indian	7			7				7					
Totals	2,430	249	201	2,880	93	30	11	1,179	67	51	125	26	7

for Canada, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.											Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
								1	1							2	
41	5	5	2			3	4	1	9			10		1	4	14	
1			2													3	
941	14	23					31	18	66	19	311	280	36	9	13	1,297	
	1															1	
								1	1	2							
2								1							1	11	
17	4	1	10	1	2	14	8	17	5		2	19	15	16	35	318	
1	2		1			2	1	3				1			4	32	1
10	8	1	3			4	3	9	5	1		8	3	8	19	101	
			2			1									1	1	
																1	
																1	
								1	3							4	
9	2						4	1	4		2	1	1		1	90	
						1	1	3	3						2	12	
								1	3				1	1		95	
																1	
1																2	
														1		1	
																3	
																1	
																1	
1							1	1							1	12	
																7	
957	36	30	20	1	2	25	56	64	100	22	315	319	56	36	81	2,050	1

PORT OF VICTORIA.

For the fiscal year 1913-14 there arrived at the port of Victoria, 8,337 passengers, of whom 643 travelled saloon and 7,694 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 464 were destined to Canada and 179 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 7,443 were for Canada and 251 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,820 returned Canadians and 123 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 4,500 souls, a decrease at this port, as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 2,327 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian					8	2		10	8	2		10
Austrian	1			1					1			1
Chinese	1	3	2	6					1	3	2	6
French	1			1	1	1		2	2	1		3
German					6	2		8	6	2		8
English	10	9	3	22	11	10	2	23	21	19	5	45
Irish	1	3	4	8	1	1		5	5	4	4	13
Scotch	3			3	3	1	2	6	6	1	2	9
Hawaiian		1		1		2		2		3		3
Japanese	8	8	3	19	1			1	9	8	3	20
New Zealand	1			1					1			1
U.S.A. Citizens	3			3	54	48	9	111	57	48	9	114
Returned Canadian	72	45	10	127					72	45	10	127
Tourist	170	89	13	272	1	6	1	11	171	95	14	283
Totals	271	158	35	464	92	73	14	179	363	231	49	643

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	1			1	7	1	2	13	8	4	2	14
Austrian	1			1	5			5	6			6
Chinese	3,434	30	80	3,544	85		4	89	3,519	30	84	3,633
French					2			2	2			2
German	7			7	2	4		6	9	1		13
Great Britain and Ireland												
English	29	15	13	57	21	14	2	37	50	29	15	94
Irish	1			1	3	1		4	4	1		5
Scotch	9	3	3	15	6	4	1	11	15	7	4	26
Hawaiian			2	2							2	2
Hebrew					1			1	1			1
Hindoo	55	1	5	61					55	1	5	61
Italian					1			1	1			1
Japanese	290	417	51	758	5	3		8	295	420	51	766
Maltese	1			1					1			1
New Zealand					1	2		3	1	2		3
Russian	44			44	14	3	2	19	58	3	2	63
Scandinavian												
Danish	1			1	1			1	2			2
Norwegian					2	2		4	2	2		4
Swedish	2			2	2	1		3	4	1		5
U. S. A. Citizens	4		1	5	25	16	6	11	29	10	7	46
West Indian					1			1	1			1
Total immigration	3,879	466	155	4,500	184	48	17	249	4,063	511	172	4,749
Returned Canadian	2,624	116	80	2,820					2,624	116	80	2,820
Tourist	100	21	2	123	2			2	102	21	2	125
Totals	6,603	603	237	7,443	186	48	17	251	6,789	651	254	7,694

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

—	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Australian		1											1
Austrian		1											1
Chinese	569	829	825	443	309	177	130	75	89	30	15	93	3,544
German		7											7
Great Britain and Ireland													
English	10	7	8	9	8	5	1	7	1		1		57
Irish				1									1
Scotch	5		1	1	5	1		1		1			15
Hawaiian					2								2
Hindoo				5	4			13	39				61
Japanese	73	138	98	90	51	44	57	47	37	42	27	51	758
Maltese				1									1
Russian	19		5	16	3		1						44
Scandinavian													
Danish						1							1
Swedish			1			1							2
U.S.A. Citizens			2		1		1	1					5
Totals	676	983	940	566	386	229	190	144	126	73	43	144	4,500

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Agriculturists	19	29	17	19	9	6	8	9	1	2	2	9	130
General labourers	205	228	173	130	41	60	49	35	79	12	17	40	1,069
Mechanics	9	4	9	6	5	3	1	3	1		1	1	46
Clerks, traders, etc.	123	668	720	381	252	124	69	58	30	18	3	40	2,786
Miners		2						1				1	4
Female servants	1	1			1			1					4
Not classified	19	51	21	30	78	36	63	37	15	41	17	53	461
Totals	676	983	940	566	386	229	190	144	126	73	43	144	4,500
Quebec	13	17	4	5	4	2	2			2			49
Ontario	20	9	12	9	23	3	2			1		1	80
Manitoba	7	4	2	5							2		20
Saskatchewan	1			1									2
Alberta	4	4	4	3	2	1						2	20
British Columbia	631	919	918	543	357	223	186	144	126	70	41	141	4,329
Totals	676	983	940	566	386	229	190	144	126	73	43	144	4,500

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Australian	1			1							1		
Austrian	1			1				1					
Chinese	3,434	30	80	3,544	9			601	7	5			
German	7			7				6					
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	29	15	13	57	4			4	2	5	14	6	1
Irish	1			1									
Scotch	9	3	3	15				3			2	1	
Hawaiian			2	2									2
Hindoo	55	1	5	61	3	1	5	52					
Japanese	290	417	51	758	43	30	1	168	175	25	9	3	1
Maltese	1			1							1		
Russian	44			44	34			10					
Scandinavian—													
Danish	1			1				1					
Swedish	2			2				1			1		
U.S.A. Citizens	4		1	5				3			1		
Totals	3,879	466	155	4,500	93	31	6	859	184	35	32	10	4

for Canada, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.											Destination.					
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.									
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
															1
															1
2,753	7	13					98	16	62	49	77	20	2	16	3,480
							1								7
2	4	6	2			1	3	2	1		1				56
							1								1
1						1	3	1	3						15
															2
															61
22	6	1	1	1		2	47	200	23		2			4	752
															1
															44
															1
		1													342
2,718	17	21	3	1		4	153	219	89	49	80	20	2	20	4,729

UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1913-14, there arrived in Canada, via ports in the United States, 56,454 passengers, of whom 3,877 travelled saloon and 52,577 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 9,220 returned Canadians and 403 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 42,954 souls, an increase as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 2,096 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers for Canada, arriving at Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	CANADA.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austro-Hungarian—				
Austrian	1	...	...	1
Hungarian, N. E. S.	...	1	...	1
Ruthenian	1	...	...	1
Belgian	7	3	...	10
Dutch	7	3	1	11
French	56	22	...	78
German	67	25	6	98
Great Britain and Ireland—				
English	99	46	17	162
Irish	6	3	...	9
Scotch	39	26	1	66
Welsh	1	...	...	1
Greek	1	1	2	4
Hebrew, Russian	2	4	2	8
Italian	34	12	3	49
Negro	5	3	1	9
Portuguese	1	1	...	2
Russian	2	...	...	2
Scandinavian—				
Danish	4	4	...	8
Norwegian	4	1	...	5
Swedish	1	...	...	1
Swiss	1	...	...	1
U. S. A. Citizens	2	3	...	5
West Indian	8	...	...	8
Returned Canadian	1,609	993	126	2,728
Tourist	460	136	13	609
Totals	2,418	1,287	172	3,877

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers for Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

		CANADA.			
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South		14	3	6	23
Australian		3	1	1	5
Austro-Hungarian	Austrian, N.E.S.	155	65	51	271
	Bohemian	20	9	7	36
	Bukowinian	2	...	...	2
	Croatian	215	68	35	318
	Dalmatian	90	6	4	100
	Galician	4	1	1	6
	Hungarian, N.E.S.	58	46	33	137
	Magyar	86	78	50	214
	Ruthenian	1,457	374	214	2,045
	Slovak	23	16	10	49
Belgian		416	157	109	682
Bermudian		1	...	...	1
Brazilian		...	1	4	5
Bulgarian		133	7	8	148
Chinese		1	...	...	1
Cuban		8	1	1	10
Dutch		218	105	86	409
French		207	103	37	347
German		1,120	599	495	2,214
Great Britain and Ireland	English	5,774	2,262	1,404	9,440
	Irish	465	230	81	776
	Scotch	469	273	95	837
	Welsh	154	43	25	222
Greek		262	71	43	376
Hebrew	Hebrew, N.E.S.	59	38	34	131
	" Austrian	52	47	31	130
	" Polish	4	1	2	7
	" Russian	451	314	302	1,067
Hindoo		23	...	...	23
Italian		12,178	1,107	866	14,151
Jamaican		105	36	7	148
Japanese		2	...	...	2
Macedonian		1	...	...	1
Maltese		43	1	2	46
Mexican		4	1	...	5
Montenegrin		...	3	1	4
Negro		93	63	9	165
Persian		4	...	...	4
Polish	Polish, N.E.S.	85	23	19	127
	" Austrian	331	134	104	569
	" German	5	4	8	17
	" Russian	1,141	183	104	1,428
Portuguese		4	...	...	4
Roumanian		274	42	34	350
Russian	Russian, N.E.S.	2,598	235	215	3,048
	Finnish	577	91	26	694
Scandinavian	Danish	97	43	54	194
	Icelandic	7	...	...	7
	Norwegian	151	53	21	225
	Swedish	285	63	32	380
Servian		47	10	5	62
Spanish		1,002	6	4	1,012
Swiss		53	6	4	63
Turkish	Turkish, N.E.S.	12	3	7	22
	Arabian	1	...	...	1
	Armenian	1	...	...	1
	Egyptian	...	1	2	3
	Syrian	41	25	17	83
U.S.A. Citizens		11	6	15	32
West Indian		56	16	2	74
Total immigration		31,153	7,974	4,727	42,954
Returned Canadian		7,037	1,507	676	9,220
Tourist		272	116	15	403
Totals		38,462	8,697	5,418	52,577

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South	1	6	11	3								2	23
Australian	1		1	2		1							5
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	172	24	8	14	2	1	12	8	13	6		11	271
Bohemian	6	12			2	2		2	3		1	8	36
Bukowinian	2												2
Croatian	59	53	24	18	36	28	50	8	30	4	1	7	318
Dalmatian	50	1	4	19	7	2	7	2		2		6	100
Galician	2									2	2		6
Hungarian, N.E.S.	4		6	17	29	2	8	28	10	19		14	137
Magyar	45	21	47	22	7	26	11	9	7		2	17	214
Ruthenian	1,658	22	97	98	14	16	36	13	16	6	11	58	2,045
Slovak	13	8	7	4	6	3	1		3		2	2	49
Belgian	369	85	30	49	25	16	25	5	6	6	18	48	682
Bermudian		1											1
Brazilian	1	4											5
Bulgarian	10	10	8	17			44	12	33	2		12	148
Chinese						1							1
Cuban	9						1						10
Dutch	179	45	20	12	54	10	18	6	8	2	10	45	409
French	89	39	24	16	21	32	18	14	14	24	19	37	347
German	849	339	178	90	102	124	202	50	67	20	48	145	2,214
Great Britain and Ireld—													
English	4,896	2,129	1,032	101	127	42	38	73	203	50	143	606	9,440
Irish	244	288	59	33	33	12	13	8	22	6	16	42	776
Scotch	296	208	62	69	7	5	9	10	57	9	26	79	837
Welsh	85	92	11	4	2	2	3	5	3	1	6	7	222
Greek	17	16	8	27	14	27	52	49	28	13	26	59	376
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S	33	14	9	5	3	10	3	21	23	2	3	5	131
" Austrian	39	4	1	9	3	13	10	11	27	7	3	3	130
" Polish	4	2				1							7
" Russian	197	47	37	113	56	82	31	126	161	29	71	114	1,067
Hindoo		15			8								24
Italian	5,778	2,718	1,939	791	597	373	367	226	286	135	128	818	14,151
Jamaican	34	85	25	1		1			1			1	148
Japanese		2											2
Macedonian											1		1
Maltese	39	1		4	2								46
Mexican					4		1						5
Montenegrin				2					1			1	4
Negro	6	8	40	57	34	2	12	4	2				165
Persian			4										4
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	72	6	1	6	1		3	11	6	5	1	15	127
" Austrian	305	44	47	66	18	9	16	10	21	6	2	25	569
" German	17												17
" Russian	602	213	237	200	51	12	33	19	9			22	1,428
Portuguese	1		2	1									4
Roumanian	247	12	10	16		2	17		16	5	2	23	350
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	2,036	115	333	189	33	21	36	42	39	46	14	144	3,048
Finnish	173	248	196	17	4	6	1	9	31	1	3	5	694
Scandinavian—													
Danish	54	30	25	9	14	8	2	6	15	2		29	194
Icelandic	1	6											7
Norwegian	113	21	22	4	7	6	17	4	2	3	12	14	225
Swedish	164	54	47	15	8	19	4	15	15	1	5	33	380
Servian	9	6	1	5		7	5	1	1		1	26	62
Spanish	254	574	92	39	15	4	16	1	3			14	1,012
Swiss	2	10	23		1				4	3	2	18	63
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S	1		1	3			2	14				1	22
Arabian		1											1
Armenian					1								1
Egyptian												3	3
Syrian	2	21	9	5	5	1		24	7	4	1	4	83
U.S.A. Citizens		1		1	5	7	5	1	2			10	32
West Indian	5	14	9	7	9	7	11	6	4	1	1		74
Totals	19,246	7,700	4,747	2,180	1,3 7	943	1,113	853	1,199	122	581	2,573	12,954

TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists	4,037	1,112	473	596	222	127	204	110	133	54	84	628	7,780
General labourers	11,834	4,889	3,396	1,059	583	317	341	299	414	109	215	1,278	24,734
Mechanics	1,745	828	403	221	158	130	103	192	214	57	90	224	4,365
Clerks, traders, etc	516	362	114	58	73	49	49	52	49	18	55	88	1,483
Miners	96	159	25	13	7	9	28	3	4	17	5	27	393
Female servants	588	157	95	62	64	51	69	48	126	27	50	166	1,503
Not classified	430	193	241	171	260	260	349	149	259	140	82	162	2,696
Totals	19,246	7,700	4,747	2,180	1,367	943	1,143	853	1,199	422	581	2,573	42,954
Maritime Provinces	166	109	48	44	31	6	48	10	30	36	2	35	565
Quebec	4,745	1,674	1,118	652	301	212	217	212	356	102	126	435	10,150
Ontario	7,880	3,691	2,563	1,100	702	452	500	376	559	136	270	1,064	19,293
Manitoba	2,268	619	326	118	90	56	84	40	74	32	57	217	3,981
Saskatchewan	1,430	439	194	68	54	70	70	80	63	38	32	258	2,796
Alberta	1,596	419	200	79	80	31	126	76	54	39	43	223	2,996
British Columbia	1,161	719	298	119	109	116	96	59	63	39	51	341	3,171
Yukon Territory							2						2
Totals	19,246	7,700	4,747	2,180	1,367	943	1,143	853	1,199	422	581	2,573	42,954

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

	Sex.				Trade or Farmers and Farm labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	14	3	6	23	1			8	1	1	5		
Australian	3	1	1	5							1	1	1
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.	155	65	51	271	50	6	2	74	17	14	15	7	
Bohemian	20	9	7	36	8	2	2	6			2		
Bukowinian	2			2	2								
Croatian	215	68	35	318	95	12	9	115	7	6	4		
Dalmatian	90	6	4	100	49			40			1		
Galician	4	1	1	6	2			1			1		
Hungarian, N.E.S.	58	46	33	137	14	7	8	41	6	5	1		
Magyar	86	78	50	214	34	8	7	45	32	22	3	2	
Ruthenian	1,457	374	214	2,045	490	105	77	949	173	99	8	3	4
Slovak	23	16	10	49	17	4	3	6	1	3			
Belgian	416	157	109	682	288	78	62	91	26	18	21	11	3
Bermudian	1			1									
Brazilian		1	4	5									
Bulgarian	133	7	8	148	8	1	2	118	4	3	4		
Chinese	1			1									
Cuban	8	1	1	10	4			1					
Dutch	218	105	86	409	73	20	15	41	10	6	84	23	21
French	207	103	37	347	27	5	6	54	18	11	45	12	5
German	1,120	599	495	2,214	556	260	308	217	82	67	157	54	44
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	5,774	2,262	1,404	9,440	1,818	403	443	1,609	449	391	1,141	416	311
Irish	465	230	81	776	121	13	11	135	27	17	93	28	21
Scotch	469	273	95	837	68	14	15	126	30	22	146	35	16
Welsh	154	43	25	222	47	5	7	36	5	8	40	5	
Greek	262	71	43	376	6	1		224	37	27	8	7	
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	59	38	34	131	1			17	1		29	22	19
" Austrian	52	47	31	130	5	1	5	15	6	9	13	11	9
" Polish	4	1	2	7							3	1	2
" Russian	451	314	302	1,067	13	5	15	84	16	23	277	189	160
Hindoo	23			23	1			22					
Italian	12,178	1,107	866	14,151	294	25	32	11,639	825	645	131	21	13
Jamaican	105	36	7	148				35	8		44	8	4
Japanese	2			2				1					
Macedonian	1			1				1					
Maltese	43	1	2	46				41			2		
Mexican	4	1		5	4								
Montenegrin		3	1	4									
Negro	93	63	9	165	3			41	22	6	33	6	2
Persian	4			4				4					
Polish													
Polish, N.E.S.	85	23	19	127	29		2	47	11	11	1	1	
" Austrian	331	131	104	569	138	23	22	183	29	37	6	7	4
" German	5	4	8	17	4	3	6						
" Russian	1,141	183	104	1,428	303	28	16	814	97	57	17	5	
Portuguese	4			4	1			2					
Roumanian	274	42	34	350	57	1		207	27	28	8	1	1
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	2,598	235	215	3,048	603	53	62	1,919	84	72	58	19	13
Finnish	577	91	26	694	24	2	4	538	41	16	8		
Scandinavian—													
Danish	97	43	54	194	40	5	16	35	9	13	17	3	5
Icelandic	7			7	1			6					
Norwegian	151	53	21	225	68	9	5	58	7	5	11	1	
Swedish	285	63	32	380	82	6	8	164	16	12	28	4	5

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Occupation.											Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	5	6	10	7	....	....	....	....	..
1	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	3	..	1	....	....	....	1	..
6	1	....	4	....	..	14	6	20	35	6	78	67	48	24	35	13	..
3	....	..	....	....	....	4	1	3	5	....	5	4	1	24	....	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	..
..	....	....	....	2	1	24	1	23	19	....	13	172	12	15	59	47	..
..	....	..	....	....	....	2	....	4	4	....	27	65	1	....	3	4	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	..
..	..	..	....	....	....	9	2	24	20	....	7	64	4	39	21	2	
2	1	3	....	....	....	10	2	25	18	1	17	114	9	71	1	1	..
..	....	....	4	2	5	72	6	19	29	5	494	503	598	151	247	47	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	7	4	3	2	17	2	8	7	10	..
7	2	....	4	3	3	12	5	25	23	10	68	56	401	42	79	26	..
1	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..
..	..	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	4	....	..	4	....	..	1	....	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	3	32	102	2	2	6	1	..
1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	..
12	3	....	1	....	..	9	7	40	41	1	13	165	40	77	92	21	..
22	9	....	11	5	4	10	48	44	11	15	146	59	47	24	33	23	..
113	15	6	22	2	2	79	55	107	68	17	197	459	515	504	457	61	t
544	123	61	181	13	21	604	181	254	174	120	855	4,976	1,012	959	676	842	..
80	29	8	1	....	..	98	35	35	24	4	117	401	93	53	43	62	..
78	29	5	5	....	..	112	46	53	37	4	171	354	90	71	86	61	..
18	1	....	8	....	..	16	5	11	10	..	18	61	41	38	40	24	..
12	1	2	1	....	....	6	11	19	14	7	162	109	10	4	26	58	..
8	2	2	....	....	....	3	4	10	13	....	83	39	1	1	3	4	..
18	4	2	....	....	....	17	1	5	6	1	56	45	15	13	....	....	..
1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	..
61	21	23	....	....	....	24	16	59	81	4	338	541	153	21	5	2	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	2	7	....	....	....	....	..
8	7	6	41	1	..	73	62	155	170	169	4,436	7,189	282	51	613	1,381	..
24	3	2	....	....	....	14	2	3	1	3	53	86	3	....	2	1	..
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	..	2	41	....	....	....	....	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	..	....	1	4	....	....	....	..
..	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	2	1	..	....	....	....	....	1	3	..
9	2	..	....	....	....	30	7	3	1	6	60	95	1	....	3	....	..
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	..
1	..	....	4	1	2	6	3	4	4	15	27	50	30	2	....	3	..
..	....	....	1	2	....	48	3	25	41	9	139	159	146	31	74	11	..
..	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	11	....	....	....	..
2	....	....	....	....	..	37	5	16	31	2	256	1,088	28	18	23	13	..
..	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	4	5	3	204	100	23	19	1	....	..
8	3	2	1	....	....	34	9	12	66	102	1,137	875	191	315	157	268	..
1	1	3	5	2	..	37	1	5	3	4	16	551	2	6	11	64	..
2	....	....	....	1	3	11	3	11	17	..	15	40	28	40	37	4	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	..
6	1	....	3	....	....	27	2	8	11	....	7	25	38	51	61	42	1
4	....	....	6	1	5	32	1	4	2	4	26	86	83	76	53	52	..

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for —*Con*

	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers and Farm labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Servian	47	10	5	62	20	3	1	18	2	1	2		
Spanish	1,002	6	4	1,012	7	2	....	986	1	3	2		
Swiss	53	6	4	63	7	....	....	31	1	3	7		
Turkish													
Turkish, N.E.S.	12	3	7	22		....	....	11	1	3	1		
Arabian	1			1		....		1	....				
Armenian	1			1		....		1	....				
Egyptian	....	1	2	3		....		....	....		....		
Syrian	41	25	17	83	2	....		23	12	11	2		
U.S.A. Citizens	11	6	15	32	3	1	1	2	1	4	1		
West Indian	56	16	2	74	....	....	....	20	2	....	9		
Totals	31,153	7,074	4,727	42,954	5,491	1,111	1,175	20,906	2,147	1,681	2,796	906	663

Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914 *cluded.*

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
	..	....			....	3	1	2	....	....	1	34	2	20	1	4	..
....	..	....	....	....	....	1	7	2	1	....	699	304	4	.....	2	3	..
3	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	1	....	30	10	3	14	4	2	..
	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	2	4	3	10	5	.....	4	.....	....	..
	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	..
	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	..
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	.....	....	..
11	5	4	....	....	....	2	3	6	2	16	47	18	....	.....	....	2	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	4	10	....	5	17	....	6	3	1	..
16	..	....	2	....	....	6	9	8	2	5	32	35	2	....	....	....	..
1,088	263	132	308	37	48	1,503	561	1,107	1,028	565	10,150	19,293	3,981	2,796	2,996	3,171	2

REJECTIONS, BY CAUSES, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914.

CAUSE.	FISCAL YEAR.													
	1902-03.	1903-04	1904-05.	1905-06.	9 months ended Mar. 31, 1907.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14	Totals.
Abscess									1	1	1	1	4
Accompanying patients	16		13	39	21	58	60	42	104	53	28	76	510
Acute iritis										1	1		2
Adenitis										1	1	2	4
Alcoholism				3	3	1	5	8	3	2	4	7	36
Anæmia						2				1	1	3	7
Ankylosis						2						1	3
Arterial sclerosis								1	11		2	2	19
Asthma										1			1
Avoiding inspection											10	12	22
Bad character			12			3							15
Barbers' itch										1	2		3
Beriberi											1		1
Blennorrhagia										1			1
Blepharitis									1				1
Blindness	1							2		2			5
Bronchitis						1							1
Cancer								1					1
Cataract			1	1	1	3	1			1	1		9
Cellulitis											1		1
Choroiditis						1	1						2
Chronic catarrh of stomach												1	1
Chronic inflammation											1	1	2
Chronic iritis												2	2
Cirrhosis							1						1
Conjunctivitis		1	4	2	4		1	3	13	3	18	11	50
Contract labour						23		33	28	3			87
Contravention of Order-in-Council								2	23				25
Convulsions								1					1
Corneal opacity						1	1				1	1	4
Criminality			1	6	7	17	6	9	10	5	4	3	68
Crippled			2	5	3	3	1	2	1	1			18
Curvature of spine						2		4	2	2	3	3	16
Cystic thyroid											1		1
Deafness							1						1
Deaf and dumb				4	5	1		2		1	1	1	15
Defective sight				3	14	12	17	2	15	3	1	5	72
Deformity			1									1	2
Degeneracy					2								2
Delusions								1	2		1		4
Desertion									1				1
Diabetes					1								1
Diseased gland								4	5	1	4		14
Dislocations						1			2	2	3		8
Dropsy			1										1
Eczema			1										1
Emphysema							1						1
Empyema					1	1					1		3
Endocarditis												10	10
Epilepsy		9	2	5	3	4		4	8	5	7	2	49
Erysipelas						1							1
Favus	7	16	7	2	2	5	2	1	1	3		3	49
Fever										1			1
Fractures						1		1	1				3
General debility		1		2			2	12		3	1		21
Goitre				1				1	4	3	3	1	13
Gonorrhœa			1				1	1	1	2	3	1	10
Gout		1											1
Hare lip							1						1
Head tax										6			6
Heart disease			3	2	2	6	5	5	8	5	13	22	71
Hemiplegia						1						1	2
Hernia			1		4	8	3	11	20	8	13	33	101
High temperature								2	5				7
Hip disease								1	1		1		3
Hookworm												1	1
Hydrocele									2		1		3

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

REJECTIONS, BY CAUSES, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914.—*Con.*

CAUSE.	FISCAL YEAR.												
	1902 03.	1903 04.	1904 05.	1905 06.	9 months ended Mar. 31, 1907.	1907 08.	1908 09.	1909 10.	1910 11.	1911 12.	1912 13.	1913 14.	Totals.
Hysteria							1	2	1		2		6
Idiocy			1	3		3		4	5			2	18
Illegitimacy									1				1
Imbecility						3		1	3		2	4	21	34
Immorality						3	10	12	22	35	16	15	31	144
Indirect passage								4	29	25	112	45	55	270
Inflammation of gland													1	1
Insanity		5	2	11		7	19	13	15	5	15	22	15	129
Keratitis			1							1		1	3	6
Lack of funds				1			85	67	34	1,038	246	204	994	2,669
Lameness										1	2		1	4
Laryngitis													1	1
Leprosy								1						1
Likely to become public charges		49	56	73		57	292	66	681	274	164	56	76	1,844
Locomotor ataxia			1				2	1		1	2	1		8
Lupus				1		4		1		1				7
Malaria										1				1
Melancholia			1			1						1	3	6
Mentally deficient	1		3	8		2	9	27	21	22	25	21	22	161
Muscular atrophy						1	3	2						6
Nephritis											1			1
Nervous disease						1				3				4
No passport						30	3	1	2		7		111	154
Not complying with regulations								2						2
Opium habit						2								2
Paralysis			1	8		2		1	2	2	2	4	2	24
Parotiditis							1							1
Partial blindness												8	1	9
Pediculosis										1				1
Pityriasis rubra										2				2
Pleurisy						1							1	2
Pneumonia		1								1				2
Polygamy									2	1				3
Poor physique	1			6		5	31	6	13	41	10	64	30	207
Pott's disease						1								1
Pregnancy						2	5	1		2	5	2	3	20
Presenility													1	1
Previously rejected										1	8	1		10
Procuring						1	2				6		2	11
Prostitution						8	18	1			4		2	33
Psoriasis								1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Ran away from home				1		5								6
Rheumatism			1	4		1							4	10
Rickets							1							1
Scabies								2	1					3
Sclerosis												1		1
Scoliosis												1		1
Senility		1		6		1	9	2	4	15	4	4	2	48
Skin disease										1		2		3
Spinal disease						1								1
Stowaway						42	148	71	74	85	86	63	67	639
Sycosis										1				1
Syphilis	1		2			2	1	1	5		2	8	6	28
Tinea				1			2	5				1		9
Trachoma	246	190	486	322		176	358	94	429	326	100	72	127	2,926
Tuberculosis			4	4		8	11	11	11	26	21	11	31	141
Tumor												1		1
Ulcers											5			5
Vagrancy												2		2
Varicose veins			1				1	1		13	3	3	1	23
Venereal disease			1									1		2
Weak stomach										1				1
Xerodermia											1			1
Totals	273	274	611	524	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	11,083	

REJECTIONS, BY NATIONALITIES, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914.

NATIONALITY.	FISCAL YEAR.												Totals.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	9 months ended March 31, 1907.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
African, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	10
Albanian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	11
Algerian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Australian	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	2	2	..	..	14
Austrian, N.E.S	7	8	15	22	2	34	6	14	32	22	29	73	264
Bohemian	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	5
Bukowinian	..	3	7	13	..	4	8	17	9	3	6	37	107
Croatian	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	6	15	1	..	2	30
Dalmatian	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Galician	30	18	58	42	6	11	16	43	38	25	13	145	445
Hungarian, N.E.S.	14	4	3	4	..	7	6	22	27	19	10	49	165
Magyar	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	10	2	1	2	19
Ruthenian	..	..	2	7	2	3	29	105	124	17	14	13	316
Slovak	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	9
Belgian	..	..	2	3	..	2	2	23	5	10	1	7	55
Bulgarian	..	..	..	..	..	176	..	50	162	74	11	223	696
Chinese	..	..	9	8	1	21	1	9	105	40	46	30	270
Corean	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	6	1	1	18
French	..	..	2	4	6	12	18	24	22	13	8	17	126
German, N.E.S	13	6	10	10	5	33	20	29	72	22	17	23	260
Prussian	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
English	2	7	10	56	48	79	93	141	184	179	118	142	1,059
Welsh	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	6	5	1	1	21
Scotch	..	..	2	5	7	30	31	25	26	28	17	16	187
Irish	..	..	1	13	5	18	22	16	17	15	25	12	144
West Indian	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	8	11	17	46
Bermudian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Jamaican	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Greek	2	..	1	4	2	47	3	36	90	24	33	45	287
Hebrew, N.E.S.	..	..	3	1	1	13	3	..	14	10	..	5	50
" Russian	..	1	108	33	33	38	32	72	139	56	39	87	638
" Polish	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Austrian	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	3	7	3	5	25
Italian	6	8	69	57	29	65	33	169	404	174	173	341	1,528
Japanese	..	..	70	66	98	80	26	18	9	10	7	21	405
Macedonian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Maltese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
Mexican	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Newfoundland	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	5	1	2	7	22
Polish, N.E.S.	7	7	9	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	4	35
" Austrian	..	..	1	..	1	10	9	75	51	11	8	14	180
" German	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	12
" Russian	..	5	58	11	9	16	6	42	31	9	15	42	244
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	18	3	..	..	26
Roumanian	..	9	3	2	1	10	3	27	31	4	2	12	104
Russian, N.E.S	149	130	41	75	24	62	87	82	86	65	66	246	1,113
Finnish	16	3	10	11	4	8	8	45	19	11	..	15	150
Doukhobor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Servian	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	6	5	..	..	18
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	28	2	2	24	64
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6
Danish	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	15	9	9	1	1	41
Icelandic	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8
Swedish	5	1	2	4	1	8	5	23	34	8	3	5	99
Norwegian	..	3	5	9	..	4	5	11	20	15	5	1	78
Turkish, N.E.S	3	1	2	5	3	10	3	107	147	13	1	42	347
Armenian	4	18	11	11	2	45	2	132	60	7	5	21	318
Syrian	8	40	56	2	..	21	4	87	101	18	21	18	376
Arabian	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	16
U.S.A. Citizens	..	..	27	17	17	63	2	13	20	2	14	12	187
Negro	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hindoo	..	..	..	18	120	218	4	6	..	2	8	21	397
Totals	273	274	611	524	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	11,083

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DEPORTATIONS, after having been admitted, by Causes, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914.

CAUSE.	FISCAL YEAR												TOTALS.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	9 Months ended March 31, 1907.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Abscess					2	1	2	2	2	3		7	19
Accompanying patients	4	3	1	4	35	26	21		18	17	16	10	155
Alcoholism					2	2	27		9	5	5	6	56
Anaemia							1				2	2	5
Arteritis cerebral									1				1
Arthritis												3	3
Asthma		1							2	1	3	9	16
Bad character							7	9		3			19
Blindness				1		2	3			2		1	9
Bright's disease						2	3				3	3	11
Bronchitis		1	1			3	1				1	7	14
Cancer		1		1			2		1	2	2	3	12
Cataract						1	1						2
Catarrh									1				1
Cellulitis												1	1
Chronic dysentery	1	2	1	1	1								6
Chronic skin disease										1			1
Colitis												1	1
Criminality		1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	242	331	376	1,459
Crippled		4	4	8	4	4	11			2		1	38
Curvature of spine						3	1					1	5
Cystitis	1	1		1	2	1	1	1					8
Deafness						2	4						6
Defective sight		1	1	6	4	5	11					2	30
Diabetes					1		2					1	4
Diseased leg											1		1
Dislocations	2					1							3
Drug habit						1						1	2
Eczema							1	6			1	1	9
Endocarditis												12	12
Epilepsy	6	4	2	6	6	15	22	8	10	10	8	19	116
Erysipelas												2	2
Fistula						1	1						2
General debility	7	8	7	18		60	97	27	1	1			226
Haemoptysis	1	1											2
Heart disease	2	1	3	7	3	5	13	4	3	3	9	17	70
Hemiplegia											1	1	2
Hemorrhoids	1											1	2
Hemorrhage												1	1
Hernia			2	3			8		2	1		2	18
Hip disease							1				1		2
Idiocy	1		4					2					7
Imbecility		1	1	1	2	2	35	1					43
Immorality										24	38	38	100
Injured						7	6	1					14
Insanity	1	5	5	12	53	110	113	95	121	133	220	297	1,975
Insomnia		1				1		1					3
Jaundice												2	2
Keratitis												1	1
Kidney disease							1			2			3
Laryngitis												1	1
Leprosy											3		3
Malaria						1		2					3
Melancholia											1	3	4
Mental weakness	7	8	2	17	20	43	1	9	17	9	10	15	158
Muscular atrophy				1				2					3
Nephritis											1	4	5
Neurasthenia	1		1						1	1	2	4	10
Neuritis												6	6
Nostalgia							1		1				2
Osteoarthritis											1		1

DEPORTATIONS, after having been admitted, by causes, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

CAUSE.	FISCAL YEAR.												
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	9 Months ended March 31, 1907.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Totals.
Paralysis		3	1	7		5	5	3	2	1	6	9	42
Pediculosis												1	1
Phlebitis												1	1
Pleurisy	1	1										2	4
Poisoning (lead)					1								1
Poor physique											9	8	17
Pott's disease							2						2
Pregnancy						1		3	2	2		5	13
Procuring											5	3	8
Prostitution		1		2		8	8	6	10	9	15	20	79
Public charges	14	19	19	18	28	309	1,074	348	289	343	392	715	3,568
Rheumatism	8	7	6	11	10	29	15	8	2	7	12	42	157
Salpingitis												1	1
Sclerosis			1								1	1	3
Senility						8	10	3	1				22
Trachoma			2			1	1	2	8		1	2	17
Tuberculosis	8	8	13	6	13	67	54	30	33	39	61	139	471
Ulcers											3	1	4
Urethritis												1	1
Vagrancy				2		21	56	29	61	84	107	97	457
Varicose veins	1	1		3	2	5	6			2	1	2	23
Venereal disease		1	1			4	4	2	2	2	1	8	25
Violation of Immigration Act									12	8	4	4	28
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	8,741

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DEPORTATIONS, after having been admitted, by Nationalities, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914.

Nationality.	Fiscal Year.												
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	9 months ended March 31, 1907.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Totals.
African, South							1			1			2
Australian						1	1	1	1		2	2	11
Austrian, N.E.S.		1				4	17	4	10	21	30	110	197
Bohemian							3	1		1	2		7
Bukowinian			1			5	4		3	1	1	1	16
Croatian												1	1
Galician	1		1	4	4	15	16	11	10	6	9	14	91
Hungarian, N.E.S.				1	1	3	1				5	6	17
Ruthenian							1	6	5	11	7	35	65
Slovak									1				1
Belgian				1	2		2	8	6	6	4	3	32
Bulgarian						65	74				2	1	142
Chinese			1		1	1	1	1	2	6	16	18	47
Dutch						10	12	3	2	1	13	5	46
French			1	1	3	4	18	11	12	22	26	24	122
German		1			1	8	7	17	10	6	25	38	113
English	43	58	61	98	130	513	1,081	255	342	406	287	693	4,167
Welsh		1	2	3	2	2	1	5	3	4	7	10	40
Scotch	7	8	9	8	26	61	119	89	90	89	118	184	808
Irish		2	2	3	10	31	34	37	23	41	47	65	295
West Indian							3	1	6	3	26	19	58
Jamaican				1			1						2
Greek							32	2	11	2	2	2	51
Hebrew, N.E.S.			1	8	2	2	32	2	3		5		55
" Russian				1	2	6	11	1	5	2	5	32	65
" Polish						1		1			1		3
" Austrian							2		1		5	3	11
" German												2	2
" Dutch												1	1
" Roumanian												4	4
Italian	1	4	1		1	13	13	15	13	12	17	35	125
Japanese							4	1	1	1		1	8
Newfoundland								8		3	5	1	17
New Zealand											1		1
Polish, N.E.S.				1	1	8		2	3	1	8	5	29
" German								1					1
" Russian						1	3	1	1	1	12	4	23
" Austrian									1	6	2	2	11
Roumanian	1	1				2	42	3	2	4	4	5	64
Russian, N.E.S.					1	9	49	5	5	16	20	51	168
Finnish		4	1			2	3	4	4	3	14	11	46
Spanish							1			2	1		4
Swiss							2	2	1	1	12	3	21
Servian									7		1	1	9
Danish		2	2	2	1	6	4	2	3	2	5	2	31
Icelandic	3			1				1				1	6
Swedish	3	1	2	1	4	9	7	6	8	12	20	10	83
Norwegian	8	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	12	5	21	13	73
Turkish, N.E.S.							20			1	2	1	24
Armenian										1	1	1	3
Syrian						1	1	1	7	1			11
U.S.A. Citizens				2	8	37	98	119	169	256	377	405	1,471
Negro						1	1						2
Hindoo							24	1	1	2	1		29
Maltese											1	4	5
Montenegrin											2		2
Venezuelan												2	2
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,718	731	784	959	1,281	1,834	8,741

DEPORTATIONS, after having been admitted, by Provinces, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1914.

Province.	Fiscal Year.												
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	9 months ended March 31, 1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Totals.
Maritime Provinces		2		3	2	14	19	21	25	13	45	45	192
Quebec	18	16	11	27	41	136	684	97	165	186	208	371	1,960
Ontario	3	3	8	19	79	383	907	378	349	348	419	574	3,470
Manitoba	46	64	67	88	66	226	48	97	121	174	230	334	2,340
Saskatchewan					3	19	27	19	23	35	44	59	
Alberta					4	24	14	63	55	95	131	164	
British Columbia					5	23	49	56	46	108	204	287	778
Yukon Territory					1								1
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	8,741

The following is a statement showing immigration literature, etc., ordered during the fiscal year 1913-14:—

Canada West (English) Edition	564,431
" " (French) "	20,000
" " (Danish) "	20,000
" " (Norwegian) "	20,000
" " (Swedish) "	20,000
Atlas of Canada—English "	803,443
" " French "	41,150
Nova Scotia Pamphlet "	170,000
The Call of Canada, the Country, its Resources and Development	50,000
The Thunder Bay and Rainy River District	10,000
Calendars	108,475
Instructions for Medical Inspection of Immigrants	2,000
Immigration Facts and Figures	4,000
Oliver Asselin's Report on Emigration from France and Belgium—English	200
Oliver Asselin's Report on Emigration from France and Belgium—French	1,000
Canada Annual, London, England	1,000
Canadian Year Book	1,500
Mr. Justice Murphy's Report, alleged Chinese frauds and Opium Smuggling on the Pacific Coast	1,000
Settling on Canada's Free Land	100,000
Western Canada leaflet	200,000
Welsh Pamphlet	50,000
Classes Canada Calls for	200,000
Land Regulations in Canada	200,000
Canada's farthest South	25,000
Eastern Quebec Pamphlet—French	25,000
Western Quebec Pamphlet—French	25,000
Opportunities in New Ontario	15,000
Scotch Crofters	30,000
Canadian Winter	50,000
Prince Edward Island	25,000
The Country Called Canada	200,000
An Agricultural Tour in Canada	200,000
Woman's Work in Canada	200,000
British Columbia	100,000
Canada as Seen Through Scottish Eyes	103,600
The Heart of Canada	25,000
What Irishmen say of Canada	25,000
Canada the Land of Opportunity (English)	100,000
" " " (Danish)	50,000

New Brunswick	100,000
Improved Ontario Farms	50,418
Eastern Townships of Quebec	46,600
Prairie Provinces (German)	200,000
Five Thousand Facts about Canada	500
Opportunities in Canada	10,000
Report of the Acting Consul for the Netherlands	10,000
London "Graphic"	50,000
Truth, London, England	50,000

MAPS.

Small Dominion of Canada Map	11,500
Dominion of Canada "School Map"	35,000
Map of the Prairie Provinces	6,000

NEWSPAPERS.

Der Nordwesten—German	52,000
The Danebrog—Danish	12,000
Toronto Exhibition Illustrated	20,000
British News of Canada	520,000
The Canadian Mail	52,000
Heinskringla—Icelandic	62,000
Canada—Swedish	5,500
Sheffield Independent	25,000
Birmingham Gazette	25,000
The Voice—Winnipeg	500
The Calgary News Telegram	10,000
Scottish Canadian	3,000
Sheffield Telegraph	50,000
Morrona, Norwegian	5,500

During the year, 555,023 pieces of mail were received and attended to, as against 515,306 pieces in the fiscal year 1912-13, an increase of 39,717. The outgoing letters and telegrams for the year numbered 149,558.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

During the fiscal year just closed 5,512 persons of Chinese origin have been admitted into Canada, of whom 238 were admitted as exempt from head tax, and 5,274 upon the payment of $500 each. For the purpose of comparison it is considered advisable to publish the inclosed statistics relating to Chinese immigration since the imposition of the first head tax in 1885.

Fiscal Years.	Exempts.	Paying Tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt.	Registration for Leave.	Total Revenue.
					$ cts.
1886	1	211	.47	829	11,693 00
1887	.....	124	.....	734	7,424 50
1888	.....	290	.....	868	15,694 50
1889	112	782	12.53	1,322	40,808 00
1890	97	1,069	8.32	1,671	56,258 00
1891	12	2,114	.56	1,617	107,785 50
1892	6	3,276	.18	2,168	166,502 50
1893	14	2,244	.62	1,277	113,491 00
1894	22	2,087	1.04	666	105,021 50
1895	22	1,440	1.50	473	72,475 00
1896	24	1,762	1.34	697	88,800 50
1897	24	2,447	.97	768	123,119 50
1898	17	2,175	.78	802	109,754 00
1899	17	4,385	.39	859	220,309 50
1900	26	4,231	.61	1,102	215,102 00
1901	26	2,518	1.02	1,204	178,704 00
1902	62	3,525	1.73	1,922	364,972 00
1903	84	5,245	1.58	2,044	526,741 00
1904	128	4,719	2.64	1,920	474,420 00
1904-05	69	8	89.61	2,080	6,080 00
1905-06	146	22	86.90	2,421	13,521 00
1906-07	200	91	68.73	2,594	48,094 00
1907-08	752	1,482	33.66	3,535	746,535 00
1908-09	695	1,411	33.00	3,731	713,131 00
1909-10	688	1,614	29.89	4,002	813,003 00
1910-11	805	4,515	15.13	3,956	2,262,656 00
1911-12	498	6,083	7.56	4,322	3,049,722 00
1912-13	367	7,078	4.93	3,742	3,549,242 00
1913-14	238	5,274	4.32	3,450	2,644,593 00
	5,152	72,222	6.66	56,776	16,845,056 00

On January 1, 1901, capitation tax was increased from $50 to $100, and on January 1, 1904, from $100 to $500.

The replacing of lost certificates and the granting of new ones in exchange for those without photographs, mentioned in my last report, has been diligently carried on throughout the year, and on March 31, 1914, there had been issued 4,310 certificates in exchange for old ones, and 5,571 certificates to those who had lost their certificates, but who had satisfied the department that they had been legally admitted.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration.

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., May 1, 1914.

The Honourable,
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In reporting upon the subject of emigration from the United Kingdom during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, I beg to append the figures given for Canada in the British Board of Trade returns, month by month, with those for the corresponding period 1912-13.

From the comparison these tables enable one to make, it will be seen that, until the end of July, the anticipations which were made twelve months ago of an increase over the preceding year appeared likely to be fulfilled; but from that time the falling-off grew in volume until not only had the early gains been absorbed but a deficit of 14,813 for the fiscal year had been established. The decrease in the figures, however, for January, February, and March, this year, as compared with the same three months in 1913, leads to the conclusion that the year 1914 will have a much lower record.

EMIGRANTS.

Statement showing the Number of Persons previously resident in the United Kingdom, who left to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, as stated in the Returns furnished by the Imperial Board of Trade.

During the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1913.

Country of Future Permanent Residence.	Last Permanent Residence.*				
	In England.	In Wales.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.	Total
Canada	138,288	1,739	37,382	7,954	185,363
Australia	66,074	1,146	8,646	1,971	77,837
New Zealand	12,025	92	2,002	583	14,702
British South Africa	10,021	288	2,257	525	13,091
India (including Ceylon)	5,373	85	1,021	205	6,684
Other British Colonies and Possessions	4,893	82	680	147	5,802
United States	44,337	1,910	16,890	31,200	94,337
Other Foreign Countries	8,101	248	930	303	9,582
	289,112	5,590	69,808	42,888	407,398

During the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1914.

Canada	125,669	1,285	35,881	7,715	170,550
Australia	40,572	784	5,124	1,842	48,322
New Zealand	9,093	69	2,094	844	12,100
British South Africa	8,455	253	1,493	323	10,524
India (including Ceylon)	5,064	96	1,179	198	6,537
Other British Colonies and Possessions	4,668	66	543	119	5,336
United States	42,371	1,766	15,164	31,539	90,840
Other Foreign Countries	8,100	108	785	219	9,212
	243,532	4,427	62,263	42,799	353,421

* In this and the following tables, residence for a year or more is treated as permanent residence.

DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1913.

Country of Future Permanent Residence.	Last Permanent Residence.				Total.
	In England.	In Wales.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.	
Canada	28,393	395	6,862	1,277	36,927
Australia	15,326	317	1,765	491	17,899
New Zealand	3,280	40	497	170	3,987
British South Africa	2,057	58	345	87	2,547
India (including Ceylon)	1,109	20	201	38	1,368
Other British Colonies and Possessions	1,166	13	127	26	1,332
United States	8,150	389	2,842	3,112	14,493
Other Foreign Countries	1,936	53	177	51	2,217
	61,417	1,285	12,816	5,252	80,770

DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1914.

Canada	12,953	142	2,882	597	16,574
Australia	7,836	174	1,050	362	9,422
New Zealand	1,387	12	266	178	1,843
British South Africa	1,829	52	214	66	2,152
India (including Ceylon)	1,115	17	201	47	1,380
Other British Colonies and Possessions	1,210	24	141	20	1,395
United States	6,017	233	2,060	2,363	10,673
Other Foreign Countries	1,711	30	148	50	1,939
	34,049	684	6,962	3,683	45,378

IMMIGRANTS.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons who arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom, as stated in the Returns furnished by the Imperial Board of Trade.

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913.

Country of Last Permanent Residence.	Future Permanent Residence.				Total.
	In England.	In Wales.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.	
Canada	13,727	276	3,963	894	18,860
Australia	6,733	171	1,010	378	8,292
New Zealand	1,675	25	313	138	2,151
British South Africa	7,792	265	1,565	385	10,007
India (including Ceylon)	3,906	84	754	175	4,919
Other British Colonies and Possessions	3,286	68	435	109	3,898
United States	10,366	357	3,080	3,880	17,683
Other Foreign Countries	4,999	130	727	112	5,968
	52,484	1,376	11,847	6,071	71,778

During the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1914.

Canada	19,948	562	6,221	1,238	27,969
Australia	10,630	238	1,401	493	12,762
New Zealand	2,011	22	389	149	2,571
British South Africa	8,566	246	1,505	377	10,694
India (including Ceylon)	4,845	47	815	173	5,880
Other British Colonies and Possessions	3,467	41	445	109	4,062
United States	11,424	323	2,967	3,280	17,994
Other Foreign Countries	6,640	143	709	211	7,703
	67,531	1,622	14,452	6,030	89,635

During the Three Months ending March 31, 1913.

Country of Last Permanent Residence.	Future Permanent Residence.				Total.
	In England.	In Wales.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.	
Canada	1,785	55	507	83	2,430
Australia	1,558	28	183	66	1,835
New Zealand	257	9	30	32	328
British South Africa	1,645	43	265	88	2,041
India (including Ceylon)	797	15	188	42	1,042
Other British Colonies and Possessions	557	8	89	35	689
United States	1,263	23	339	468	2,093
Other Foreign Countries	965	16	137	18	1,136
	8,827	197	1,738	832	11,594

During the Three Months ending March 31, 1914.

Canada	2,930	68	783	217	3,998
Australia	1,895	44	291	77	2,307
New Zealand	367	1	54	36	458
British South Africa	1,793	49	301	58	2,201
India (including Ceylon)	811	...	120	22	953
Other British Colonies and Possessions	668	9	87	23	787
United States	1,689	39	402	391	2,521
Other Foreign Countries	1,068	9	122	47	1,246
	11,221	219	2,160	871	14,471

The decline in the numbers going to Canada has attracted a great deal of attention, and it was perhaps to be expected that, after the strong light in which Canada has stood during the past few years, the shadow should be correspondingly dark; but scarcely any notice has been taken of the fact that emigration to every other country also decreased during the same period; Australia, our chief competitor, and New Zealand, have suffered to a relatively greater extent than the Dominion. This suggests the question whether it has not been too readily assumed that the whole of the loss sustained by the Dominion is due to the commercial conditions following the financial stringency which existed there during the year. Without doubt this economic situation had a serious effect, which was accentuated by the wide publicity given to the warnings that issued from both official and private sources, but when it is found that all other countries suffered in the same way, some in a greater and others in a lesser degree, it is evident a further explanation is required. Unlike Canada, which did well until August, the Australian figures record a reduction from the first, each

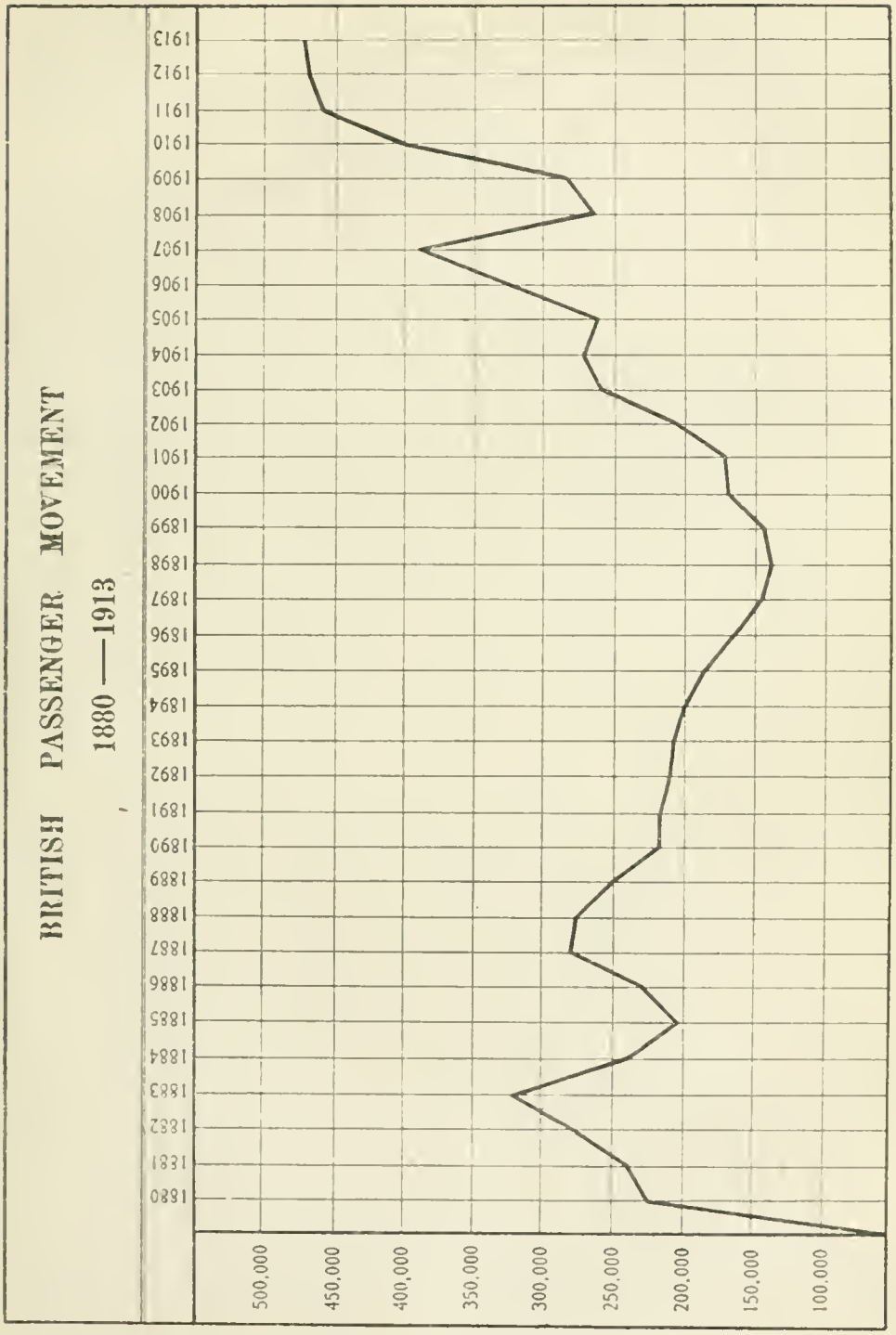
month (with one exception) showing a substantial decrease; New Zealand's experience was similar to that of the Dominion, an increase for each of the earlier months, but a decrease in August and all the later months (except September), with the greatest loss in January, February, and March this year. The United States gained in April, May, June and July, but lost in each of the following eight months.

As the peculiar conditions temporarily existing in Canada were not known to obtain in, and could not be affecting the imigration to, any of these other countries, it seems clear that an outside cause common to all must have operated. The movement out of the country is generally attributed to bad trade, but this theory is not altogether confirmed by examination. It certainly cannot be true in regard to recent years, because emigration has reached a higher point than ever before, in spite of the fact that trade generally was never better nor unemployment less, while agriculture has admittedly been flourishing, and the circumstances and prospects of the agricultural labourer have improved. On the contrary, the decline in emigration from the United Kingdom last year commenced almost simultaneously with the first signs here of a slackening in trade.

An analysis of the past year's figures, coupled with the rise and fall of the emigration movement in the past, suggests that there is always a certain emigrateable public which varies in quantity as it is affected by the economic conditions existing both here and abroad, but that it is not unlimited in number, and a decrease must be expected after a period during which there has been a sharp rise.

The severe strain imposed upon the United Kingdom by emigration in recent years has been the subject of comment in the press and elsewhere, instances of the depopulation of villages being cited, and it is within the recollection of those who have had long experience in the work that places have been temporarily exhausted before from an emigration standpoint. As the emigrants are usually the more vigorous and enterprising of those in early manhood, time is required for recuperation, and meanwhile the emigration movement is checked. The process of exhaustion has been going on with increasing intensity for some years all over the United Kingdom, some places being affected more than others, and if it is borne in mind that the field is limited, it will be seen that this factor, although it is not the only one, must have an important influence on the increase or decrease of the emigration figures.

It has only been within the last few years that the British Board of Trade has taken steps to obtain particulars enabling them to properly classify the people leaving these shores. Their figures, now, with a sufficient accuracy, distinguish between emigrants and ordinary travellers, and indicate the ultimate destination of Canadian and American settlers, even when the former sail to a United States port or the latter to a port in the Dominion. While, therefore, it is impossible to show exactly the fluctuations in the emigration movement over a series of years, the following chart does so approximately, as it indicates the combined emigration and passenger movement outwards since 1880, the chief contributing cause of the rise and fall being the number of emigrants.


BRITISH PASSENGER MOVEMENT
1880 — 1913
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
500,000
450,000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000

The character of the emigration to Canada remains good, and, with a continuance of the regulations of your department, there is every reason to expect that those who depart voluntarily to better their position and prospects, rather than those compelled to leave to evade distress, will become an increasing proportion of the whole number.

The rearrangement of the areas covered by the various agents in the provinces, with the opening of a new office at Carlisle in charge of Mr. Edwin MacLeod, and one at Peterborough under Mr. Frank Chapman, will enable the agents to keep in closer touch with the shipping agents and prospective emigrants.

The establishment of an office in Copenhagen is to be recorded, and in view of the desirable settlers Scandinavians have proved themselves to be, it is hoped they will take full advantage of the opportunity the appointment of Mr. Carl Krag gives them to obtain information respecting the advantages Canada offers.

The weekly receipt of the news cablegram from your department to this office has resulted again in much authentic and valuable information on current topics being conveyed to the press and to the banks and leading financial and commercial houses, and there is reason to know that the matter, which in the majority of cases would not reach them in any other way, is highly appreciated.

It is with great regret that I am compelled to record the death in January last of our venerable chief and High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, who always took the keenest interest in emigration work, and his wide experience and mature judgment were always at the disposal of those seeking his advice. The removal of his unique personality deprives our work of an outstanding figure whose loss is irreparable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. GRIFFITH,
Official Secretary.

No. 2.

REPORT OF J. OBED SMITH.

11 and 12 Charing Cross,

London, S.W., April 1, 1914.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report on the work of the Emigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, covering all agencies in the British Isles, the information agencies in Antwerp and Copenhagen, and generally the work in Europe for the year ending March 31, 1914, and I have attached hereto the individual reports to myself from the various emigration agents of this branch, dealing in detail with their work for the said fiscal year.

Following the suggestion, and as the result of conditions set out in previous annual reports, a rearrangement of the territory in England covered by the various provincial agents has taken place during the past year, and new and commodious offices have been taken at 54 Castle street, Carlisle, with Mr. Edwin MacLeod (formerly chief clerk in the Liverpool agency) in charge; and at Market Place, Peterborough, with Mr. Frank O. Chapman (formerly travelling agent and lecturer in connection with this office) in charge. The rearrangement makes the area and division of the provincial agencies smaller and more reasonable, and it is hoped general benefit and efficiency to the propaganda will result. Both these new offices have been open sufficiently long to enable me to report that they are serving the same useful purpose as those earlier established.

Owing to the increase in the number of agencies required to cope with the increased propaganda, destined to secure to Canada a continuance of the lead in emigration circles on this side of the Atlantic, the appointment of an inspector of agencies in Europe was necessary and desirable. Mr. S. W. Pugh was appointed during the year, and brings to this important work many years of experience in Canada, and a keen appreciation of the needs of the Dominion.

As the result of your own personal inspection during 1913, I have been instructed to take more commodious premises for the agency in Wales, and before the next annual report is presented I hope to have secured suitable premises in the city of Cardiff, in full operation to cope with the emigration work in the principality.

The statements repeatedly made in the annual reports from this office regarding the congested conditions of office accommodation here have happily been terminated by securing the balance of the first floor of the present premises in London, and this office is now designated as 11, 12 and 13, Charing Cross. The office accommodation which had necessarily been taken in another building has been sublet without loss to the department.

Having in view the fact that citizens from Scandinavian countries were eminently suitable for settlement and business in Canada, and realizing the numbers of that nationality who had left the United States year by year, it was deemed advisable, under your instructions, to open an information office in connection with this branch of the service in Copenhagen, and Mr. Carl Krag, for many years a member of the staff of the department, and himself a Dane by birth, is in charge of the same. It is

hoped that this office will prove of benefit to Scandinavians who have decided to emigrate, by affording them accurate and official information regarding Canada. In addition, Mr. Krag can supply information to inquirers regarding matters of business interest, altogether apart from settlement and emigration.

During the past year, Mr. Thomas Hammond was appointed and placed in charge of the office at Birmingham.

The practice of having the licensed booking agents regularly visited by our own emigration agents in the districts has been continued with great advantage, so far as the opportunity permitted, but with the limited staff engaged at each provincial agency, it is not possible to visit and inspect every licensed booking agent, as well as conduct the general business of the office, which requires so much personal consideration. I am in a position to state that most of the agents have continued to confine their operations within the printed regulations and the general policy of the department, and especially is this seen in the policy adopted by them of submitting doubtful cases to this office before booking the passenger.

Because financial stringency existed in Canada and other parts of the world, detracting from the hitherto abundant activities of commercial and industrial enterprises in the Dominion, it became necessary as early as July, 1913, to issue the following circular:—

> Dear Sir,—Advice has been received from reliable sources in Western Canada which indicates that there is at the present time in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, a plentiful supply of skilled workers, especially connected with building trades. This condition has been brought about largely by financial stringency, which has curtailed building operations. In order to prevent congestion of labour market and disappointment to mechanics, booking agents are advised not to send additional skilled help to Western Canada until the conditions are improved. Any considerable arrival of skilled workers would also oversupply Eastern Canada. For these reasons restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced.
>
> The demand for farm help and female domestics has never been greater than at present.
>
> Yours faithfully,
>
> J. OBED SMITH,
> *Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.*

The situation which arose comparatively early in 1913 became more accentuated during the year—and even now is not materially changed—points conclusively to the wisdom of the department in maintaining the policy of advising only farm workers and domestic servants to emigrate to Canada.

As a result of information supplied by the employment agents of the department in Ontario and Quebec, we were enabled to issue since the beginning of 1914 two "Farm and Domestic Servants Labour Demand" circulars to booking agents, and the third circular is now in the press.

Financially and industrially, conditions continue so good in the British Isles, that it is no wonder there is less desire to leave the established comforts of the homeland for the advantages and increased financial prosperity of some other part of the Empire.

It is well known to the officers of this department by personal interviews and inspections, that the class of emigrant leaving the British Isles for Canada during the past fiscal year has never been excelled in quality, and considering that the entire cost, is less than four dollars per head, I feel sure that ample return has been made for so small an expenditure.

Reports indicate that prepaid passages are increasing, and we trust will continue to do so from year to year, as there is no clearer indication of success in our Dominion than that residents there have sent for their friends, and are paying their way out.

There cannot be too pronounced a policy of protection for girls and women leaving home associations here and seeking new homes overseas, and nothing should be considered too expensive to provide that assistance and protection which is so necessary, and continues to be highly appreciated. So many organizations working amongst girls and women in the British Isles have openly expressed their opinion in favour of Canada, that our Dominion can well afford to take such action as will fully maintain the desirable record in this respect.

It is not easy to secure girls and women for domestic service, and less easy where passage money is not advanced. The whole social situation seems to have changed in the last ten or fifteen years in the British Isles, and girls and women now seek channels of industry and commerce instead of domestic service, and this is confirmed by the figures of the Census of 1911, which show that within the area of London (alone) the number of occupied women over the age of 15 in the trade and industry had increased by 36,000, while during the same decade unmarried women over the age of 15 years in domestic service had decreased by 31,000.

The various reports published by different branches of the Imperial departments point conclusively to the fact that only a small proportion of the inhabitants of the Old Land now come under the category of "agricultural population," and it is evident that Canada's "population by immigration" must be sought in other fields. For some years I have advocated a propaganda through the large weekly newspapers, read by probably 8,000,000 of the population in the cities, towns, and villages, amongst whom there must be many who have been reared upon the land, or at least have some knowledge of branches of agriculture, but have drifted to urban centres; and there doubtless is, a number of other very desirable men, women, and families who would be subject to attractive argument in favour of residence on the land in Canada. A propaganda of this kind becomes expensive, and entails many considerations requiring care and tact on the part of our officers, but it is the next best field to the agricultural population from which to draw the supply of immigrants Canada needs and can absorb.

I am well aware that there is a deep-set opinion that the only man who will succeed on the land is the one born thereto. I venture to submit that a close examination of the question, especially with regard to work on the land in Canada, leaves an opportunity for a difference of opinion, and in support of this I beg to offer the following from the Second Interim Report of the Dominions Royal Commission:—

> "We have not found in the evidence which we have taken, either in the United Kingdom or in Australasia, confirmation of the current opinion that only those who have followed agriculture in the Old Country can be expected to become successful agriculturists in the new."

The report of this Imperial Commission after visiting Canada in 1914 will be a matter of supreme interest.

The details set out in my last annual report show conclusively that, on the wages at present paid in the homeland, a farm-labourer cannot hope to save sufficient money to pay the transportation for himself alone, much less that of his family in addition; and there are, in consequence, a number of very desirable agricultural people who, in the opinion of our officers, would be glad to take up work upon the land if some means of transporting them to Canada could be provided. In view of assisted passages given by other parts of the Empire, it is quite clear that, without something similar on the part of Canada, we must always be placed at a disadvantage regarding a desirable class who have not the same means to move.

Owing to the largely increased quantity of agricultural exhibits the department has sent during the past year, we very much hope to extend the attractive displays which have been a recognized feature in all our agency windows from time to time, and it is our intention to increase these displays wherever we can, for the purpose of bringing more fully to the millions in the Old Land the advantages of work on the land in Canada. I beg to reiterate, however, the statement that it is so well known that Canada can profitably raise agricultural products, that our window space, to say nothing of exhibitions and shows, might very well be utilized in exhibiting other branches of Canada's industry. Indeed, the other parts of the Empire have to a large extent overshadowed us in this respect.

I am glad to report that a very large amount of literature has been supplied for the purpose of general distribution, and our warehouses at the present moment contain a well-ordered stock. The recent edition of the Atlas of Canada, for distribution amongst school children, must inevitably bear excellent results, if not immediately in the emigration field, certainly in the matter of education, which will tend to bring the younger generation into closer knowledge with our Dominion. We are supplying these to schools upon the application of teachers and individual scholars, and already this demand has reached some weeks as high as eight thousand copies.

The policy of providing articles from time to time and specially prepared news items from week to week on Canada and her interests has kept the department in close touch with a weekly list of nearly nine hundred papers and magazines, and this work became so much a personal burden upon myself, with a possible detriment to other branches of the work, that I note with special pleasure the appointment of Mr. Barclay McConkey as publicity and special agent, who brings very wide journalistic and editorial knowledge with him, in connection with the propaganda on this side of the Atlantic. This results in our being able to fill the demands from editors for material to be displayed in their colums for the benefit of their readers, and no one questions the great value of publicity to all phases of business life in Canada.

During the past year, we have unfortunately had to contend with, and reply to, a number of derogatory statements appearing in the British press from time to time. This class of communication from Canada appears in some curious way to have secured a halo of sincerity and literary ability altogether out of balance with either the matter in the communications themselves, or the importance of the sender. These might easily have been offset by favourable communications from thousands of successful settlers in the Dominion; but it is remarkable that the successful man seldom makes his success known.

There does not appear to be any better method of bringing the advantages of Canada to the population living outside urban centres than by using "missionaries" in the form of motor exhibition waggons and horse waggons, in charge of experienced officers of the department, who go from village to village and from town to town, distributing literature and information at first hand every month of the year. We have now on the road two such exhibition motor waggons, and five horse waggons, and were it not for the fact that over one million new persons "grow" into the emigration field each year because of the natural increase by that number in the population, the work is so well done that one might feel the same necessity did not now exist; but this growth of population renders it possible to continue an active propaganda, and even extend the same with every chance of success.

The various offices of the department here have distributed during the past year 2,896,000 pieces of literature, 56,475 calendars, 13,850 wall maps of Canada, and 365,500 copies of the School Atlas of Canada, and we are now distributing the Atlas so widely that I venture to suggest the advisability of some scheme for offering small prizes to school children, the better to impress upon them the advantages of our Dominion.

The figures reported by the department to me of arrivals in Canada from the British Isles to Canada and elsewhere are always less than those given by the British Board of Trade for the same period, and point to the fact that the department's figures are not overstated.

Quality rather than quantity I believe to be the policy of the department, and I think little is to be desired by way of improvement in the classes that went from the British Isles to Canada during last year. I am of opinion that the figures of the present year will show a decrease from previous years, and I am certain that under existing conditions this is desirable. It is reasonably clear that the industrial prosperity in the Old Land, and the small amount of unemployment therein, has affected the movement of British people to other parts of the Empire, as well as to Canada. This is evidenced by the annual report (1913) of the Emigrants' Information Office (Imperial Government) in which it is recorded that the inquiries about Canada showed a decrease of sixteen per cent, as compared with 1912; while inquiries about Australia and New Zealand decreased by sixty-five per cent.

In the month of October last, the Cunard Steamship Line first called with their steamers at Queenstown for the purpose of embarking emigrants for Canada, but the season was practically over, and results have not been entirely satisfactory in consequence. It must be remembered that people in the south of Ireland are very jealous of the privilege of Queenstown as a port of call for American steamers, because it means taking off at that port a large quantity of mail matter and many wealthy passengers, who, before reaching England, tour in many parts of Ireland.

During the past year there were 375 sailings of steamers from the British Isles, and 168 sailings from continental ports, carrying passengers to Canada.

The augmentation of the various Canadian fleets by larger and new steamers will be sufficient to take care of transportation for the coming year.

The official files of the London office were increased by 101,000 attachments, and there were sent out from this office alone, during the same period, not less than 81,244 parcels of literature.

It was decided after consideration of the conditions existing in Canada, and likely to continue, that no delegates would be sent from Canada to assist in our work on this side of the Atlantic, and this has entailed upon our staff greater diligence and activity, in so far that all the lectures that have been given for the department have been taken by the regular officers of the staff, and during the year seven hundred and thirty-seven free public lectures on Canada, including twenty-one to women, were given, wholly at the expense of the department. Our propaganda in this regard has been largely aided by similar lectures given by transportation companies at their own expense, and I doubt not will prove effective in carrying out the propaganda which you have laid down for our guidance on this side of the Atlantic.

The policy has been closely followed that where our lecturers are speaking to a public audience at night, they anticipate a report in the public press by copious preliminary notes, which has resulted in extensive reports of the lectures themselves; and the following morning, as the result of the invitation given by our lecturer from the public platform, he or she attends at one or more of the local booking agents' offices for the purpose of giving further advice to those who desire a personal interview.

During the year seventy-eight sets of lantern slides (each containing upwards of sixty) have been in frequent use, and during the past twelve months many of the old slides have been destroyed and replaced by new ones. As Canada progresses so rapidly from year to year, there is practically no limit to the number of suitable new photographs which we can use satisfactorily for lecture and publicity work.

Even by taking from the large agency controlled by this office some portion of the territory which now forms a part of the Peterborough agency, there is still left for

the headquarters staff in London, (besides controlling the whole emigration propaganda in Europe), by far the largest district agency in the British Isles, and this obviously cannot be avoided, because the drift of business for many miles around the metropolis is towards London itself; but the acquisition of additional office accommodation has made it possible to overcome the disabilities referred to in previous annual reports, and, without any difficulty, to increase the office staff as necessities may arise. In this connection we have, during the past year, started to follow more closely the individual inquiries by letter from independent emigrants.

There has been no change in the regulations with respect to the admission of persons financially aided by public funds or charitable institutions, and during the year 1,100 sets of case papers have been presented as charity-aided emigrants. These applications included 1,696 adults and 1,024 children under twelve, and of the total cases presented I gave the necessary official consent, under the statute, in 961 cases, the balance of 139 being rejected, withdrawn, or not completed at the date of this report.

Our district agencies during the past year have, in addition to their other manifold duties, inspected all outgoing steamers carrying emigrants for Canada, leaving London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Southampton, Bristol, Plymouth, Queenstown, and Antwerp, and statements of such inspections have been from time to time forwarded to the department.

The care and attention required from the officers of the department, particularly those at ocean ports, in connection with emigrants rejected and deported, has called for and received from them the exercise of the greatest possible tact and ability, and we have not refused to give special consideration to these more or less unfortunate classes in order that they may reach their friends or institutions that will provide and care for them.

It is with pleasure I again place on record our appreciation of the great assistance and cordial co-operation accorded by the various transportation companies, which have uniformly determined to carry out, in the spirit as well as the letter, the emigration policy of the department; and the records of this office will show, by the applications for special consent which have been considered, that the transportation companies are fully alive to the advisability of refusing to carry to Canada any person whom they have reason to believe would be unsuitable. It is obviously unnecessary to add that while special consideration has been given in a number of cases, many more have been rejected and recommendations refused, whereupon the transportation companies returned the deposit and declined to carry the passenger.

With gratitude I desire to record the friendly assistance and hearty co-operation, so freely given when needed by the British Government's Emigrants' Information Office, the local Government Board, the Board of Trade, and other Imperial departments, and, surely it can be said without contradiction that with these safeguards, in addition to the complete and uncoloured statements in the official handbooks of our department, no intending emigrant of sound mind need be led astray.

During last year, 30,159 persons called at Charing Cross office in London to make inquiries regarding emigration and other matters in connection with Canada, and perhaps the only possible cause of complaint the emigrating public have is the lack of private office room wherein they may discuss with an experienced official their thoughts and hopes regarding Canada, without being obliged to disclose them in conversation over the counter, generally crowded with other inquirers.

During the year we received two hundred and ninety cases of grain in the straw and grasses, two hundred and two cases of threshed grains, fourteen cases of corn on the cob, and five and a quarter sacks of various seeds; also an abundant supply of apples, which we have used to the best advantage in office windows, shows, and fairs, and we have still a small supply of apples on hand in cold storage, which we believe will be

an effective advertisement in the early summer when British fruit crops have not matured.

There has grown up a very great demand for special literature issued by the Governments of the various provinces, and our distribution has only been limited by the quantity sent to us by these Provincial Governments from time to time. The special literature dealing with a particular province, issued by our own department, is a very valuable addition to the general literature, and is gotten up in a form which must secure the admiration of the citizens of that particular province, as well as afford adequate details to the inquiring public here.

There is, however, room for considerable improvement in regard to the quantity of their own literature which the Provincial Governments send us from time to time. A supply of a few thousand to meet the requirements of all provincial agencies, as well as our own, in addition to several thousand booking agents' offices, will appear at once to be altogether inadequate.

The work of the various agents of this department in conjunction with the official agents of the various provinces of Canada has been gratifying indeed. Every opportunity is taken of interchanging ideas upon the work generally, and, as far as our own officers are concerned, they are instructed to co-operate in every possible way with the provincial officials, as obviously an emigrant to any province is a settler in Canada.

I am glad to record the assistance freely tendered by the Trade Commissioner for Canada in Rotterdam, in connection with emigration work in Holland, and I venture to hope that if necessities increase, the department may consider the advisability of establishing an agency in Holland, separate from that now existing in Belgium.

No report from this branch can close with a mere passing reference to the distinct official and personal loss we have sustained by the death of our revered High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona. His was a name to conjure with before the British public. When His Lordship spoke he was never gainsaid, and to have had for years the guiding spirit and mind of so eminent and practical a High Commissioner, placed the emigration service in a position in the confidence of the British public that will have a lasting effect upon the propaganda in the future, as it was effective and profitable in the past.

The staff desire to join with me in expressing their continued loyalty to yourself and the Government of Canada, of which you are an honoured member.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. OBED SMITH,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.

No. 3.

REPORT OF SIDNEY W. PUGH.

Adrian Court, Usk, Monmouthshire,

March 31, 1914.

The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11 and 12, Charing Cross,
London.

Sir,—I herewith have the pleasure of submitting my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

In accordance with the policy of the department, no encouragement has been given to mechanics and skilled workers in the various trades to emigrate, with the result the number of emigrants in the aggregate from this district will probably be slightly less than last year. Special attention, however, has been given to agriculturists and domestics, being the classes Canada calls for, and I am of the opinion that the number of the desirable class for the year just ending will compare favourably with last year's figures.

Although this agency operates chiefly among Welsh people, who, when they emigrate are classified as such, it is hardly fair to regard the figures in the official returns as representing the total number that have left this district. With the advent of commercialism the population is fast becoming cosmopolitan. In support of this contention I have obtained figures from a booking agency which commands a large business, and which covers a wide area in Wales, and have found that out of the bookings recorded since July, 1913, 27 per cent of the total had declared themselves English. It is fairly well established that many Welsh people declare themselves English on the belief that by so doing they will enjoy larger privileges. I am also confirmed in this from the observations I have made from time to time. Then again, the redistribution of territory, when Herefordshire and part of Gloucestershire were added to this district has added an English element.

When the Honourable the Minister of the Interior made a tour of the United Kingdom last summer, his visit to this district was instrumental in bringing Canada into prominence before a large body of influential men in the principality.

In August this year I had the privilege of taking out to Canada three distinguished Welshmen who toured the Dominion from coast to coast. This visit has been of great value in creating a public opinion and sentiment favourable to emigration to Canada. Series of articles have been written by members of the party, but are not yet completed, on account of the serious indisposition of one of the members who undertook most of the writing, and made notes accordingly.

During the year an official visit has been paid to nearly all the booking agents, and many of them are situated in remote districts which necessitated much travelling by road. No effort has been lost to assist the weak agent, to keep all in close touch with the department, and to supply each with Government literature.

Much good work was accomplished at agricultural shows during the year. The department was represented at fifteen one-day fixtures, and at four larger appointments where a well-decorated stand was erected. The waggon also, carrying the various grains and seeds, has visited a very large number of the outlying districts throughout

the whole agency. In this way verbal information has been given freely, and a large quantity of literature distributed in places otherwise inaccessible.

From the beginning of November until the end of the fiscal year ninety-two lectures were delivered with marked success. In spite of the publicity given to unemployment in the towns and cities in Canada, the very large audiences that attended these lectures, and the interest shown, are signal proofs that Canada after all occupies a high position in the public mind. The literature distributed at these lectures plays a very important part, and it is essential that the department should continue to publish pamphlets in the vernacular. The clerical work has increased considerably during the year as compared with last year. No less than 9,482 communications have been received, an increase of 3,829, and 14,324 mailed, an increase of 7,671 over the preceding year. Over 200,000 pieces of literature have been distributed, and the Atlas at the rate of 100 a day has been despatched during the last month. The excess of the outgoing mail over the incoming is explained by the effort to keep booking agents well posted. Further correspondence is invited from those who have shown an inclination to emigrate.

In view of this increase, the recent decision of the department to lease commodious premises for an office in Cardiff which will be opened on October 1, 1914, is very opportune. The location of an up-to-date office in such a populous city, which draws into it people from all districts, will, I feel confident, justify the additional outlay.

The final results of these efforts cannot, of course, be estimated at present, but certain it is that unless propaganda work is carried on with all the vigour possible, regular returns cannot be hoped for, especially in view of the competition for emigrants of the same class by other colonies.

In conclusion, I desire to express on behalf of myself and the staff, who have so cheerfully carried out the duties devolving upon them, our continued loyalty to the department.

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY W. PUGH,
Special Representative in Wales.

No. 4.

REPORT OF A. F. JURY.

48 Lord Street, Liverpool, April 1, 1914.

To The Assistant Superintendent
of Emigration for Canada,
11-12, Charing Cross,
London.

Sir,—The opening of the official year was the brightest in the history of Canada so far as emigration is concerned. Our only trouble was to obtain berths for the passengers. This heavy traffic was maintained well up to the end of the summer. But, from causes beyond our control, a great change took place in the demand for urban labour, and the people, acting like sheep, all took fright together, with the result that even those classes for whom the demand is as great as ever have become afraid of

Canada, pretty much as the classes whom we have never encouraged to emigrate. No effort should be spared to meet this unwarrantable scare, and every fact showing the prosperity of the farming class in Canada and their future prospects should receive the widest possible publicity in this country.

The work in this district during the year just closed has followed along the lines of previous years, and has consisted of lectures, visiting steamship agents and intending emigrants, and attending agricultural shows. In the latter part of our work we come into direct though friendly competition with Australia, who easily excels us as regards the variety and attractions of their exhibits. They have realized the necessity of showing the novelties as well as the staple products of their country. These novelties are a very close second to the staples in attracting the attention of the agricultural classes that visit the shows. The British public have long been aware of the fact that we are able to grow high grade cereals, fodder and root crops, but they do not know so well that we can grow good tobacco, hops, and peaches. A display of these products would not only illustrate what we can do along these lines, but would be a demonstrative lesson on our summer climate. The opinion still prevails in some minds that Canada is icebound nine months of the year, and nothing would tend to dissipate this erroneous idea like the exhibition of products which can only be grown in the southern counties of this country. There are no greater lovers of sport of all kinds than the British, and I would respectfully suggest that we follow the example of Australia by exhibiting stuffed animals, birds, and fishes. A small collection of minerals and wood would illustrate the great diversity of our products, and add considerably to the attractiveness of our stands. If we do not get the public attention we are unable to talk to them and distribute our literature to advantage.

Farm labourers are harder to get than ever. We are, in common with our sister States of the Empire, continually drawing from a source with a very limited supply, in fact a decreasing supply. The number employed on the land in these islands is becoming less every year, on account of the great quantity of land that has to be taken each year to meet the housing demand of the ever-increasing population. There is now considerably less land under plough than there was twenty years ago, and much more is devoted to the preservation of game. The wages paid to agricultural labourers are so small, that only by the most rigid economy is it possible for them to save enough to pay their own fare to Canada. Some of the States of the Australian Commonwealth grant assisted passages to farm labourers and domestic servants. The booking agent gets £1 bonus, and 14 shillings commission on the ocean ticket. They deliver lectures under the auspices of the local booking agents, and money is spent lavishly in well advertising them. In my opinion, if this kind of competition is to be successfully met by Canada, it must be by a well-considered system of advanced fares.

During the past year 17,103 communications were received at this office and 16,625 were sent out. The number of callers for information about emigration and other matters relating to Canada was 7,735.

The demand for slides was greater than in the previous year. The set sent me last autumn was much appreciated by borrowers by reason of the descriptive notes accompanying it.

The number of bonus claims received at this office during last year was 2,445.

The inspection of children sent out to Canada from this port by charitable societies was carried out in the usual manner. There were thirty-six parties, comprising 1,148 children.

The inspection of steamers bound for Canadian ports, and the meeting of deports, have occupied a considerable amount of time, and entailed a large amount of work. During the year 170 westward-bound ships were inspected, and 115 eastward-bound were met; 709 deports were handled, 109 of whom emigrated from this district.

A number of agricultural shows were attended during last summer, and ninety lectures were arranged and delivered during last season, but I regret to have to report that, generally speaking, the attendance was not satisfactory.

Mr. Edwin MacLeod, who so ably assisted me in the executive work of this office, has received his well-earned reward by being appointed agent at Carlisle, and his duties are being performed most efficiently by Mr. S. Salinger, who has been connected with this office for fifteen years.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. JURY,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 5.

REPORT OF E. O'KELLY.

44 Dawson Street, Dublin, March 31, 1914.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

Sir,—I beg to submit my seventeenth annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

My work in my office varies little from year to year, and consists of attending to correspondence and callers, seeing that my exhibits in windows are frequently changed and kept as attractive as possible, following up inquirers, and the regular office work connected with an agency of this sort. In the agricultural show season, which covers the period between March and November, I attend the important agricultural shows where I erect my stand under cover, with as attractive a collection of specimens as I can put up, and a supply of literature for all visitors. The smaller, or one-day agricultural shows I attend with my tent and a carefully selected quantity of specimens to suit the space at my disposal, and literature for all-comers. Throughout the year I visit the steamship agents, advise them as to methods of attracting the attention of the public to that particular line of their business, and note their requirements. When possible, I visit steamship agents on days when either markets or stock fairs are advertised to take place in the towns in which they reside, so that I may meet a number of the farmers and others attending these places, talk Canada to them, and compare the profits made on rented and free farms, and, having a supply of our pamphlets with me carried through the fair by a local man, I am in a position to supply with literature many interested in our talk.

On the invitation, and at the expense, of the Cunard Line, I travelled to Southampton, where I embarked on their steamship *Andania* for Queenstown, on October 30. The accommodation on this fine vessel was all that could be desired, but I fear that their not continuing to call at Queenstown for the mails will, to a great extent, nullify this venture of the Cunard Line to increase their bookings for Canada.

In my visits to steamship agents during the first three months of 1914, I found most of them doing less business than usual, showing conclusively that this will be an off-year in emigration from Ireland. My own experience confirms this view generally, but the emigration from my district in the first months of this fiscal year showed a six per cent increase in the bonus classes.

The strike which existed in the city for six months, and affected all the shipping, railway, and carrying companies, stopped our sending out supplies of literature and maps to steamship agents and others, and prevented our usual supplies of exhibits, literature, etc., reaching me when required.

Letters received, 3,670; letters written, 5,155; callers at office, 2,309. I have distributed to school children a considerable number of copies of the Atlas, and have placed a good many copies of the wall map in schools, steamship offices and public institutions. My staff continue to spare no effort to assist me in this important work.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 6.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER.

17 and 19 Victoria Street,

Belfast, March 31, 1914.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.
London.

Sir,—I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

As in other years, I have been well occupied in the official work of the office, visiting steamship agents, directing the work of the itinerary waggons, making exhibits of Canadian products at agricultural shows, and delivering lectures upon "Canada" during the winter months. The following will furnish an indication of the official work accomplished:—

Callers at office	5,339
Letters received	3,859
Letters despatched	6,916
School maps distributed	440
Atlases distributed	2,150
Bonus claims rendered on 2,405 souls	2,036

The visiting of steamship agents, with a view towards advising and stimulating them in their work, has demanded from me a deal of attention, and has shown good results. It might serve a useful purpose that a few of the prominent steamship agents were afforded an opportunity of visiting Canada. Last week I called upon Mr. Dalzell, steamship agent, Coleraine; he, last year, took a trip to Canada and, through the C.P.R. received special facilities for travelling in the country. He speaks most enthusiastically regarding his experiences, and is now very keen on his work as agent. Last year he booked ninety-eight emigrants, this season he has already secured twenty-two bookings. His visit to the Dominion has much raised his value as steamship agent.

Mr. Robinson, in charge of the itinerary wagon, was steadily on the road during the season; he visited almost every district, village, and town of each county in the north of Ireland. In arranging his itinerary, I timed his arrival in the towns, so as to fit in with the weekly market or monthly fair, and he thus had an opportunity of

meeting the farmers and farm labourers who attend these fixtures in large numbers. Through the medium of the wagon, we accomplished a wide and useful distribution of literature, the pamphlets dealing with every province of the Dominion.

In addition to above work, I instruct him to call at schools as he travels through the country, to inform teachers that they can have sent free to them, a large map of the Dominion for display in their school and, should they desire, a supply of Canadian School Atlas for distribution amongst their scholars. The teachers are usually very pleased to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded. I might mention that a sample of the large map is carried in the wagon.

At the prominent agricultural shows I secured space, and made exhibit of our Canadian products, the most important fixture being that of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, taking place at Belfast on May 28, 29 and 30. At this we made an elaborate display which attracted much attention, and regarding which we were highly complimented: it was inspected with much interest by farmers and others. To the smaller one-day shows, I usually bring a portable tent, which serves the purpose well. At all these fixtures we are interviewed by many farmers and agricultural labourers who closely examine our exhibits and make inquiry regarding the opportunities in Canada, amongst these a useful distribution of literature is made. In this work I have the help of our Mr. J. Mullan, who is of great assistance to me. The fruit in bottles, recently received from the department, will be of considerable service at coming shows. I might suggest that, at intervals, small quantities of fruits and vegetables should be supplied to the various agencies which, when not required for shows, could be placed on display in the office windows. The following is a list of the agricultural shows where we made exhibit in 1913:—

Balmoral Agricultural Show, Belfast, 28th, 29th and 30th May.
Dungannon Agricultural Show, 4th June.
Portadown Agricultural Show, 5th June.
Antrim Agricultural Show, 11th June.
Ballymena Agricultural Show, 18th June.
Newtownards Agricultural Show, 19th June.
Londonderry Agricultural Show, 24th and 25th June.
Ballymoney Agricultural Show, 23rd July.
Lurgan Agricultural Show, 20th August.
Cookstown Agricultural Show, 4th September.

During the winter I delivered a number of illustrated lectures on "Canada"; most of them were arranged for in rural districts, as a consequence my audience was composed mostly of farmers and their families, also agricultural labourers, the classes whom we are desirous towards securing. As I carry my own lantern and portable outfit, I am quite independent and can fulfill an engagement anywhere in my district no matter how remote. Without a doubt, lecturing is certainly a splendid medium towards advertising the country. The reserve slides, which we have on hand, have been lent whenever required by outside parties who desire them for lecturing purposes.

During the season as heretofore, the ships of the Allan and the C.P.R. Lines, called respectively at Londonderry and Belfast, for passengers to Canada. The Allan Line made twenty-nine departures from Moville, and took on board altogether 3,083 passengers. The C.P.R. Line called at Belfast eight times and took on board in all 1,859 passengers.

It is a satisfaction to record that during the year under review, from my district, a larger number left for Canada than in any preceding one; this as judged by the Board of Trade returns. The number of bonus claims rendered is also a good indication:—

1913-14,	2,036 claims on	2,405 souls.
1912-13,	1,873 "	2,093 "
Increase,	163	312 "

I do not anticipate a large emigration from the north of Ireland during the coming year; this to a very large extent is due to political matters pending. The Volunteer movement has tied up over 100,000 men, largely of the class from which our emigrants are recruited. The following is an extract from a letter, under date 21st ultimo, from one of the prominent steamship agents in county Antrim: "I am afraid, however, that we shall not be able to handle many people this way until there has been some definite change in the political situation. I am getting no applications, and those I had, refuse to move, and I had thirty-seven."

In my opinion, when a settlement is reached and the country calms down again, we shall then see even a bigger movement than ever from the north of Ireland to Canada.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 7.

REPORT OF L. BURNETT.

16 PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK, March 31, 1914.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report for the York office for the year ending March 31, 1914, and in doing so beg to say that although during the year my district has been reduced in area, the number of inquiries received from the right class of people compares very favourably with those received in previous years. We have again received numerous inquiries from others than the agricultural class, but in every case they have been notified of the conditions prevailing in Canada at the time of their application, and were advised to have sufficient money to keep them for a time, even if they had assured work to go to.

I have delivered lectures in none but agricultural districts, which have been very much appreciated by the persons attending them, and as a result of these lectures, a number of practical men and women have gone to Canada, or are going in the near future. At all the lectures a good supply of general literature has been distributed.

Wall maps have been sent to the majority of the schools in the district, and a large number of Atlases have been sent to scholars who have made application to the office.

The greater part of the district has again been visited by the motor car, and literature, wall maps, etc., distributed at places which it would be difficult to touch otherwise. As in previous years, the principal shows and fairs, also the best markets and cattle sales have been attended, where, in addition to literature, a large quantity of newspapers have been distributed.

Nothing tends more to attract the interest of the people than good exhibits, either in the window or at the various agricultural shows, and our displays of apples, etc., have been a great source of attraction during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

L. BURNETT.
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 8.

REPORT OF JAMES K. MILLAR.

107 Hope Street, Glasgow, March 31, 1914.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11-12, Charing Cross,
London.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1914.

The past year, from an emigration point of view, will be a memorable one. The season commenced three weeks earlier than usual, and the accommodation on all the steamers sailing from Glasgow up to the middle of June, was booked months ahead. During the months of April, May and June, 55 per cent of the total British emigration for 1913-14 from Glasgow took place.

The high wages paid in Canada to artizans and tradesmen was the cause of the great rush last spring. That many of these tradesmen were disappointed in not getting situations to their liking on arrival in Canada is well known, and as many of them returned to this country after a few weeks' stay in Canada, they were not slow in publishing broadcast their experiences. Many of the newspapers on this side gave wide publicity in their columns to the condition of the labour market in Canada, and warned their readers to give Canada a wide berth. The numerous letters in the newspapers about the money stringency, which kept back for a time many public and private enterprises, were undoubtedly the means of bringing about the great decrease in the succeeding eight months of our fiscal year.

I am very glad to report that the class of people Canada is receiving from Scotland is of a very good type, and should do well in the land of their adoption.

A very prominent feature of the past year's emigration is the large number of families going out to join the husband and father. This was accomplished largely through the help of the various imperial re-union associations established throughout the Dominion, which are doing a splendid work, and are worthy of every consideration. With regard to the classes of which Canada has most need, viz., farmers, farm hands, and domestics, I am pleased to report that this district is still contributing a large number.

During the past year, 3,596 bonus claims representing 4,529 persons, were forwarded to Ottawa. These figures show a decrease from the previous year, which no doubt can be accounted for by the fact that the counties of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire have been taken from this district to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Carlisle office, the bonus claims for 1912-13 being 3,848, representing 4,649 persons. These figures do not include the total emigration from this district of the classes referred to, as there are several organizations and societies established in Canada which give assistance by paying the passage and providing situations for domestics and boys on farms, and these deal direct with the department at Ottawa. Each year, however, it is getting more difficult to secure farm and domestic help for Canada owing to the limited field there is to draw from, and also to the fact that Canada has already secured a very large number of the best of these. Besides, those still left on this side have had their wages and conditions of employment very much

improved during the past year. At the recent hiring fairs in this district, many of the farmers had difficulty in securing the help they required, and to do so they had to considerably increase the wages offered; and advertisements can be seen in the papers daily for farm help, whereas a few years ago the supply was greater than the demand.

During the past year, eighty-three steamships sailed from Glasgow for Canadian ports, against ninety-two of the previous year, a decrease of nine, which is accounted for by the small emigration during the latter part of the year.

As was to be expected, there has been a larger number of people deported from Canada to this port during the past year than in the previous year, the figures being:—

1913-14	183
1912-13	91
Increase	92

Of the total of 183 deports, sixty-four belonged to this district. The meeting of the ships bringing these deports, and the arranging for their disposal entails a great deal of work on the part of my staff, which I am glad to state is done willingly. In all, fifty-five steamships with deports were met.

During the past winter, forty-two lectures were arranged and delivered in this district. I am sorry to report that in many instances the attendance at these lectures was not to be compared with previous years, and I attribute this fact to the articles which appeared in the newspapers about the alleged destitution and want of employment in Canada. Another reason suggested was that people would not turn out to a lantern lecture, but would do so if there were cinematograph views. Personally, I consider that the lantern affords a lecturer more opportunity to speak on things Canadian than would be possible with a cinematograph. Besides, the Government is not giving these lectures for the purpose of providing amusement for an hour or two. Our lectures are educational, and whether they have now served their purpose and something more is required to attract people to Canada, is a debatable question.

At the Ayrshire agricultural show at Ayr, and the Highland Society show at Paisley, a very tastefully arranged exhibit was put up, showing the different Canadian grains and grasses. I also had a very fine display of bottled Canadian fruit. Large numbers of visitors called and inspected our exhibit, and I had many inquiries about the conditions of farming, etc., in Canada. A great amount of our literature was given out, and would be read later on by people interested in agriculture. I also had our tent at the following one-day shows: Scotstoun, Campbeltown, Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, Dumfries, Thornhill, Dalbeattie, and Perth, and it was the means of attracting a large number of inquirers. As these shows are attended mostly by agricultural people, the large quantities of literature distributed get into the hands of the right class.

A Canadian democrat wagon, under the charge of Mr. Holmes, worked in this district during part of last summer, and did good work in visiting various country districts. Later on, motor car No. 2, under the charge of Mr. Dawson Campbell, toured this district, and I am sure good results will follow its visit. At the present time this car is again in my district, and has been attending several of the hiring fairs, but as the roads are in bad shape owing to the almost continuous rain, the car has been unable to keep to its itinerary.

The correspondence received at the office this year is less than that of last year, the number of letters received being 10,943, and those sent out being 9,664, whilst the number of inquirers at the office for information regarding Canada reaches 7,111 for the year. I have also been sending atlases and wall maps in large quantities to

schools and school children, and anticipate that this will be the means of bringing the claims and opportunities of the Dominion not only before the notice of the pupils, but also before their parents.

With regard to the prospects for the coming season, emigration, I am afraid, will be comparatively small. It is very difficult to get people here to believe that the agricultural conditions in Canada at the present time are very bright, and that in each province of the Dominion there is a great demand for farm hands and domestics at good wages. I am firmly of the opinion that, although the emigration to Canada this season will not nearly equal that of last year in numbers, the class going will be of an even better quality, and the setback this season will be only of a temporary character.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES K. MILLAR,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF G. GRASSIE ARCHIBALD.

116 Union Street, Aberdeen, March 31, 1914.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11 and 12 Charing Cross,
London, S.W.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Aberdeen district for the year ending March 31, 1914.

The year 1913-14 has been one of many interesting developments in emigration matters. The early months of the official year were marked by an extraordinary rush to Canada. In nearly all cases the emigration was influenced to a large extent by the Canadian success of some friend or relative. Unfortunately many of the skilled and unskilled labourers had not taken the precaution, as advised by the department, to have definite assurance of employment before leaving home. They also in many cases had no more definite reason for going to one city rather than another, than the fact that their friends were doing well in the certain city to which they booked. The strict system of apprenticeship and clear line of demarcation between trades and the various divisions of trades makes the promiscuous emigration of skilled labourers from Scotland a serious problem, and I believe the warning published by the department on every pamphlet has been justified in a most unequivocal way this season. At the time of writing, the emigration of skilled workmen is practically nothing.

The emigration of the classes advertised for was very great during the first half of the calendar year 1913, but since then has been much below normal. During the three months of 1914 the bonus claims received, while much less during the corresponding period of 1913, are still quite considerable. The falling off in the emigration of these classes is notable, and has been due to a failure to discriminate between the opportunities for skilled workers, tradesmen, etc., and the agriculturalist. Indeed, the press, with few exceptions, appear to permit, if not to encourage, this confusion. Everything has been done that appeared wise to overcome this condition, particularly

by letters to newspapers and emphatic references at lectures to the urgent demand in all parts of Canada for farm workers and domestics. Nevertheless the results have not been as encouraging as one could wish.

During the months of July and August, twenty-eight agricultural shows in this district were attended, where many inquiries were answered and a great many pamphlets distributed. Shows were attended at four points in the Shetland Islands. With the exception of the Lerwick show, this was all new ground, and the samples of grasses and threshed grain and grain-in-straw were greatly admired. In the past there has been considerable emigration from Shetland, but Canada has scarcely had her share. It is hoped that more of those migrating will turn their eyes toward the Dominion. Our correspondence points toward the realization of this hope in some measure. As the shows in the north of Scotland are small, an opportunity is offered of having intimate conversation with the very class to whom we wish to appeal. In this connection I should like to formally acknowledge the assistance freely rendered by Mr. T. A. Myles, Emigration Commissioner of the province of Manitoba in Scotland, who attended most of these shows, and gave valuable advice based on the experience of over twenty years in the Prairie Provinces.

Altogether 122 lectures were given in this district during the year, fifty by Mr. McKerracher, twenty by Mr. Murray, nine by Mrs. Niblett, and forty-three by myself. In selecting places for lectures the towns were avoided in favour of the more thickly settled rural districts remote from the railways. The anticipated advantage of this plan was fully realized, as in nearly every instance the seating capacity of the halls and school-houses was too limited. The lectures were well received, many leading farmers were present, who, while out of sympathy with our propaganda, gave a most respectful hearing and couched their questions in a most courteous way.

In certain parts of the district, notably the Western islands, the north mainland and the Orkneys and Shetlands, our emigration programme has a peculiar fitness. Too many inhabitants are attempting to obtain a living from a soil none too fertile and of too limited extent. In these districts, thirty lectures were given. The results will not be large owing to the lack of the money necessary for emigration and also on account of a certain sentiment, praiseworthy in a measure, which holds them to the land where their ancestors have eked out a stubborn and precarious existence.

From my observations both at the shows and lectures, I believe there is a good chance in the north of Scotland to encourage the farmer now leasing his farm to migrate to Canada. This class of men are rather difficult to approach, but I think that by the wise distribution of a pamphlet especially prepared to interest this class that something worth while could be accomplished. Such a pamphlet might give the experiences of some well-known men of their own class who have done well in Canada, and could contain some technical information on agricultural methods in use in various parts of Canada. A mailing list of this class of men could be made up, and various Canadian agricultural bulletins could be regularly sent. These, I believe, would be welcomed and would prepare the way for a thorough consideration of Canadian opportunities.

Upon the receipt of the supply of wall maps (1913) and the new edition of the Atlas of Canada, a circular letter was prepared offering the headmasters of the various schools a wall map, a Canadian calendar, and a supply of atlases for the students interested in Canadian geography. We have entered into this canvas in a thorough way, taking all the schools in one county at a time, sending the circular letters in batches of fifty so as not to overtax the office staff in the prompt supply of maps, etc., upon receipt of an acceptance from the headmaster. Although we have not yet covered two of the counties of Scotland, we have already sent out a large number of maps and a much larger number of the atlas. Incidently we have learned that among the teachers in Scotland, Canada has many friends.

The new offices on Union street have been occupied during almost the entire year. A marked increase in the number of callers has been noticed, while the effect of the window display now possible compared with that afforded at Guild street is the best in the city. The office is being used more and more by Canadians visiting in Scotland, who avail themselves of the chance of reading the Canadian papers and afford us an opportunity of getting first-hand information regarding Canada and Canadian conditions. Frequent inquiries are also made concerning matters not entirely within the scope of the department, particularly by investors and those interested in the fishing and granite industries.

During the year ending March 31, 1914, 2,964 bonus claims have been received and forwarded to Ottawa. The number of letters received was 4,696, and the number despatched 6,465. Atlases to the number of 7,941 were distributed as well as large quantities of other pamphlets, wall maps and calendars. Within the same period, 4,142 callers were interviewed at the office.

Before closing I wish again to acknowledge the support which I have received from each and every member of the staff of this office. Mr. Hugh McKerracher with his greys and Canadian wagon still holds a most enviable reputation in the district. More than once he has been described most aptly as "the right man in the right place." In Mr. James Murray I have an ever-ready, painstaking assistant. During the winter Mr. Murray gave twenty most acceptable lectures in Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland. That the office work has been most promptly, carefully, and efficiently done is a tribute to the executive capacity of Miss Mary Irvine who has been during the past few months ably assisted by Miss Lizzie Simpson.

In conclusion, while the emigration from the north of Scotland has been retarded during the latter part of 1913 and will be retarded in 1911 by adverse reports from Canada, this condition is only temporary. Many are but marking time in the land of the heather until they answer that insistent call which bids them wrest from Canada that future which is denied their best efforts in the home of their fathers.

Your obedient servant,

G. GRASSIE ARCHIBALD,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THOS. HAMMOND.

139 CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, March 31, 1914.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11 and 12 Charing Cross,
London, S.W.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the work of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1914.

I took charge of this office on May 5, 1913. For some months previous to this Mr. Frederick Campbell had been acting as agent in charge here.

On account of the establishment of some additional agencies, a readjustment of the boundaries of this district was necessary. This caused a reduction by at least one-fourth of the dimensions of my territory.

I am pleased to report that, notwithstanding a certain depression in Canada caused by the money stringency, and the exaggerated reports in this country concerning that depression, this agency continues to show a large emigration to the Dominion of Canada.

It is doubtless true that there has been a decrease in the number of emigrants to Canada from this district during the past year, but I am pleased to state the reduction has been almost, if not entirely, among mechanics, and others going to the cities, and not among those going upon the land, or women going to domestic work. The bonus claims for the year just closed were 2,197, for the previous year 2,460, a decrease of 263, but when we consider that for seven months of the year just closed this district has been considerably reduced in dimensions I am inclined to think the result an increase rather than a decrease. I think this a good showing when we consider the competition and the energetic efforts put forth by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The assisted passages offered by the Australian Government have been a strong incentive for those with little means, yet I am happy to say we have more than held our own against this competition.

During the past year this department was represented at the following shows in this district:—

Two and Three-day Shows.—Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Shropshire and West Midland, Peterborough, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire.

One-day Shows.—Huntingdon, Grantham, Whitchurch, Keele, Melton Mowbray, Rugby and Dunchurch, Market Harborough, Leek.

Our exhibits created a great deal of interest, many inquiries were made, and a large amount of literature was distributed.

Since the close of the last fiscal year, 455,630 pamphlets, etc., have been distributed from this office, that is to say, placed in the hands of our booking agents, used at lectures, distributed at shows, given out at this office, and despatched through the mails.

I have made 161 visits to agents, and reported thereon. Most of these agents are enterprising, progressive, and aggressive workers, whose efforts have been mainly directed towards the agricultural and domestic classes, with fairly satisfactory results.

During the winter season, fifty-four lectures were given, one by Mr. E. F. Godfrey, of Ottawa, Canada, ten by Mr. Andrew O'Kelly of the London office, and forty-three by myself. With few exceptions, these lectures were given in villages and farming districts. In every case we had the best attention, and excited a lively interest. I have seen considerable direct results from these lectures. We did not, as in former years, have the assistance of farmer delegates in our lecture course, therefore the number of lectures was not as great as in former years.

The office staff have been kept busy attending to correspondence, interviewing parties calling for advice, distributing literature, attending shows, delivering lectures, etc.

The number of communications received through the mail were 12,967, as against 11,995 last year. The number of letters sent out were 6,616—last year, 6,966. The number of callers, 7,809—last year 7,177. These figures show a decided increase in each case, except in the number of letters sent out.

I would state that the most cordial relations have existed during the year between the booking agents in the district, and this office.

My staff consists of Miss M. E. Burman, typist and clerk, and Mr. T. J. Mathews, clerk, the same as when I took charge, and I would add that I have found both members of the staff efficient, painstaking, industrious, and reliable, and the best of harmony exists, and has existed between the staff and myself.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HAMMOND,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF JOHN CARDALE.

81 Queen Street, Exeter, March 31, 1914.

The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

Sir,—I beg leave to report upon the work of this office during the past year.

During the year an alteration has been made in my district, the county of Hereford, and all the county of Gloucester north of the river Severn being taken off and put into the Welsh division. For the early part of the year and up to the middle of August the boats from Bristol and Plymouth were practically full as to second-and third-class passengers. After that, and during the winter months the Bristol boats, on an average, have not had more than 50 per cent of the capacity filled, the Allan boats which call at Plymouth during the summer, not calling at all. The sailings of the Royal Line steamers and the Allan boats calling in the summer months have always been inspected, and the passengers from each point had a healthy appearance, and I have no doubt that a very large percentage will, in the end, make very good citizens, and come to like their new homes. The accommodation of all the boats from these two points is certainly very good and clean, and as far as I could see of the meals, everything a passenger could want.

During the summer I had exhibits at twenty-one agricultural shows, among them the Bath and West of England, and the County shows of Devon, Somerset, Herefordshire, and Wiltshire: also fifteen one-day shows, and had literature distributed at a few fairs where I did not think the expense of a stand worth while. At all these shows I had a very good exhibit of grasses, clover, and grains both threshed and unthreshed, and corn on the cob, and in most places apples as well. These exhibits always drew quite a lot of farmers and farm labourers, who wanted to know as to yields, cost of growing, etc., and also as to what wages were paid. At all these shows I distributed quite a large amount of literature.

During the winter I have given thirty-nine lectures, all in rural districts as I consider that by going into the heart of the rural parts, even if I did not get as big an audience, I had with me the class we wanted, and they certainly would not have attended if they had themselves been obliged to go into the towns to listen to a lecture. Nearly all my lectures were very largely attended. At only a few places, and this on account of bad weather, was I disappointed as to the crowd. Great interest was taken at all of them, and in most cases quite an amount of inquiry afterwards. A great number of good farm hands in my district would like to go if they could only find the money, but, as they say, with the small wages they are not able to save enough.

Besides my own lectures, Mr. Frederick Campbell and Mr. Stanford were sent in to my district to help, and gave forty lectures, accounts of which have been very satisfactory.

My windows have looked very well, especially during the winter, with a fair display of apples and potatoes, both of which have drawn a great amount of attention, and brought in many inquirers.

Great interest has been shown in Canada in numbers of the schools in my district, and some thousands of our atlases have been forwarded to the home address of

the scholars upon their own personal application for same, and there has also been a great demand for our large wall map, which has now become very popular in all classes of schools.

The number of bonus applications forwarded to Ottawa is 2,406; letters received, 5,898; letters sent out, 6,820; and 2,352 callers interviewed.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARDALE,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 12.

REPORT OF E. MACLEOD.

54 CASTLE STREET, CARLISLE, March 31, 1914.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the first annual report of this office, which was opened for business on the 15th September last.

At the present time the indications are that emigration to Canada from this district will not attain the dimensions of last year. This is in part due to the financial stringency that existed in Canada last year, and to letters which have appeared in local newspapers, complaining of the state of employment.

There is also the fact to be borne in mind that wages for agricultural workers and domestic servants are improving, and in this district the classes mentioned are amongst the highest paid in the country.

Booking agents in practically every section of this district report quiet times, some anticipate increased business as the season goes on.

The usual routine work has been carried on, and I have also been occupied in completing the organization of the office arrangements. A considerable portion of my time has been spent in making the acquaintance of the booking agents in the district.

The number of communications received was 4,055, and those despatched 5,027. Callers of all kinds for literature, atlases, and general information totalled 1,588.

I have taken active measures to get in touch with school masters, especially in rural districts, and have supplied about 400 schools with wall maps.

Our slides have been used a number of times by school masters and others, and I look forward to an extension of this work, when the facilities for using our slides are better known.

A series of lectures has been delivered, sixty-three in all having been arranged. I have had the assistance of Mr. G. M. Holmes in this work, and am also indebted to Mr. Barclay McConkey for giving several lectures when Mr. Holmes and myself were indisposed.

I am hopeful that with better reports from the Dominion this district will show better results next year, and will use every endeavour in my power to attain that end.

Your obedient servant,

E. MACLEOD,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 13.

REPORT OF F. O. CHAPMAN.

MARKET PLACE, PETERBOROUGH, March 31, 1914.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to report to you on the work done by me in this district since the month of September last when I was given this appointment. This building, as an office, was really not open until the end of the month of October, and in consequence the number of callers, letters received and sent, and bonus claims received might appear rather under the standard.

In looking over my files and books I see that I have received 1,507 letters and have sent 2,003 replies. There have been 2,671 callers, and I have received and sent to Ottawa 281 bonus claims.

I have visited thirty-nine shipping agents and have reported on each. The demand for lantern slides has not been very great, although my own lecture work has been fairly successful in point of view of numbers in attendance.

I am pleased to report a fine window display at this office, and I am sure that many thousands have stopped to view the fruit and grains, etc. I have been in the habit of leaving my window lights on until 8.30 p.m., and of recent weeks I have had the moving scene "Niagara Fall of Wheat" in one of the windows. This has been a great attraction.

I should also like to mention the work that is now being done in the distribution of the Atlas to the different schools in this district. The applications number about 10,000. I have received many letters from schoolmasters and children thanking me for the same, and I feel certain that this is one of the best schemes of advertising we can have.

There is no doubt in my mind that this district will next year provide as many emigrants per head of population as any other part of Great Britain, and I feel certain that there will be considerable advantage in attending all the agricultural shows where I intend to exhibit.

The amount of literature being despatched from here in cases and parcels keeps my junior assistant exceptionally busy, as I have during my term of office here seen that all the shipping agents have been well supplied with up-to-date literature, and in some cases display bills and boards. In my opinion the shipping agents should have the latest and best literature, as many know very little about Canada, and it is therefore more essential that they should have our books from which they can gather the latest possible information.

I feel as though this report would not be complete unless I mention the assistance given me by Miss Whitsed, and in closing I beg you to accept my thanks for your many kind offices.

Your obedient servant,

F. O. CHAPMAN,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

No. 14.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE COELI.*

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, April 1, 1914.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1914.

The Canadian Pavilion at the Universal Exhibition in Ghent called the attention of all visitors to the agricultural and mineral wealth of Canada and to the great advantages our country offers to the farmer and to the agricultural labourer.

Although the attendants at that exhibition could not converse with many of the visitors in their own tongue (Flemish), yet even with these drawbacks the Ghent Exhibition was a valuable propaganda, and the display all that could be desired, and has resulted in an increased demand for literature.

I have continued my system of propaganda as before. Distribution of general literature to all applicants, especially to teachers of adult schools; the giving of lectures with limelight projections, and the lending of these to teachers and other lecturers; in this way, although I could only give twelve lectures myself, during the winter season, eighteen more were given by persons who took a certain interest in Canada.

As one of my principal advertising mediums I must mention the monthly paper *Le Canada Occidental* in the French language, and *West Canada* in the Flemish language, which is also used by Dutch, as both languages have a great similarity. This little paper which gives all up-to-date news concerning the crop prospects, the different regions open for colonization, the laws and regulations concerning immigration, as well as letters from Belgians and Dutchmen who have succeeded in Canada, is considered as containing the most reliable information, and has been asked for by Belgians settled in United States, as well as by others in the Congo, and even by farmers of Brazil.

I am confident that as in former years, the result of my propaganda will be seen and I must admit that results are now easier to obtain, because every successful farmer, whether he is a Belgian or a Dutchman is a helper in my work, I have always made it a point of honour to give information which could be depended on and never has one of the emigrants who consulted me been deported, as they knew beforehand whether they were fit to succeed in Canada or not.

In a general way I have every reason to be pleased with the interest taken in Canada by our Belgians, and still more so by the practical way in which the Dutch study the great advantages offered by our beloved Canada. In the Netherlands no objection is made by the Government to the emigration of their citizens, the authorities show a certain interest in the welfare of those who leave the country, and different societies are organized to assist the emigrant by securing for them all possible reliable information.

The correspondence during the fiscal year 1913-14 has been about the same as last year, namely, 4,316 letters received, of which 3,706 called for a reply.

Of this number, 298 were English departmental, 1,539 from French Belgians, 1,420 from Flemish Belgians, 770 Dutch, and 289 German and Swiss.

The number of interviews at the office amounted to 1,386.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE COELI.
Canadian Information Agent.

* Since deceased.

No. 15.

REPORT OF CARL KRAG.

Hovedvagtsgade 2, 1 Sal,

Copenhagen K., Denmark, March 31, 1914.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

Sir,—I beg to submit herewith my first annual report from the Copenhagen office.

After having received official information from Ottawa of the intention of the department to establish a branch office in Copenhagen, and placing me in charge of same, and after a preliminary visit to Copenhagen of the secretary from the London office and myself, during which visit the location of office and other details were decided upon, the office was opened and ready for work on January 19, 1914.

The work of this office has not been adequately understood here, and is somewhat hampered, in that the authorities in Denmark as well as in Norway and Sweden, do not allow an open propaganda for emigration even by licensed steamship agents, who are under supervision of the local police authorities. Your instructions to me, however, clearly set forth that my mission in these Scandinavian countries is merely one of an advisory nature, as far as the intending emigrants are concerned. I endeavour to keep in touch with the different shipping companies catering for the emigration traffic to Canada and also to offer advice of a protective nature to these emigrants, and there can be little doubt but that the establishment of this branch office will ultimately be welcomed by the authorities, and be of great benefit to those who wish to make Canada their future home, but hitherto have had to rely on unofficial information.

Hitherto the main movement of emigration from these countries has been towards the United States of America, but lately, with a greatly improved steamship service and the fact that satisfactory reports are being sent home by Scandinavians, who have settled in Canada, there is likely to be a very considerable increase in the movement direct to Canada, and it is with this that this branch official will be particularly concerned.

Your obedient servant,

CARL KRAG,
Representative.

No. 16.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALLARD.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

3 RUE DE L'ISLY, PARIS, April 1, 1914.

To the Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the fiscal year beginning the 1st April, 1913, and ending 31st March last.

The volume of the correspondence which last year reached 21,034 letters received and answered, has only been 19,463 for this period. The visits to the office during the year rose to the number of 2,100.

The number of French emigrants and of various other nationalities who have applied for information and have left through our efforts, is certainly increasing. The quality of these emigrants is, in general, excellent; all, or almost all, have a certain amount of money, and further, a large number have already friends or relatives in Canada.

The object that we pursue, in accordance with the desire of the department, is to create an interest in Canada and, with this object in view we do not neglect any proper means. In addition to the notices that we put regularly in such newspapers as have the largest circulation in France, we have kept our address in some provincial newspapers that we have thought likely to aid us in our task. But the plan which promises us the best returns is the advertising secured through the teachers of France. We have distributed a very considerable number of the atlas and wall maps. Hundreds of free lectures have this year been given by provincial teachers before pupils and parents, always with the greatest acceptance. I believe that we have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained, and above all with the tendency more and more apparent in France to appreciate the many advantages offered by Canada to agriculturists.

Our propaganda addresses itself chiefly to the rural population, and through the good offices of the schoolmasters we believe that the results can only increase and bear fruit for many years to come. We continue to be extremely careful as to the quality of the emigrants encouraged to go to Canada.

We have supplied a number of our correspondents with photographic slides for lantern lectures; our collection, while not very complete or very large, is, I believe, suitable for illustrating Canada in an effective manner.

I must also mention the excellent Canadian service put at the disposal of the emigrants and others by the steamship lines. Of this number, the Allan Line deserves special mention.

I am also pleased to recognize here the effective and hearty co-operation of my staff.

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALLARD.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES.

OTTAWA, May 1, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It would have been pleasing to have been able to report to you that during the fiscal year 1913-14 we had kept up the same percentage of increase in immigration from the United States that was shown in 1912-13. But it is gratifying to know that the work done by our agents in the United States has brought to Canada so many of the highly desirable class—the class that brings money with them, money which is being placed directly into farming pursuits, and another class, which though probably not possessed of so much financial wealth is one that is welcome in any new country—strong able bodied men with large families, having had farming experience on just such lands as they are placed upon when they enter Canada.

I believe, therefore, it will be found that the immigration from the United States for the year just closed will add as much to the development of agriculture in Canada as that of any previous year. I have not been able to keep an account of the money that has been brought into Canada, as a result of the efforts of the work of the United States agents, but I am satisfied that the report presented by those whose work it is to keep such a record will show a greater percentage of money per capita than that of any past year. In addition to this there is a greater percentage of those of moderate means possessing farming experience than in any previous year. A glance at the homestead entries published elsewhere will show also that our work has covered practically every state in the Union, and to-day on farms in Western Canada will be found the trained farmer from Florida on the south, Dakota on the north, Maine on the east, and California and Oregon on the west. They are tilling the rich acres of Western Canada, and in a short time will be revenue producers for merchant, manufacturer, and railway. The letters which they send back to their friends in the home state convey their satisfaction and often result in inducing others of their fellows to follow. Therefore if the numbers are somewhat less there is no apology needed for the result of the work of 1913-14.

But it will not be out of place to say that the year has been a strenuous one in many ways, which has meant greater effort on the part of those having charge of the work. Causes, apparent to everybody, have probably combined to prevent our having had greater success in getting more settlers equally as good as those we have secured, and which would have been done but for the conditions that existed. Amongst these causes there are some which possibly have been beneficial.

For a few years prior to 1913-14 there was a boom in all kinds of real estate in Western Canada, particularly in city and town property, but fortunately it did not reach to farming lands. These to-day are worth, to the men who operate them, a great deal more than is being asked. This fact is pointed out to the farmer in the States, who, paying a rental of from 5 to 12 dollars an acre per year, is able to make a living, and also to the man who can make a living from land costing $150

an acre. This land produces no more than the 15 and 30 dollars an acre land in Western Canada, and no more than the 160 acres of free land which he is advised the Government will give to him. Therefore farm land values in Western Canada are not and have not been too high—they have not yet nearly reached the value at which they can give profitable returns. But the inflation that was given city and town property, and the losses of the speculator, have had a reactionary influence. Fortunately the true condition—that farm lands are still as productive and still as valuable as ever—is rapidly becoming known. During the time of the inflation, while building was under way there was employment for everybody. Wages were high and there was a rush for this employment, many taking advantage of it until such times as they could make enough money to get onto a farm. I believe many of those thrown out of work when this rush of building ceased for awhile are to-day on the farms. So it has not been an unmixed evil. Then, assurance could be given this class that temporary work could be had. To-day no such encouragement is given and as a result we are getting the class of people spoken of in the opening of this report. This may have caused a money stringeney. By many it is believed that the cause of the stringency in Canada was thus partially brought about by the over-building and speculation in outlying city properties. But this stringeney was not confined to Canada. In all parts of the United States it was felt, and many more would have gone could they have disposed of their holdings without too great a loss. As soon as conditions in this respect change we will see our immigration increase.

It is true, too, that when it became known that Canada was seeuring so many excellent Americans who were taking with them an amount of money that settlers into any new country never before took with them, it became an object of vital interest to State and Federal officials, and to land-owners in other portions of the country. Organized campaigns were started to devise means to check the movement, and doubtless this has had a temporary influence in its operation against our greater success. The United States Government revised its land laws, giving to the settler on new land a larger area than before, and on terms of settlement as easy as our own. Temporarily, as I have said, this has had an influence. I have a good knowledge of the quality of these lands, and while some of them will give some return for the cultivation duties on them and for the time taken to acquire them, most of them are poorly adapted for what is required. It is not discounting the future very much to predict that sooner or later they will be dissatisfied and with the "forward to the land" cry, as it will come from Canada, they will have homes on Canadian soil. These organizations cause us little lasting concern. They are all educators in the "forward to the land" movements and in that sense they are welcome.

As in past years our work has been carried on by means of extensive and judicious advertising in the farm and country press, which we have found useful in bringing to our agents the names of those desirous of bettering their condition. These applications for information come from all classes of people, but mostly from the farming classes, and as received they are given the most painstaking and courteous attention by agents fully conversant with conditions in Canada.

Meetings are held in localities where there may be three or four wanting information, and often these meetings are attended by others who hear of them and are anxious for information. The use of lecturers is not much resorted to, as it is felt that "house talks" are better.

The work of the agent is not confined to solicitation and canvassing. It does not end there. His experience in shipping and his knowledge of railway rates and routing are helpful.

The display of exhibits of the specimens of grains and grasses, the roots and the vegetables of Canada at the different fairs is an excellent means of getting into closer

contact with the farmers. When it is possible to secure space, and the district being one in which it is thought this kind of work will do some good, space is secured.

The agent pursues quite an educative propaganda. In the past the immense wheat fields of Canada, their productiveness, and the ease with which money was made by following this line of agriculture was dwelt upon, with the result that the homestead areas in the purely grain districts are rapidly diminishing. With the thousands of homesteads available in a portion of the country where mixed farming can be carried on with equally as great success, the gospel of "mixed farming" is preached and the success that is met with in securing farmers for these districts is highly encouraging.

During the year just closed Canada has been wonderfully successful in winning at various fairs and expositions a number of valuable prizes and trophies. Whenever these were entered for competition a representative of the Government was present to look after the interests of the exhibitor. Use was immediately made of the fact of these successes, through the medium of the press and otherwise. This has proven valuable, fully demonstrating what has been told of the advantages that Canada possesses.

During the past year a great amount of attention has been paid to the work in the Eastern States. While it was the expectation that the advertising work there in its earlier period, would-be largely educative, it is pleasing to report that the work is proving highly successful, and we are able to show splendid results, with most excellent prospects. During the season of the year when the fairs and agricultural exhibitions were on, there have been exhibits made not only of the products of the farms of Western Canada, but also of those of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and efforts made for the repatriation of many of those from those provinces who have made their homes in the New England States. In addition to efforts in this direction, successful work has been done in securing settlers for the vacant farms in the Maritime Provinces. The outlook for success in both of these directions fully justifies the time taken and the expenditure made.

Amongst the changes in the staff of agents working in the United States, the place of Mr. E. Gingras, of Providence, R.I., has been taken by Mr. J. Laforce; Mr. Poulin is working in the Eastern States largely in the interests of British Columbia. Mr. J. P. Jaffray under instructions from the department opened up an office in Philadelphia and looks after the work in that district.

Instructions have been given to agents to keep advised of conditions in all the provinces so that information regarding any of them can be given.

Not only do the agents carry on the work of immigration, but many of them answer a large number of inquiries regarding customs duties, and questions relating to trade and commerce; their offices are bureaus of information on a great many matters that concern Canada, outside of their special work. The agents with headquarters in the United States are: M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.; J. S. Crawford, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y.; Romuald Laurier, Saginaw, Mich.; W. S. Nethery, Room 82, Interurban Station Building, Columbus, Ohio; G. W. Aird, 215 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; George A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Garrett, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; Frank H. Hewitt, 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.; W. E. Black, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N.D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S.D.; W. V. Bennett, 202 17th St., Room 4, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.; Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Benj. Davies, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Mont.; J. N. Grieve, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.; J. E. Laforce, 27 Weybosset St., Providence, R.I.; J. B. Carbonneau, jr., Biddeford, Me.; Max A. Bowlby, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; J. A. Laferriere, 1017 Elm St., Manchester, N.H.; F. A. Harrison, 210 North 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Amongst these are those who pay special attention to the repatriation of French Canadians; while at St. Paul there is in connection with that office a Scandinavian bureau; and we have a German actively operating amongst those of German nationality or descent.

Figures published elsewhere give the number of settlers from each state and their nationality, and by reference thereto it will be seen that a large number are returning Canadians who have been for some years residing in the United States.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE,
Inspector of United States Agencies.

No. 2.

REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

176 JEFFERSON AVENUE,

DETROIT, MICH., March 31, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

My work during the twelve months just closed has been characterized by great activity, and considering the difficulties which I had to encounter, shows very satisfactory results.

Certificates were issued by me during the year to 2,668 settlers and, from authentic information received, the estimated number of immigrants influenced by my work reached the considerable figure of 6,593. Although certificates were not issued to one-half of this number, I am satisfied they took advantage of the information and advice I furnished. Large numbers of them were written to from this office or called here for information or were interviewed by me in different parts of Michigan. Many preferred to accept excursion rates offered by different lines of travel via Chicago and other points rather than accept the settlers' rates that I could offer.

In prosecuting our work we have much to contend with, and powerful opposition to combat. Strong efforts have been put forth on the part of the American railways and immigration societies to retard the rush to Western Canada. The influence of these, with the general financial depression throughout the country, has tended to decrease our number of settlers, but the rush Canadaward cannot be stopped although it may be retarded for the time being. With better times and renewed activity, I confidently look for a greater immigration than ever from the United States to Canada in the near future. Our past work has left its impress—continued vigilance will bring its reward.

The settlers of the past year were a fine class. A large number of them possessed ample means and should be able to commence life in their new homes without the hardships incidental to making a home without capital in a new country. Many of them invested in improved farms in thriving communities.

The prosecution of my work in the French-Canadian settlement located in Leelanau county, especially in the town and district of Provemont, has been well

rewarded. About one hundred of these excellent settlers were secured during the year. Fifty of them left in one party last autumn with several carloads of live stock and effects and joined the flourishing little French colony recently established at Plamondonville in northern Alberta. I am informed that they are all doing well and pleased with their new homes and congenial surroundings. Many of their relatives and friends, still residing in Michigan, are preparing to join them in the near future.

From Wyandotte, in Wayne county, and other German-American localities, a goodly number of sturdy German immigrants were secured, and from Holland and its vicinity in Ottawa county I secured some thrifty Dutch people.

My exhibit at the annual State Fair in Detroit was a big success. It covered 2,000 feet of space and its prominence and attractiveness was a feature of the fair. I was indebted to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who furnished me with a splendid assortment of fine samples of the products of Western Canada.

Besides attending the State Fair I was present with an exhibit at seventeen county fairs held in different parts of Michigan. Every exhibition called forth praise from the farmers, who were greatly taken with the products shown.

When the state and county fairs were over I continued our exhibitions at different small rural towns, renting a store at each town for a week, displaying our products, distributing literature and giving special information concerning the homestead opportunities in the West. Great interest was manifested at every exhibit.

The stock of atlases and other literature with which I was supplied was ample for all purposes. It was distributed as usual throughout the United States, and a large area of new territory was covered during the past year.

As a powerful means of attracting desirable immigration, I think it would be a good idea to run an exhibition car or train, containing the products of each province, at stated intervals, through the Central and Western States. I believe the expense involved in such an undertaking would be amply repaid by an increased immigration of the best class of settlers.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES,

Chief Agent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF J. N. GRIEVE.

SPOKANE, WASH., April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Statement showing number of settlers sent in during each month since last report:—

April, 1913	698
May, 1913	454
June, 1913	388
July, 1913	305
August, 1913	273
September, 1913	407
October, 1913	241
November, 1913	116
December, 1913	87
January, 1914	87
February, 1914	156
March, 1914	482
Total	3,694

Apparently the figures given above show a decided falling-off from my last report, but as a matter of fact, the falling-off is not nearly so great as would appear from the figures submitted, as a great many settlers now drive across, using the fine wagon road recently completed by the British Columbia Government, from Kingsgate to the prairie province east of the mountains. This highway is now taken advantage of by hundreds of homeseekers, and when the road is finished south of the boundary line, as it will be this season, we may look forward to the great majority of settlers going in that way, thereby saving the heavy freight and passenger charges.

Letters—

Number of letters received during the year	4,108
Number of letters answered during the year	4,960
Number of visitors who called for information	12,201

During the past winter I have visited a number of places in Western Oregon, from where, up to the present, we have been unable to attract any very great number of settlers, and I am glad to say, judging by the correspondence that I am daily receiving and by the numbers that have already gone this season, we are reasonably sure of at least 100 families before the snow falls.

I again exhibited at the Spokane Fair with good success, but I will not exhibit again this year as the only stand available is not suitable. It was also my privilege to attend the Land and Stock Show in Chicago and render some assistance to Mr. W. J. White in imparting information to the thousands of visitors who thronged the immense coliseum during the two weeks of this fair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES N. GRIEVE,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 4.

REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEBR., April 1, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

The recorded number of settlers who emigrated to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta from my district last year was 2,786. This of course does not include many who went without my certificate and without reference to this office. The various real estate agents at work in this territory took a great many people out that would otherwise have come through this office.

My work has been carried on pretty much the same as in former years and includes the regular routine office work, answering letters, interviewing callers, follow-up work, and attendance with exhibits at state and county fairs. Considering the poor crops, and the scarcity of money, I feel very well satisfied with the results.

The outlook for the coming year seems to be as good as it was a year ago.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BENNETT,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 5.

REPORT OF GEO. A. HALL.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 6, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit herewith my report of work done in this district during the past year.

I am glad to be able to report that there has been a very decided improvement in the class of people who have gone to Canada from this state last year. Owing to the fact that the speculative craze in the West has largely subsided, the "get rich quick" element has been almost entirely eliminated, and those who have gone have done so with the purpose of making homes there.

On account of the newspapers having for a long time carried on a systematic campaign of misrepresentation of Western Canada and having used every means possible to turn back the stream of settlers flowing there, I had looked for a decided falling-off in the number of people going from this state, but I am happy to say, that

on looking up my records I find that in the first three months of this year I have issued only fifteen less certificates than last, and I am sure the number actually settling there will be greater this year than last.

There have been a number of circumstances during the past year which have made the work here difficult. The work of the newspapers above mentioned, which I believe will ultimately be of benefit to the work, has in the meantime undoubtedly had some effect in retarding emigration temporarily at least. Again, we have had a wonderfully successful year in Wisconsin, and farmers have made more money than ever before and they are not so much inclined to move. Land is increasing in price rapidly and is in good demand.

When the advantages of Canada as a dairy country become better known its attractions will grow upon Wisconsin farmers because they are, first of all, dairy farmers. During the past year I have tried to bring this feature of the country before the people. At fairs I have made the grasses of the country a prominent feature and have exhibited dairy products more than ever before. I have done more travelling in the state this last year than usual. I also exhibited at nine fairs, including the State Fair here in Milwaukee.

As an aid to the work of agents in the United States, I would suggest that the department furnish us more specific information about the land still open for homesteading; also that better arrangements be made at local Land Offices in Canada for providing intending homesteaders with information and, if possible, aid in locating land. The lack of these things has been a cause of complaint, and means a loss of settlers.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. HALL,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 6.

REPORT OF FRANK H. HEWITT.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 17, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the work done from this office during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

During the twelve months, 624 settlers applied to this office and received certificates, entitling them to reduced rates of transportation upon the Canadian railways. These figures are not to any extent indicative of the number of settlers and homeseekers who, during the twelve months, went to Canada from this state. The homeseekers' rates quoted by the railways have been, in nearly every instance, lower than the combination rate made by using the homeseekers' rate to ports of entry, and thence travelling to destination upon transportation issued under C. L. S. A. certificates.

This past season has, I think, hardly been up to the average, due to two or three causes, one being the general financial stringency, there being also a doubt in the minds of the American public as to just what effect the tariff legislation and the new Currency Bill would have upon the financial situation in this country. Another factor which no doubt reduced the number of visitors to Western Canada was the

opening of the Fort Peck reservation in Montana for homestead entry. I find that many of the homeseekers, who last year visited Montana, were not satisfied with the outlook there and are this season contemplating visiting Western Canada. I mention the facts with reference to homeseekers' rates to Canadian points to offset the idea that there might be any unnatural decrease in emigration to Canada from this state, as the number of certificates issued do not take into account the very large number who have really emigrated through the influence of the various land and railway companies offering land for sale.

During the last week in July, the whole of August, September, and a portion of October, I made agricultural exhibits of grains, threshed and in the straw, grasses, vegetables, and other products of our western provinces at the following fairs:—Rockwell City, Celwein, Humboldt, Fairfield, Shenandoah, Milton, the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, and also made an exhibit on the State Fair grounds at Springfield, Ill., taking the place of Mr. C. J. Broughton, who was unfortunately ill and unable to attend. At all these fairs I found that my exhibit created a great deal of interest, and from the number of letters I have received from the districts in which I exhibited, I am satisfied of their benefit as an advertising medium.

There have been distributed throughout this state approximately 22,000 of our principal pamphlet "Canada West": of these, about 12,000 have been distributed either personally or by mail, while 10,000 were sent out at my request by the department at Ottawa to four of the counties in southern Iowa, to which I propose devoting special attention.

During the twelve months the office diary shows a record of 8,580 letters received, 9,637 letters sent, and 9,744 personal interviews.

I have visited practically every district in this state during the past year. I have had the pleasure of addressing one or two meetings in the city of Des Moines upon request, and I gave one lecture upon Western Canada with stereopticon views to a large gathering of German farmers, at a country school-house north of Fort Dodge. I may say this latter meeting has been productive of very good results, and I anticipate getting from this settlement in the near future some thirty or forty German families.

The prospect for the coming season is very promising. The spring season has opened up well here, and is likely to allow the farmers to get their corn laid by early in June, which will enable many of them to get away in this month, in addition to those who feel that the harvest time is the best time for them to visit Canada. I believe, therefore, that while the last season's work has been entirely satisfactory from the results attained, this season will be productive of even better results.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK H. HEWITT,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 7.

REPORT OF W. S. NETHERY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—During the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1914, I have issued certificates to 438 people. This does not include nearly all the people who have gone, as many have preferred taking first-class tickets by other routes than those over which tickets issued by use of the certificates would read. Those sent in by me have taken with them a good supply of capital and settlers' effects.

A serious drawback to our business resulted from the flood of 1913, as many of those who intended going west were prevented from doing so by having lost all they had in the flood, the result of which is still felt throughout this state. This, together with the efforts of certain state officials and real estate agents in this state, has had a very material effect in deterring the movement from Ohio, if not stopping it altogether in some cases. However, indications at present are that those who otherwise would have gone to Western Canada are beginning to feel that the efforts of certain parties to keep them in this country have not been calculated for their best interests, and we hope to again interest them and probably move them to our country in the near future.

Notwithstanding the difficulties put in our way we were successful in getting space at thirteen of the best country fairs in this state, and showed our products to good advantage.

On September 1, we moved the office from Toledo to Columbus where we have a ground-floor in the Interurban building, which I believe, when fully equipped, will be a much better location.

W. S. NETHERY,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 8.

REPORT OF M. A. BOWLBY.

BOSTON, MASS., April 17, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the work covered by this agency for the year ending March 31, 1914.

During the year, 2,033 letters were received, 8,203 letters and 4,695 pamphlets were mailed, and 6,324 persons called at the office.

During the same period, I issued 624 certificates providing transportation at settlers' rates for 966 persons, who, according to information furnished by them, were going to Canada well equipped with cash and effects.

A large amount of advertising matter was handed to persons calling at the office, and during the year I have visited every part of the territory, interviewing persons who were interested in Western Canada, and seeking to come in touch with others whom it might be possible to interest.

In the fall of 1913, an exhibit of the grain, grasses, and vegetables of Western Canada was placed at six fairs, two each in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, and 44,000 pamphlets distributed as follows:—

Caledonia County Fair, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	2,000
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction, Vt.	4,000
Great Barrington Fair, Great Barrington, Mass.	2,000
Connecticut Fair, Hartford, Conn.	7,000
Brockton Fair, Brockton, Mass.	24,000
Danbury Fair, Danbury, Conn.	5,000

The number of certificates issued shows a slight decrease from that of the previous year. This is due, in part at least, to the fact that formerly this office issued certificates to persons residing anywhere in the New England States, whereas during the past year, any business emanating from the states of Maine, New Hampshire, or Rhode Island was referred to the agencies in these states. The extremely cold and disagreeable weather experienced here during the winter also operated against our work.

Your obedient servant,

M. A. BOWLBY,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF GEO. A. COOK.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit our report for the year ending March 31, 1914. The year has been an exceedingly busy one owing to the increased correspondence which is as follows:—

Letters received, 6,698; increase over 1913.	2,541
Letters written, 6,944; increase over 1913.	2,339
Pamphlets mailed, 10,786; increase over 1913.	4,575
Office interviews, 4,635; increase over 1913.	2,217
Number of settlers, 2,231; increase over 1913.	265

This does not include all that went out of this territory, as we are not in touch with those who buy tickets out of the district, for the reason that the railroads, during March and April, are able to sell low-rate tickets from starting points into Canada.

During last season I visited the following fairs: Hutchinson, Kansas, Oklahoma City, Okla., Tulsa, Okla., and Dallas, Texas; had a very good exhibit which attracted a great deal of attention, and expect good results from same. Owing to the failure of crops and scarcity of money in this district, the immigration has been somewhat lighter than I had expected it would be.

We anticipate a very large immigration in 1915, providing this year's crop proves good. The prospects are above the average at the present time.

Your obedient servant,

G. A. COOK,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 10.

REPORT OF R. A. GARRETT.

St. Paul, Minn., May 16, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

We have had a slight falling-off this year in numbers of people going west, to homestead. I think this is partly owing to the very progressive policy pursued by the United States Government in advertising Montana, where as an inducement they are giving 325 acres for a homestead. The state of Minnesota is also spending considerable money advertising their "cut-over" lands.

The people now going west are taking a good deal of capital as well as considerable stock with them.

I have had exhibits during the year at three county fairs, namely, Mason City, Winona, and La Crosse, Wis. We have distributed about forty thousand pamphlets in the past year. The inquiries received daily at this office are about as numerous as in previous years. We have rented the office adjoining, and placed a permanent exhibit therein, which not only interests the people of this state, but parties who have received certificates from our agents farther south and are compelled to spend eight or ten hours in this city, waiting to make train connections, seem to be very much interested in the samples of grains and grasses on exhibition.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. GARRETT,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., March 31, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1914.

I have forwarded 816 settlers with many cars of settlers' effects which contain the usual assortment of household goods and live stock. Most of these movers take with them considerable capital, and are generally good settlers.

In addition to above can be counted a large number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway and other interests, of which I have no report as they issue their own certificates, but it can be readily understood that the advertising system followed by the Government does much to start the settler.

The usual practice of placing exhibits of grains and grasses at a large number of fairs has been followed during the fall season from which good results are likely to follow.

We continue the distribution by express and mail of a large amount of literature from our office and also at fairs where we come in contact with large numbers of farmers. One difficulty is that the farmers of this country have almost abandoned the old method of bringing their products to these fairs for competition, and therefore look for amusements which occupy their attention to the exclusion of giving necessary time for becoming interested in exhibits. This applies especially to the class of farmers who can afford to use automobiles.

Our advertising has been carried on through the weekly papers of the agricultural class, which has a good effect, but is not doing the work of earlier days, as the people are largely situated on trolley lines with telephones at nearly every home. Almost every one takes the daily paper, through which they expect to get their news. This advance necessitates our meeting it is quickly as possible if we want the best results.

I have made several tries to use the system of granges throughout this state, numbering about 800, which are a solid combine against innovations in any line not supported by their state officers and professors of agricultural colleges who do not want their people to see the West.

It seems strange but true that a stream of settlers from the United States West are now looking over the East. Farm lands with fine improvements are held in this state at low prices. This is brought about by the movement to the cities of young people, with the result that the older people follow later, and three-quarters of the farms go into the hands of renters. To such an extent is this in progress that the real estate man is working the West for his sales.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CRAWFORD,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 12.

REPORT OF BENJ. DAVIES.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I now take pleasure in forwarding my report of the work accomplished by me at this agency for the fiscal year 1913-14.

I find from the records kept in this office that I have sent 1,462 intending settlers to Western Canada, they taking with them splendid equipment in cash and effects.

Large areas of United States Government lands have been thrown open, in Montana for settlement, and taken up as homesteads. Most of the farmers who located on these lands would otherwise have gone to the Canadian West; numbers of them I expect to get later on. The lands which were irrigated in this state north of Great Falls also have in a great measure been taken up and occupied by eastern farmers. These two reasons partly account for the falling-off in numbers sent to Canada this past year.

I found much difficulty in getting space at the county fairs held in this state this past season, and in a number of places was refused admittance to display Canadian products. I was not allowed to exhibit at the state fair held in Helena last September. This was a detriment, as it was a fine place to meet the farmers and distribute literature and instruct them regarding the opportunities offered by the Canadian Government to the settlers. I received admittance to three county fairs in Montana and one state fair in Idaho, at which I exhibited threshed grains, grain-in-straw, wild grasses, and vegetables from different localities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and distributed a large amount of literature. This had the effect of inducing many to visit Canada with the intention of locating there.

Although the numbers of those who went seeking homes in Canada were fewer than former years, still they were, if possible, a better class of settlers, which in the long run will make up the difference in numbers.

I have had as assistant, Mr. Aimé Boiteau, in the states of Idaho and Wyoming, sending him names and addresses of people he should make it his business to see personally, at the same time writing the inquirers fully and giving them valuable information.

So far as emigration from my territory, namely, Montana, Southern Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah is concerned, I would say that this spring's work compares favourably with last year, and prospects point to the migration to the Canadian West of a large number of excellent farmers.

There were received at this agency some 3,762 letters of inquiry all of which were duly answered, and interviews were given to 3,475 people.

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. DAVIES,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 13.

REPORT OF W. E. BLACK.

GRAND FORKS, N.D., April 15, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the movement of settlers and their effects from the territory attached to this office for the past year ending March 31, 1914.

Passenger certificates issued	10,140
Car certificates issued	470
Letters received	13,173
Letters forwarded	14,933
Pamphlets forwarded	23,858

The settlers have been of a superior class, most of them possessed of considerable means and more of a farming class than land speculators.

The number of men sent during the past year has not been quite so large, which is accounted for partly because of the aggressive fight being waged by the newspapers and real estate men of the United States to restrict emigration to the Canadian West. This effort to keep United States farmers from Western Canada is commencing to have an opposite effect, and to be the best advertising our West could possibly have. The opening by the United States Government, of large areas of homestead land in Montana has diverted some settlers from this territory during the past year.

The large number of families going would indicate that more people are going from this territory to Western Canada to make their homes there, than have gone in the past.

While the percentage of women and children sent last year was greater than in former years, according to the number sent from this office, I find from our records that this year ending March, 1914, shows an increase of 11 per cent over last year.

The records of this office also show that we have an increase of over 100 per cent in total value of settlers' effects shipped over the same period last year.

I have visited farmers in different parts of my territory during the past year and attended public gatherings of farmers when possible. I have talked to them in public and at their homes. As pointed out in previous reports and letters to your office, I believe that the less venturesome but more substantial and intelligent farmer (I refer to them as a class) is now going to Canada from this part of the United States.

It is probable that we are going to send more settlers from this territory in the next twelve months than we have in the past year. The whole tone, from an agricultural and business standpoint, judging from correspondence I am receiving, is very encouraging.

Respectfully submitted.

W. E. BLACK,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 14.

REPORT OF J. M. MACLACHLAN.

WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA, April 25, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

During this period, 5,047 letters were received at this office and 9,367 were mailed, including the usual circular letter mailed with pamphlets. Certificates were issued for 1,594 persons and for 145 cars of settlers' effects.

The conditions which existed last year, west of the Missouri river, and referred to in my report, were similar this year. The same conditions will apply to many counties throughout the state east of the river. The counties of Walworth, Edmunds, Potter, Faulk, Sully, Hughes, Hyde, Spink, Beadle, and other counties all east of the Missouri river have had little or no crops during the past four years. Recently I visited different points in these counties and found the business men, as well as the farmers, very much discouraged with the past four years of failures, and, judging from present conditions, not very hopeful of the coming year. I visited a number of splendid farms with beautiful home buildings, where the soil is first-class, but in nearly all cases they were heavily mortgaged. I found that a great number of these people would remove to Canada if they could only sell their property at a figure which would leave them a sufficient sum to make a start in Canada. Farms that would have brought from $60 to $75 per acre four years ago will not bring $40 to-day. Owners realize that it will take several prosperous years before they can get anything like a fair price for their farms. Should they have good crops this year, there is no doubt but that a large number of these people, all of whom are first-class farmers, will remove to Canada. Quite a number are making arrangements to visit Western Canada this summer for the purpose of looking for desirable homes.

Last season I attended fairs at Armour, Flandreau, Huron, Brookings, and the Corn Palace at Mitchell all in South Dakota, together with the Inter-state fair at Soo City, Iowa. All of these fairs were well attended. The estimated attendance at the South Dakota State Fair, Huron, South Dakota, was 150,000 for the week, and about the same at the Inter-state fair held at Soo City, Iowa. I have already completed arrangements to attend a number of fairs during the current year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLACHLAN,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 15.

REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

Room 412, 112 W. Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to herewith submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1914.

During the year, there were issued certificates covering 847 souls, against 1,041 in the previous year. The difference can be accounted for by the Canadian Pacific Department of Natural Resources issuing certificates from this territory, and while the numbers may show a slight decrease, the settlers who went were men of considerable means, taking from this state many cars of effects.

Quite a number of people from this state, who did not want to homestead, bought land and moved to Western Canada. These we would have no track of. Again, quite a number went to New Ontario and British Columbia. On the whole, the returns are as satisfactory, if not better than last year.

We had an exhibit at the Peoria National Implement and Vehicle Show, which was well attended, and, although I was taken sick before the opening, the person who was put in charge reported a great interest taken in the exhibit, and this coming year will be a better show than ever, and will, I think, eventually be as large as the Springfield State Fair.

The outlook for the coming year is excellent, and I hope to be able to report an increase in settlers in my next annual report.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 16.

REPORT OF F. A. HARRISON.

210 North Third St.,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 1, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—Owing to the fact that this agency was not established until January 1, 1913, this report covers the first complete year's work carried on by this agency.

Letters received, 3,267; letters sent, 9,267; literature sent, 6,597; interviews, 1,581; certificates issued, 386.

Summary of Reports of Fairs attended during the months of August, September and October, 1913, in eight Counties in Pennsylvania:—

(1) Lebanon Fair, Lebanon county, Pa., August 19 to 22. Literature distributed, 5,000; attendance, 55,000.

(2) Grangers' Picnic, Williams Cove, Cumberland county, Pa., August 25 to 30. Literature distributed, 5,000; attendance, 60,000.

(3) Middletown Fair, Dauphin county, Pa., September 2 to 5. Literature distributed, 5,000; attendance, 30,000.

(4) Port Royal Fair, Juniata county, Pa., September 9 to 12. Literature distributed, 5,000; attendance, 25,000.

(5) Patrons of Husbandry, Center Hall, Center county, Pa., September 16 to 19. Literature distributed, 3,000; attendance, 15,000.

(6) Lewisburg Fair, Union county, Pa., September 23 to 26. Literature distributed, 5,000; attendance, 30,000.

(7) Lancaster Fair, Lancaster county, Pa., September 30 to October 1. Literature distributed, 10,000; attendance, 70,000.

(8) York Fair, York county, Pa., October 3 to 10. Literature distributed, 10,000; attendance, 200,000.

On January 5, 1914, Mr. A. G. Harlan, of Edmonton, reported to this agency, under instructions from the department, and he has since been engaged in the work of visiting certain counties in the state of Pennsylvania, and interviewing persons who were seeking information about Canada.

An average of thirty letters per day, and an average of twenty pieces of literature per day, were mailed by the office for 310 working days during the year, and about 48,000 pieces of literature were distributed at the eight fairs attended at which exhibits were made. The average number of interviews was about five per day. While certificates for reduced railway rates were issued for 386 persons, only a small number of carloads of settlers' effects were shipped. This is due to the fact that the great majority of people going from Pennsylvania convert their property into cash before going, on account of the great distance it is necessary to transport settlers' effects.

The work of attending the fairs covered a period of about two months, and occupied the entire time of two men, and a third man a part of the time. The whole attendance at the fairs attended was about 485,000, and, while a large number of these attendances would be duplicates on account of the same people attending the fair on different days, yet, the exhibits displayed by this agency were seen by a very large number of people, and a large amount of literature was distributed which should be productive of results during the year 1914.

The general plan of work pursued has been to follow up all inquiries received by mailing letters giving information, and sending literature, and by a personal interview whenever possible. Every county in the state has been visited during the year by a representative of this agency, and every person who has made inquiry for information has received one or more personal letters from this office, notifying him of the time and place, when and where he could have a personal interview with a representative of this agency. As a result of the year's work we feel that a large number of people have had brought to their attention the advantages which Western Canada has to offer, and we look for an increased number of people to go to Canada during the year ending March 31, 1915.

Your obedient servant,

F. A. HARRISON,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 17.

REPORT OF GEO. W. AIRD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 31, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the work done from this office during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

The movement from this territory to Western Canada, in sympathy with the movement from the whole of the United States, showed a considerable falling-off. The number of people to whom certificates were issued was 356 as compared to 631 for the year ending March 31, 1913. But against this must be reckoned the greater number of people who availed themselves of the settler's rates during March and April. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Canadian Pacific Railways have, during the last three years, extensively advertised these settlers' rates, both in newspapers and by posters, and it is my experience that fully nine-tenths of the prospective settlers know about these rates and time themselves so as to take advantage of them, though of course these rates do not take the place of the personal canvass I have made and the work which I am doing.

The propaganda carried on at the county and state fairs was this year more successful than ever. I attended the county fairs at Columbus, Crawfordsville, Lafayette, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lexington, Ky., and the state fairs at Indianapolis, Louisville, Ky., Nashville, and Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., and also at the Tri-State Farmers' Institute held at Evansville, Ind., in January of this year. In this connection, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, for the fine exhibits received from him.

I propose to attend the state fairs at Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, and a number of county fairs in Kentucky and Tennessee this year.

The interest in Canada seems to be spreading farther south each year, as the correspondence from Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi shows quite an increase over that of former years, as in fact does the correspondence from all over my territory.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. AIRD,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 18.

REPORT OF C. A. LAURIER.

MARQUETTE, MICH., April 1, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1913-14, just closed.

Two hundred and fifty people have gone to Western Canada from this territory, with a number of carloads of stock and effects, and fairly well supplied with cash.

There have been also several families from this district who have gone in the New Ontario districts, but I have no way of ascertaining their exact number.

While the number of immigrants from this territory is not as large as I had anticipated, it compares favourably with that of former years, especially in view of the organized opposition we have had to meet from the press and the railways and land companies of the United States.

I have visited, as conditions would permit, every part of my territory, driving out in the country calling on the people who had applied for information and literature, and on others who were interested in the country.

I have attended with exhibits of grains, grasses, and vegetables at five different county autumn fairs where those exhibits invariably attracted marked attention and comment. As a matter of fact, those displays are always considered a special feature, and create great interest with the visitors as there are no displays of the kind to equal them and no such grains grown in these regions.

I have received in the neighbourhood of 2,800 letters of inquiry during the year and distributed about 8,000 pamphlets with hundreds of pieces of other literature sent me from other sources than the department.

This year opens up with very encouraging prospects, and I anticipate this will prove one of the best years for immigration to Canada in the history of the country.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. LAURIER,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 19.

REPORT OF J. ALBAN LAFERRIERE.

MANCHESTER, N.H., April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Manchester, N.H., office for the year ending March 31, 1914.

My time has been devoted to many official duties during this year; much of it being the routine of attending to my office and to callers, making exhibit of Canadian products at two agricultural shows in this state, and helping my colleagues at Boston and Providence, R.I., at three different exhibitions in their respective territories. I delivered several lectures during the fall and winter seasons, but only in New Hampshire, though I have been several times invited to deliver lectures in Massachussetts, Maine, and Vermont, by French Canadians anxious to know what opportunities are offered to them by the Canadian Government, and what inducements to return to their motherland and settle on farms; those invitations I had to refuse on account of being in other agents' territory.

With the permission of the department I made a trip to Northern Ontario with a large party of Franco-American settlers during the month of June, most of them taking land around Matheson, Iroquois Falls, Nushka, and Cochrane. While in those regions, I studied local conditions and found them very attractive for settlers from this part of the United States. I also arranged itineraries for several farmers leaving this state for Canada.

Eighteen French families were repatriated to the province of Quebec, while forty-seven French families moved in to the province of Ontario and settled on farms.

My office was removed on December 15, 1913, from the third floor of a seven-story building to more suitable quarters on the ground floor, in the most conspicuous place in this city, where the difference in rent is amply compensated by the great difference in results, as we have more callers and give out more literature in a day than in a month at the old place.

The records of this office show that from April 1, 1913 to March 31, 1914, there were 174 certificates issued, covering 295 persons, of whom 209 were born in Canada, 78 in the United States, and the balance in Europe. This indicates that there is a strong repatriation movement on foot, for these figures do not include those who have settled in Quebec and Ontario.

Callers at office, 2,429; letters received, 2,727; letters sent out, 3,452.

During the year, every colonization agent coming from Canada, whose working territory is the United States, visited the Manchester office, where at all times they were welcomed and made at home; in several instances, I assisted them in their first trip to this side of the border, and helped them all I could to organize party excursions for their respective districts.

I extend my most sincere thanks to the Superintendent of Immigration, to the inspector of United States agencies, and to every one of the officials of the Immigration Branch with whom I have had to deal during the past year, for their courtesy and prompt attention in matters pertaining to this agency.

Your obedient servant,

J. ALBAN LAFERRIERE.
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 20.

REPORT OF J. B. CARBONNEAU, Jr.

Biddeford, Maine, April 30, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In accordance with the departmental instructions I have the honour to respectfully submit the following report of the work done at this office for the year ending March 31, 1914.

During the year we exhibited products from Western Canada at four different fairs in the state of Maine, and distributed about 12,000 pamphlets illustrating the different parts of the three Western Provinces and also the province of Quebec. The result of these exhibits has been very good and has proved good advertising for this office, as the table below shows an increase in demands of information.

	1913.		1912.
Letters received	2,030	against	967
Letters sent	2,553	"	1,139
Interviews	933	"	864
Certificates issued	137	"	122

In addition to the literature distributed at the state fairs we have sent out about 5,000 descriptive pamphlets on Western Canada, and about 2,000 pamphlets on the Province of Quebec, principally of Lake St. John, the Temiscouata and the Timiskaming districts.

The 137 certificates issued represented about 100 families, of which 175 adults and about 78 children went to Canada with considerable cash, and I believe very few have come back dissatisfied with the conditions met with.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. CARBONNEAU,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 21.

REPORT OF J. E. LAFORCE.

29 Weybosset St.,
Providence, R.I., April 30, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I beg to state that my report of my work covers only the brief period since taking charge of the Providence office. I was appointed on the 1st of February, 1914, and took charge of the office on the 16th same month; since then, until March 31, thirteen families have gone to settle in Western Canada, and five families have gone at my solicitation to settle in the province of Quebec.

I am following the usual methods in advertising Canada and hope to be able to show good results at the close of another fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. LAFORCE,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 22.

REPORT OF REV. B. H. GIROUX.

MONTREAL, P.Q., April 15, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—During the fiscal year of 1913-14, I gave thirty-four conferences in the New England States as follows: Massachussetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire. I went with settlers from Montreal to Grouard, Alta., leaving May 13, 1913, with 122 persons on the first excursion; July 22, 1913, I left with forty-eight persons on the second excursion; and on March 3, 1914, I left with thirty-seven persons on the third excursion. Besides giving thirty-four lectures in the New England States, I held many private meetings for persons seeking information on Western Canada. I advertised in the French newspapers of Quebec in order to reach and instruct all my compatriots in the New England States who could not attend my lectures and who only read Canadian newspapers such as *La Patrie, La Presse,* and *Le Devoir,* and I have on hand many letters secured from people through such mediums of advertising. I directed twenty-five people to St. Simon, St. Jude, and St. Hyacinthe, Que., from Woonsocket, R.I. The Franco-Americans are glad to hear some one talk to them of their own country and are happy to return after they understand the opportunities there are there for them. Besides those whom I accompanied to the West, I directed, through correspondence and personal interviews, over 200 settlers to Western Canada.

My work was not entirely limited to the Peace River district, but considering myself a rapatriation agent for the whole of Canada, I never hesitated in giving proper information about all parts of the Dominion, thus helping my colleagues of other provinces in securing a large number of our compatriots to be repatriated in Quebec, in Ontario, and in fact in all parts of Canada, as stated above.

At my headquarters in Montreal, 172 St. Antoine street, I received and answered a large number of letters addressed to me.

I have prepared within the last few months a little pamphlet on the Peace River district for distribution in the United States, and I find that a great many people are interested in that district.

I also assisted at three fairs, Rochester, N.H., Brockton, Mass., Danbury, Conn., during the year, helping out the agents at said fairs.

Your obedient servant,

REV. B. H. GIROUX,
Colonization Agent.

No. 23.

REPORT OF REV. J. A. NORMANDEAU.

172 St. Antoine Street,
Montreal, April 1, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In reporting on my work for last fiscal year, I may say that my appointment dates only from the 1st of January, 1914, and hence I have been engaged by the department only for three months of the fiscal year-in question.

While my headquarters are at Montreal, my territory is in the United States, and I have been operating in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachussetts, and Michigan. My method of advertising is the same as that of other colonization agents doing the same work, and includes advertising in French newspapers, personal interviews, and, wherever possible, public lectures and conferences. I find that many of our French compatriots in the United States subscribe for, or are furnished with, newspapers from their former Canadian homes, and I have been advertising in some of the Canadian papers with the object of reaching such people. Many of the French Canadians in the New England States do not subscribe for or read the local papers published in the States.

I have not yet completed the organization of my first excursion of settlers to Western Canada or to Quebec, but I expect to secure quite a number of settlers in the month of April.

Your obedient servant,
Rev. J. A. NORMANDEAU.

No. 24.

REPORT OF J. E. ROBILLARD.

Lanoraie, Quebec, March 31, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as colonization agent in the New England States Disitrict for the year 1913-14.

My time has been employed attending to my correspondence, I have distributed a very large quantity of literature in my district, and in other states, inquiries having been received from many places outside the New England States.

I have had a great many inquiries about the Peace River, Abitibi, and Timiskaming districts. I have done my utmost, as in the past, to make Canada more and more known. It is quite impossible to give the number of settlers I have been instrumental in sending to Canada, as I do not issue certificates and when one of my inquirers decides to go, his certificate for railway rates is issued by the nearest residential agent whose name appears in the pamphlets distributed.

The demand for literature is increasing every day, and prospects are bright for the future.

For further details will you refer to my weekly reports which are on record in the department.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. ROBILLARD,

Colonization Agent.

No. 25.

REPORT OF REV. J. B. L. BOURASSA.

MONTREAL, April 1, 1914.

To the Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the report of my work for the year ending March 31, 1913. During the summer months I have devoted my time to visiting my colonization districts, encouraging the newly arrived, and accompanying new settlers coming from the Eastern United States, where I had delivered lectures during the year. I delivered fifty-five of these lectures in the Eastern States, I also gave some twelve conferences in Quebec. In all cases, the attendance was larger than last year, and it seems all present were more interested than last year. I am inclined to pause a little, and remark that my conferences in the province of Quebec did a great deal of good, in the sense that I prevented some twenty-five to thirty families from going to the United States, who came to Timiskaming, visited the country and most of them took land and seem to be happy.

In accordance with my custom I invited questions, and after my lecture was over, I had to answer many special questions about the country. I must say that through these Eastern States that I have visited the majority of the French population are very anxious to come back and see our settlements in Canada. It seems to me that a great movement would be possible if the Government could advance the money to facilitate the return of these excellent settlers.

The colonization for the year in New Ontario and Northern Timiskaming, especially the district of Nipissing and Algoma East, and county of Timiskaming, P.Q., has been very successful, not only as to the number of settlers but also in respect to amount of money invested. During the spring of 1913 delegations from the United States sent by intending settlers visited the different settlements and reported to those who sent them. I went with them each time that I was able. They were generally satisfied with the country and reported very favourably.

I attend to a large correspondence. This year I have received 855 letters, have written 939, and have sent 1,000 parcels of pamphlets and maps.

I have brought to this country about 1,500 souls, placing them in Northern Timiskaming, Ontario. I have also placed some twenty families, including about 110 souls, on lands in Timiskaming, P.Q. Those in Ontario took 245 allotments of land and are pleased with their lot.

The crop, of every kind, has a very good appearance and promises a fine harvest to the settlers of New Ontario and Northern Timiskaming, Que. On account of the labour conditions I expect a greater movement in 1914.

Your obedient servant,

REV. J. B. L. BOURASSA,

Colonization Agent.

No. 26.

REPORT OF REV. M. F. RICHARD.

Rogersville, N.B., April 15, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—You ask me for an annual report of my administration as agent of Colonization and Immigration from April, 1913, to March, 1914. As my appointment dates July 7, 1913, I cannot go beyond that date. I entered on my duties with a desire to render service to my country. Colonization is of the utmost importance to Canada, and I have devoted my resources and energy to that work for the last forty years. Repatriation is also of vast consequence. Though advanced in age, I consider that, outside of my profession, I could not utilize the last years of my life to better advantage than to these national questions, colonization and repatriation. In your letter of appointment, I note the following words: "Your work will be to encourage repatriation of French Canadians now living in the New England States, and to do this you will have probably to make some visits to that part of the United States and secure settlers by personal canvass."

In the months of August and September last I visited the following cities and towns of Maine and Massachusetts, viz: Boston, Waltham, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, Brockton, Salem, Worcester, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Portland, Westbrook, Brunswick, Lewiston, Rumford Falls, Livermore Falls, Skowhegan, Waterville, Augusta, Lynn, Madison, Gardner, Chelsea, Newton, Bangor, and other places.

In each place I delivered a lecture on Colonization and Immigration, to numerous and apparently appreciative audiences, composed of French Acadians of Canadian origin. I endeavoured to convince them that Canada is a desirable country to live in, and I advised them strongly to return to their native land. No flag under the sun gives better protection and more advantages than the British flag. All possible liberty is given to every denomination and nationality. It is a great mistake to abandon the agricultural profession to engage in other pursuits, less worthy, less promising, and less remunerative. It is most desirable for all interested to return to one's native country and continue the work so well accomplished by our ancestors, and thus contribute, as true patriots, to the prosperity and extension of our Canada. Quite a number of our people expressed their willingness and desire to come back to Canada, but they had not the means to do so. The expense of bringing back their families is beyond them. The young generation accustomed to city life and to handle money is not disposed to change their condition. I must say that I do not consider it good policy to bring back to Canada indiscriminately poor and undesirable immigrants. I am informed that as the result of my visit to the United States about 150 to 200 families have returned to New Brunswick and located in Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Westmorland, Restigouche and Madawaska counties.

About twenty families bought abandoned farms, the balance settled on new land. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of persons returned, as they generally settle in their former localities. I am informed that quite a number of immigrants returned to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia since my visit. I met a large number of French Canadians and French Acadians in the States from these pro-

vinces and also from the Magdalen Islands. Each family averages from four to five members, so that I would say about 1,000 Canadians of French origin returned to Canada (Maritime Provinces) since my appointment as immigration and colonization agent.

My policy is also to make special efforts to retain our people at home. What Canada needs is courageous and practical settlers and tillers of the soil. It is useless to depend on those not accustomed to colonization to open up new land and establish new settlements; they are not accustomed to such hard labour and slow returns. In order to encourage our young men to settle on new farms and give assistance to immigrants, we have organized a society called "Societé de Colonization et de Repatriement." The centre of operation is Moncton, N.B., and we establish branches in every parish, as far as possible in French centres. The work is now under way and it promises, as far as I can judge, to be at least a partial success. We desire to give some assistance to native sons and daughters who are without doubt the most desirable settlers, hence the organization of this society. I am giving all the assistance possible to this new patriotic organization, believing that in doing so I am fulfilling a national duty and performing my mission as a colonization and immigration agent, under your jurisdiction, in a worthy manner.

Your obedient servant,

REV. M. F. RICHARD,
Colonization Agent.

OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF J. BRUCE WALKER.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
WINNIPEG, MAN., May 22, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

I am glad to be able to report that although the stream of immigration from the British Isles into Western Canada is not as large as that of the year 1912-13, the quality of the class of settlers is as good as that of any previous year in the history of the West.

During the year Western Canada has borne its share of the trade depression which is world-wide; at the same time, the expansion in all branches of agriculture has been so marked that I feel I cannot do better than emphasize the importance of prosecuting a constantly widening propaganda, with a view to secure practical farmers and farm hands from the Old Country, a class with a distinctive leaning towards the land.

The figures given in this report in connection with the labour bureau conducted in the Immigration Halls here, show that it is still impossible to fill the number of orders received from farmers for single men, married couples, domestic servants, and housekeepers, notwithstanding the fact that in November last the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Railways gave a rate of 1 cent per mile to farm labourers going to points in the three Western Provinces, and that 2,000 men were sent from this office under these favourable rates. This proved a great help to many farmers, and, at the same time, lessened to a very considerable degree the number of unemployed men in this city last fall.

I would again endorse the policy of the Department that men looking for positions in wholesale and retail stores, banks, insurance and railway offices, or as bookkeepers, law clerks, accountants, caretakers, porters, bartenders, etc., should not be encouraged to come to Western Canada.

The labour bureau conducted in connection with the Immigration Halls here finds employment for a large number of farm hands, labourers, and domestic servants. The following figures will show its work during the past year:—

	Applications received.	Applications filled.	Applications unfilled.
Single men	22,264	14,849	7,415
Married couples	478	281	197
Domestic servants	657	395	262
Housekeepers	55	31	24

The above figures do not include the number of verbal applications received by telephone and personal application at the counter, which cannot be immediately satisfied, and of which no record is kept.

The problem of supplying farm help to fill the wants of farmers in western Canada is as great as ever, notwithstanding the fact that wages for experienced farm hands are as high as last year, viz., $30 to $40 per month for the season (say seven months); and those of inexperienced men somewhat lower, viz., from $18 to $25 per month.

It gives me pleasure to report that, although the number of settlers from the United States shows a considerable decrease as compared with last year, those who have come to this country appear to be well fitted, both as to experience as farmers and as to means for successfully carrying on their occupation.

The condition of homesteaders during the year has been most favourable, as evidenced by the fact that applications for assistance, other than seed grain, are less than 50 per cent of that of last year. The number of applications for assistance in the way of seed grain was much smaller than during the last two or three years.

Owing to many settlers being hard pressed by their creditors last fall, I found it advisable to recommend that a number of them who had received patents for their homesteads be supplied with seed grain upon the security of their pre-emptions. This action will result in a considerable increase in the acreage of cereals in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Since my last report a great improvement has been effected in the methods of inspection and administration at boundary ports. This marked improvement is all the more creditable when the enormous extent of territory which has to be guarded by the officers engaged in this work is considered.

During the year the officers and members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have rendered much valuable service both to this department and to the settlers.

During the year, many thousands of settlers have taken advantage of the accommodation offered at the Immigration Hall in Winnipeg, and at some forty other points in the West. I am pleased to be able to report that the immigration halls have been efficiently operated by the officers in charge, and have been kept in good sanitary condition.

Crop Year, 1913.—The marked features of the year were: (1) the favourable season for seeding, (2) the rapid maturity of all cereal crops, (3) the average yield per acre, (4) the high quality of the grain, and (5) the rapidity with which it was harvested, threshed, delivered at shipping points, and transported to outside markets.

The following tabulated statements give the acreage, total yield, and average yield per acre in 1913:—

MANITOBA.

Crop.	Acreage.	Yield in Bushels.	Average Yield.
		(Grain crop).	
Wheat	3,141,218	62,755,455	20
Oats	1,939,723	81,410,174	42
Barley	1,153,834	33,014,693	28.6
Flax	115,054	1,301,278	11.3
Rye	10,936	208,322	19
Peas	4,115	86,024	20 09
		(Potatoes & roots.)	
Potatoes	55,743	9,977,263	180
Roots	16,275	4,196,612	257.8

SASKATCHEWAN.

Wheat	5,760,249	112,396,405	19.5
Oats	2,638,562	110,210,436	41 7
Barley	307,177	9,276,263	30.2
Flax	967,137	11,654,280	12

ALBERTA.

Crop.	Acreage.	Yield in Bushels.
Wheat	1,126,833	21,610,233
Oats	1,221,450	44,078,325
Barley	333,462	8,645,812
Flax	96,445	799,653
Speltz	3,625	70,998
Rye	17,452	370,661

In closing my report, it gives me great pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the conscientious and efficient work performed during the year by the officers engaged in immigration work who are under the direction of this office.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER.
Commissioner of Immigration.

No. 2.

REPORT OF MALCOLM R. J. REID.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report of the work of the Vancouver office, including the border ports and points adjacent thereto for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

During the past year, Vancouver, from a shipping and immigration standpoint, has probably made greater strides than during the preceding ten years. In June last the *Empress of Russia*, the first of the new Empresses, arrived in port, followed a few weeks later by her sister ship, the *Empress of Asia*. The Canadian Australian Line added the splendid steamer *Niagara* to their fleet. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Hamburg American Line, the Eastern Asiatic Line, the Maple Leaf Line, and others inaugurated a new service of trans-Pacific steamers and round-the-world service.

To cope with the growth of the port, the Dominion Government have commenced the construction of the new Government dock, which, when completed, will be the finest on the Pacific coast. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with their usual enterprise, have grasped the importance of the growth of shipping and have constructed, or have in course of construction, two new piers, with bridges leading thereto, a splendid depot—one of the best in the country—and the Vancouver hotel, which, when completed, will be the largest in Canada.

I am pleased to state that at the beginning of the year, the contract for the new immigration building was signed, and actual construction is under way. Its want is very keenly felt. It is said that this building, when completed, will represent an outlay of some $350,000.

The year just closed has been a rather arduous one, and has kept the staff busily engaged. During the year we received the hearty co-operation of yourself and other departmental officials, through which, I am pleased to be able to state, the staff was increased, thus material assistance was afforded us to successfully carry out the work of the department.

Many prosecutions were personally conducted by myself, aggregating in fines and costs $1,845.98. With the exception of the prosecution of Captain Saunders of the *David Evans,* these prosecutions were conducted without the assistance of counsel. In the case of the *David Evans,* fines amounting to $620 were collected on account of the illegal landing of four Japanese, two of whom have since been located and arrangements have been made for their deportation.

The deportation of Baghwan Singh, agitator and alleged Hindu priest, who entered Canada surreptitiously on the first arrival of the *Empress of Russia,* was one of the interesting events of the year, which resulted in ridding the country of a very undesirable Oriental. Following this action, an interesting point of law developed, inasmuch as a wireless writ was served on myself whilst en route with this man to Victoria to place him on board the outgoing *Empress.* Contempt of Court proceedings were commenced by the local Hindu colony, but His Honour Judge Morrison failed to see where any contempt was shown.

The case of Hernam Singh, the Hindu, who endeavoured to enter surreptiously, caused litigation in the Supreme Court. On a technicality consequent on the absence of one member of the board of eight, the inquiry was declared *ultra vires* and he was released on a writ of habeas corpus. Acting on the advice of the department's solicitors, this man was apprehended on leaving the court and another writ served; this time we were successful in carrying out the deportation. This is now quoted as the only case in the history of the British Empire where a man was released on a writ of habeas corpus and afterwards re-arrested and deported. The litigation involved in these two cases might be deemed inadvisable to outsiders, yet from a departmental standpoint it had a salutary effect on the Hindus.

No doubt our officers in the Eastern and Prairie Provinces have their own difficulties to contend with, but I feel certain that in British Columbia we have more than our fair share owing to the Oriental question. The peculiar position of British Columbia from an immigration standpoint has been recently well illustrated by the passing of the Order in Council, P.C. 2642, which prohibited the entry of all labourers, skilled and unskilled, at all British Columbia ports of entry until March 31. At the time of writing, this Order in Council has been further extended for a period of six months, and is now known as P.C. 897. This has increased the work of all officers, and calls for extra vigilance being exercised at the border points. The last few years have seen an immense amount of railroad work under construction in British Columbia, which has given work to thousands of labourers. In view of the fact that a considerable portion of this work has now been completed, the new Orders in Council have been passed at an opportune time; as should the influx of labourers increase,

as it has done during the past few years, the opening of the Panama canal, with its added facilities for immigrants reaching here, would find us with a greatly overtaxed labour market. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that for the practical farmer and fruit grower there will be ample room in British Columbia for years to come.

During the past year a large number of inquiries have been directed to this office from all parts of the world, from genuine settlers. To such prospective settlers, I furnished as full and complete information as possible, sending them what literature I had at my disposal for distribution in this office; but to ensure a thorough and satisfactory handling of this important branch of the work, I forwarded copies of the letters received from many inquirers to the Honourable the Provincial Minister of Lands at Victoria, requesting that he be good enough to furnish the additional information, maps, literature, etc., desired, which in every case elicited a ready response. Mr. Cowell, our Dominion Land's Agent at Kamloops, B.C., rendered valuable assistance with regard to other inquiries, copies of which I referred to him for supplementary information, etc. In this connection I must also mention the Secretary of the Bureau of Information at Victoria, B.C., who rendered like valuable assistance. The greater part of the vacant land in British Columbia being held by the Provincial Government.

At the present time one of the great needs in this province is domestics, that is genuine domestics who are willing to adapt themselves to general housework and cooking. Unfortunately the native-born British Columbia girl emulates her Eastern sisters in her seeming aversion to the monotonous routine of housework, preferring to work in store or office. A position has invariably been found for every domestic and farm labourer who has applied at this office for work.

Under the auspices of the department, several distinguished visitors, during the past year, honoured Vancouver with their presence. Prominent amongst them were Sir Marchant Williams, Sir John Curtis, W. Davis, Esq., of the Cardiff *Mail*, and Mr. Sydney Pugh, the Dominion Government Agent in Wales, as well as several of our London staff who wished to become acquainted, first hand, with the needs of this province.

I would especially call your attention to the large number of deportations conducted from this office both to the United States and European points.

Within a radius of 12 miles of Vancouver all the principal public institutions in the West are located, namely, the Vancouver General Hospital, St. Paul's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital at New Westminster, the Provincial Insane Asylum, the Dominion Penitentiary, the Provincial Jail at New Westminster, the Hastings County Jail, the Burnaby Prison Farm and others. This branch of the work alone necessitated a good deal of attention.

The early completion of the Canadian Northern railway is now looked for, and great improvements by the Great Northern Railway Company are well under way. Their new dock was recently opened. Construction on the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway, which is really a branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, to tap the interior at Fort George, will open up a splendid country for agricultural settlers.

For some time past I have endeavoured, where vacancies occurred, to promote members of the staff who were competent to fill the vacated positions. This has worked out very satisfactorily, and I am pleased to add that I have had your hearty co-operation in this matter. The most important appointment made during the year was that of Mr. Paul Howard from inspector to assistant immigration agent. The supervision of all the Pacific Coast ports of entry having come under my jurisdiction, necessitated this appointment being made, and on the 1st of January last, following Mr. Howard's promotion, I took over this important work. Although only such a short time has elapsed since the change has been made with regard to the super-

vision of the Pacific Coast ports, already such beneficial results have accrued to the service as to demonstrate the wisdom of the appointment.

I find all outside inspectors and agents anxious to help co-ordinate the service. Prior to my recent appointment, no regular supervision has been exercised along the Pacific coast; but the border points as far west as Huntingdom, including White Rock, had been under the jurisdiction of Winnipeg. The large growth of the work at the Winnipeg office and adjacent points, rendered it necessary that some relief be afforded that office, and that an officer at the coast be invested with the necessary authority to take over the supervision of the majority of the offices in British Columbia.

I am pleased to state that the utmost harmony prevails between the United States immigration officers and our own officials, not only in Vancouver but throughout this whole district, especially in Oriental matters: it seems to be realized that the Oriental question presents similar difficulties both to the United States and Canada, and hearty co-operation is necessary to deal with this momentous question. This was well illustrated in the case of a Japanese junk which crossed the Pacific ocean and succeeded in surreptiously landing a number of her Japanese passengers near Bella Coola; then sailing away effected the landing of the remainder of her passengers in the vicinity of San Francisco. It is interesting to note that the Japanese who were apprehended near Bella Coola and afterwards deported, put it in their defence that they intended to go to the United States; while their comrades who were apprehended in the United States, claimed that they were bound for Canada.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM R. J. REID,

Dominion Immigration Agent and Inspector.

No. 3.

REPORT OF L. M. FORTIER.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., March 31, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Can.

SIR,—Since entering upon my duties, in April last, I have had under regular inspection the agencies at St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Halifax, Windsor, Sydney, North Sydney, and Charlottetown, and have also visited and made individual reports upon 225 British immigrant children, placed with farmers and others, all over the Maritime Provinces.

I have been able to suggest some improvements at the agencies, and to promote the efficiency and smooth running of the departmental work, at the ports especially. And as to the children, I have been able, I am glad to say, in almost all cases to report favourably, and in the few unsatisfactory cases, as regards either home or child, the department has taken appropriate action on learning the facts.

My correspondence has been quite large during the year, and it has been a pleasure to me to be of use to other departments of the government, as well as our own.

Your obedient servant,

L. M. FORTIER,

Inspector of Immigration Agencies
for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THEO. HAMEL.

QUEBEC, April 22, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows concerning the work of this office for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914:—

During the month of April, 1913, I finished the investigation of the Canadian immigration offices of the Eastern States, commenced the previous month upon your instructions, inquiring at the same time in the different centres of the states of Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, of the possibilities of repatriating Canadians. I also made a comparative study of the economic questions affecting them and of the conditions in the Eastern States as compared with those in the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

Under special instructions, I investigated carefully matters concerning immigration and repatriation in the Montreal offices of the Interior Department.

During the month of May and most of the month of June, I devoted all the time I could spare to the preparation of a report, containing my suggestions as a possible remedy to the evils, the existence of which I was given the occasion to ascertain during the course of my investigation. I submitted this report confidentially to the Honourable Minister of the Interior at the end of June.

While preparing this report I also attended to the regular work of this office, and paid special attention to the preparatory work of the participation of the province of Quebec in the Eastern States' fall exhibitions.

If you will remember, in 1912 the province of Quebec contributed for the first time a collection of exhibits of agriculture and horticulture to three of those exhibitions, such contribution being organized in view of helping the work of the Canadian repatriation agents.

This first attempt was such a success that you intimated your desire that I should undertake the same work for 1913, and instead of three exhibitions last fall I sent provincial exhibits to sixteen exhibitions.

I have in my possession very flattering accounts of what was accomplished, both from the American and the Franco-American press and also from the agents of the Government and I must here thank the inspector of the Canadian agencies in the States, Mr. W. J. White, for his instructions to give my exhibits a prominent place at all exhibitions. I know this was done.

These exhibitions are exceptional occasions to remind Canadians living in the Eastern States, of the great fertility of the soil, and I am proud to say that as a result we have not only amazed our American cousins but awakened in the minds of many of our compatriots over there the desire to return to their native land. I trust that the department will continue to keep up this policy which must be productive of very good results.

For the purpose of organizing the participation of the province of Quebec to those exhibitions, and securing the best samples of vegetables, grain, fruit, and dairy products, I covered twice the ground between Quebec and Matane on the shore of the

St. Lawrence, and even visited some of the back parishes. I also inspected the Quebec side of Chaleur bay as far as Gaspé basin, and I was fortunate enough to obtain from that part of the country some of the best samples of agriculture.

Some of those exhibitions are held very early in the season and, on account of this, a few of my exhibits were more in the nature of showing the different varieties grown, which, as everybody knows, have not attained their full development and growth in the month of August.

The counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé which I visited for the first time last summer were a revelation to me, and whenever the occasion affords I will be very pleased to advise settlers to go in that direction. It is a splendid section of the country, full of possibilities both as regards colonization and industrial ventures.

I tried last year to make a special feature of the fruits grown in the province of Quebec, but I found to my regret that it is somewhat difficult in most cases to make a success of this. The distance and handling of the samples are such that they make it very hard to have fruits in good condition when they arrive at destination. We will make a further attempt this year, limiting the exhibits of fruits to the late crops when cooler weather facilitates the work.

My share of expenses occasioned by these exhibitions is relatively very small, being hardly more than $69 per exhibition, and I am pleased to state that I organized this participation of the Quebec province without any outside help, all the work in connection therewith being done by my small office staff which worked a good deal of overtime during last summer to accomplish what we have.

And all this was done while attending to the regular business of the office in the way of correspondence, attending to settlers' work, and special mission entrusted to me by the department, such as investigations of certain matters connected with colonization and repatriation.

I have, during the present year, distributed no less than 5,100 pamphlets of propaganda, descriptive of Canadian colonization lands, exhausting entirely the supply of literature left by my predecessor in office.

During that time, I also attended to the supervision of the two new pamphlets dealing specially with the province of Quebec's colonization regions, and I am pleased that we have succeeded in placing at the disposal of the department something which will be made still more satisfactory in the second edition of these pamphlets.

As directed by you, I undertook to try and obtain from the management of the Intercolonial railway special rates and facilities for repatriated Canadians and bona fide settlers travelling on that road, and I am pleased to say that I have completely succeeded in bringing to an end what was virtually a slight on the part of this railroad towards the agents of the immigration branch of our department.

I pointed out in my investigation report on matters concerning repatriation and immigration, that the local Government of the province of Quebec and the Montreal Colonization Society enjoyed privileges at the hands of the Intercolonial railway which were denied to the Immigration Branch officials, and I am pleased to state that after a long correspondence on this subject, Mr. H. H. Melanson, the General Passenger Agent of the Intercolonial railway, met me in Quebec upon special instructions from his department and, after making a complete study of the situation, we came to a very agreeable settlement.

As soon as I can have the necessary time to prepare my report, I will advise you of what was achieved, and I hope it will meet with your approval.

I have attended to the requirements of hundreds of settlers and immigrants, corresponding with them, giving them necessary instructions and advice as to the selection and choice of their future home, facilitating as much as possible the obtainment of special railway rates both for passengers and freight, and I am pleased to report, in connection with this, that the movement of settlers from the Eastern States to this district has been more active lately than it has been since my appointment.

The Metapedia valley seems to be quite a drawing card at present, and with the appointment of Mr. J. E. Laforce, at Providence, R.I., I trust that we will be fortunate enough to welcome this year the return of a good number of our compatriots from the States.

The office work is increasing all the time and should continue to do so when the new pamphlets have been distributed, principally in Belgium and France.

It has been my good fortune to send again this year quite a good number of settlers to the Lake St. John district, and when the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway inaugurates a regular service between Quebec and the Abitibi regions, I expect to see quite a movement of settlers in that direction.

In spite of the fact that I have not had time to send this year any circulars pertaining to matters of colonization, as it was done last year, the regular correspondence of this office shows quite an increase. The number of letters received, inquiries of all kinds, and concerning the business of this office, amounted to nearly 850, and a little over 1,000 letters were sent.

I am glad to have been able to dispose of all the work necessitated for the carrying out of your special instructions as well as the regular requirements of my agency.

Your obedient servant,

THEO. HAMEL,
Colonization Agent.

No. 5.

REPORT OF J. F. B. McCREADY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., April, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I had the honour on accepting the office of Publicity Agent for Prince Edward Island, in June, 1912, and in reply to your inquiry as to how this office could be made most useful, to make the following statement:—.

"The problem of how to stop the exodus from Prince Edward Island, which is still in progress, to restore the lost population and give it increase in future years, is a difficult one, but must be grappled with. One great cause of the prevalent discontent and pessimism has been the inadequate transportation facilities and the interruption of trafel and traffic, and the isolation of the province by ice in the winter season.

"The promise of a car ferry with the standardizing of the gauge of the Prince Edward Island railway has now awakened some hopes among the people, as it is expected to greatly improve the transportation, making it practically continuous in winter, thus giving a new impetus to trade and making the island in a business sense an integral part of the Dominion to an extent hitherto unknown.

"The time is therefore opportune for a new departure in attracting the attention of settlers, capitalists and tourists toward Prince Edward Island.

But the process will necessarily be slow at first, and great immediate results cannot be anticipated. I have good hopes, however, that substantial results may be achieved in time.

"Such being the situation, it would seem to me to be the function of a publicity agent to search out and make known to the intending settlers, investors, capitalists, and tourists, what resources and opportunities the province has to offer, and to bring together the seekers and the opportunities, to create a new interest abroad in the Garden Province, and to make the people here at home believe that a new and brighter era is about to dawn upon them.

"To effect these objects I would suggest that both the local press and the British press may be utilized for the publication of such literature as I may be able, from time to time, to make attractive enough for them to print gratuitously, setting forth the attractions and opportunities which the province has to offer. The Farmer's Institute meetings during the coming months might be utilized to get in touch and confer with them as to openings for settlers or farm help, and to learn specifically where and at what prices farm properties can be secured for intending settlers."

It was along the lines, thus generally stated, that the work of this agency began in 1912, and was continued during the year recently ended. The province was under the gloom of pessimism, intensified by the revelations of the Canadian census of 1911, which showed a loss of population, during the previous decade, of nearly 100,000 souls, in addition to the natural increase of the population. The union of the province with Canada had come to be looked upon as an untoward event. The loss of population had resulted in a further loss to the province of one-third of its representation in the House of Commons, with the probability of immediate further reduction. Young people of both sexes were migrating in large numbers to the United States and the Western Provinces. Under such circumstances it seemed an almost hopeless task to endeavour to induce immigration to the province from the Old Country.

In Prince Edward Island there are no Dominion lands to offer to settlers. A very large proportion of the entire area of the province is closely settled under private occupation and ownership. Prospective immigrant settlers naturally inquired in regard to improved farms, their productiveness and value, and the prices at which they could be obtained. This information had to be collected by correspondence and personal inquiries, involving a good deal of work, and a booklet was prepared by me giving the location, acreage, buildings, and a brief description, together with the selling price of each of seventy-eight farms available for purchase. This was printed by the Provincial Government and placed with me for distribution. A first edition of 1,000 copies being rapidly exhausted, a second and enlarged edition, cataloguing 101 farms was prepared in the same way, the greater part of which have since been sent out in answer to inquiries for information. In this connection I may add, that on my request, the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, during the year, selected a list of farms in Prince Edward Island from the booklet referred to and incorporated them in an illustrated booklet entitled, the "*Eastern Provinces of Canada, a Handbook of Information Regarding the Agricultural Opportunities of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island*," of which booklet many thousands of copies were gratuitously distributed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The rapid rise and growing importance of fur farming in Prince Edward Island brought many hundreds of inquiries to this agency from various parts of Canada, United States, the British Isles, and other countries, in regard thereto. It was thought desirable in order to supply the required information with facility to prepare a circular of some 4,000 words entitled "*Silver Fox Ranching in Prince Edward Island,*

a Brief History and Review of an Important and Profitable Industry." An edition of 10,000 copies was issued in September last, and on February 15, a revised and enlarged edition of 10,000 copies of this circular was reprinted, both at the expense of the Provincial Government. This circular was reprinted in whole or in part and distributed in tens of thousands by different fox breeding companies in Prince Edward Island and by fur companies in New Brunswick, Massachusetts, and Manitoba, thus obtaining a very wide circulation in many countries.

A small leaflet entitled "*Opportunities in Prince Edward Island*" was prepared and issued by me early in the year for distribution among natives of Prince Edward Island who had settled in the United States, with a view to their repatriation in this province. Some 500 copies of this were mailed to individual heads of families in the United States whose addresses I had procured, and has borne some fruit in bringing back to the province families and individuals who had migrated abroad in years past.

Other publicity work consisted of the preparation of illustrated articles for various publications in part as follows:—

"*Canada of To-day,*" The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

"*Commercial Canada,*" The Redman Book Co., Ltd., Leeds, England.

"*The Schoolboy in Canada,*" by Cyril FitzGerald, London.

Illustrated articles in the *London Illustrated News* and in *Canada,* dealing with the fox industry;

A descriptive article on Prince Edward Island, prepared for Leo Scheff, representing a chain of English newspapers;

A series of short descriptive and news notes supplied weekly for three months in connection with Provincial Government advertising in the *London Colonizer*, the *British Western Daily Press,* the *Ipswich East Anglican Daily Times, Taunton Somerset Gazette,* the *Western Advertiser,* the *Western News*, the *Bridgewater Mercury,* the *Tiverton Devon and Somerset Weekly News*, the *Taunton Mail,* the *Aberdeen Free Press,* and the *Edinburgh Scotsman.* In each case, the advertisement copy, as well as the reading notices referred to, were supplied by me.

An article entitled "Why Prince Edward Island is Prosperous," supplied simultaneously to the *Halifax Herald,* and the Intercolonial Press Bureau of Vancouver, in response to inquiries received on the same day.

Scores of other shorter articles were supplied from time to time during the year to English, American, and Canadian newspapers, including the *Standard of Empire,* London, the *Bullionist,* London, and others. Facts about Prince Edward Island were supplied to the Canadian Facts Publishing Company, Toronto, to Heaton's Agency, Toronto, and other publishing houses. Lists of lobster-canning establishments, with names and addresses of their proprietors, and of fox-breeding companies, with their location and the capitalization, were prepared and sent out, the latter list to hundreds of inquirers.

Other work in connection with publicity consisted of making a partial revision of the departmental booklet "*Prince Edward Island the Garden of the Gulf,*" and securing letters from settlers to be incorporated therein; revising and preparing a new edition now in press of the Provincial Government Tourist Pamphlet, "*Prince Edward Island, a Summer Paradise;*" revising the article on Prince Edward Island in the *Statesman's Year Book,* London, and revising like statements in other annual publications.

Among the public bodies inquiring for information from time to time in relation to Prince Edward Island, were the Russian Department of Agriculture, through M. Vladmir Generosoff, who visited the island, the Royal Italian Consul General in Montreal, the Swedish Consul General in Montreal, the United States Consul in Charlottetown, the Treasury Department of Ontario, the Government of Newfoundland, the Charlottetown, Summerside, Montreal, Halifax and St. John Boards of

Trade, the Chambre de Commerce Française de Montreal, and others. In all cases the information asked for was supplied by me and was acknowledged with thanks.

An increased number of visitors from other provinces in Canada, from many states of the American Union and the British Isles, have come to the island during the year as tourists, or with the object of acquiring information regarding the island and its special industries, and many of these, including ten or more newspaper men from abroad, have made application in person at this agency, and have been supplied with printed matter and oral information regarding the province, its capabilities and opportunities. There are many visitors to this agency during the tourist season. A constant endeavour has been maintained to make the agency a bureau of information.

Prince Edward Island has but few manufactories, being without lumber or mineral wealth, and suffers from lack of winter employment other than the feeding and care of farm live stock. In order to relieve this want and encourage the beginning of manufacturing here, I corresponded with a number of manufacturing firms in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with a view to inducing them to establish new industries or branches of their present industries in the province. There is abundance of brick and tile clay of excellent quality here, but all the bricks and tiles in use are imported. There are some valuable peat deposits which are not being utilized in any way. Canned corn, beans, peas, and other fruits and vegetables are imported for domestic use, such as it would seem might be profitably manufactured here from native products. A good deal of wool is produced and almost entirely exported in a raw state. Oats of excellent quality are a staple crop in this province, while but little is manufactured for table use. I am glad to state that during the year a company has been formed and concessions obtained with a view to establishing a woollen factory and also a rolled oats mill in this city. So far as the industries in brick-and tile-making are concerned, the correspondence was not fruitful, but a canning company has been incorporated with a view to manufacturing island products in that line.

Prince Edward Island is admirably adapted by its natural beauty, salubrious climate and bathing and boating facilities, to become the summer recreation ground of the Dominion. My attention has been given to this matter owing to the fact that the accommodations for summer tourists, should they come in large numbers, are at present inadequate. I am glad to be able to say, however, that a company has been formed and put in operation during the past summer, to provide summer cottages and bungalows, with a central dining and amusement hall, which was quite successful last year, and is considerably enlarging its operations this year. This company has purchased and is improving a tract of 500 acres of land near the entrance to Charlottetown harbour. A cluster of summer cottages has also been established at Georgetown, and there is confident expectation that the tourist business of 1914 will considerably exceed that of any previous year. In this connection the tourist literature revised by me for the Provincial Government has been distributed from time to time, on request, to the various railway and steamship companies in the Eastern Provinces and New England States interested in passenger traffic to and from this province. Information was also supplied by me to the Canadian Government railways, and the illustrated tourist booklet, prepared by the Intercolonial Railway authorities and entitled "*Prince Edward Island the Garden of the Gulf*," was partially revised by me for the promotion of the tourist business here.

With a view to encourage a movement in real estate, which had long been in a very stagnant condition, I corresponded with some real estate agencies in other provinces in the hope of inducing them to open a real estate business here. Although not directly successful in this, I am glad to be able to state that several real estate companies have been formed in Charlottetown and Summerside, with favourable prospects of a growing business in the years to come.

In the same connection and as a private enterprise, Captain G. E. Thomas undertook during the past summer and fall to create a movement in England to induce practical farmers with some capital to purchase farms in the province, and in connection therewith to bring out some farm labourers and domestic servants to supply a want very much felt in the province. He was successful in only a limited measure, owing to sharp competition from the other provinces, but is continuing the work. The free lands of the West and the favourable conditions for settlers offered by Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, constitute one of the difficulties in securing farm settlers here. In New Brunswick improved farms are purchased by the Government through a commission, and offered to settlers on payment of 25 per cent of cost, the balance being payable in ten equal annual instalments. Nova Scotia offers approximately equal inducements in another form to settlers. All settlers booked for Prince Edward Island land either at Halifax or St. John, where they are met by the local immigration agents and others, and frequently decide to settle there before reaching this province. It is also regrettable that in the matter of farm labourers and domestic help, Prince Edward Island farmers are not willing to pay as high wages as can be obtained in the mainland provinces.

Other work of various kinds has received attention during the year, including, under the direction of the department, the recall of certificates to Chinese settlers in the province, receiving applications for substitutional certificates and for new certificates in cases where the original certificate had been lost, and delivering the same to the applicants. The number of Chinese residents is quite limited, but every one of them required attention in this way, which involved visits to different parts of the Island and also considerable correspondence.

During the year, addresses were delivered by me before the Charlottetown Board of Trade and the Summerside Board of Trade, and also before a number of farmers' pienics, touching the progress and brightening prospects of the province.

I may add that the present condition of the province in regard to material progress and prosperity, is in every way much more favourable than it was in June, 1912, that the change appears to be almost revolutionary, although the promised improvement in winter transportation to and from the mainland is not yet established, and the province is still suffering greatly in that regard. The prospect of the early completion of the car ferry has, however, given the people bright hopes for the future, while in the meantime advanced prices of all farm and fishery products and the remarkable development of the fur-farming industry, have brought a good measure of prosperity to the people. In regard to this I may here quote two paragraphs from the annual report of Hon. Murdock McKinnon, Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture, recently submitted to the Provincial Legislature:—

> "The breeding of fur-bearing animals in captivity has now attained such large proportions and importance in this province as a live stock industry, that its fame has spread to all countries of the civilized world. It has proved to be a most lucrative enterprise during the past three or four years, and its economic results have been in many ways remarkable. It has created great corporate activity in a field where such enterprise has been conspicuously lacking, inasmuch that there were more new industrial and trading companies chartered in the province in the year 1912 than in forty years before, while in 1913 the new companies exceeded both in numbers and capitalization all that had been incorporated since the province was united with Canada, including those of 1912. And during the same two years more capital from outside the island was invested in corporate enterprises within its shores than had been brought in during the period of a generation before. While this corporate activity has been mainly in the line of fox breeding, it is gratifying to note

that a goodly number of companies have been chartered for the purpose of oyster cultivation and for manufacturing and trading.

"During the past year, mainly owing to the silver fox industry, together with enhanced prices for farm and fishery products, money has been more plentiful in Prince Edward Island than in any other part of Canada or in the adjacent Republic, and inquiries have come from the ends of the Dominion as to the reasons for this prosperity here while other sections of the civilized world were suffering from tight money and commercial depression. The simple fact is that a great deal of money has been rapidly made through the agency of the fox industry, and it has been distributed among thousands of shareholders mainly resident in the island. With more money in hand, our people have purchased more largely than ever before, with the general result that trade has been increased in volume and the mercantile and trading community have shared in the general prosperity."

Every branch of trade and industry has received a new impulse. In the fishing industry, motor-boats to the number estimated of 500 to 800, have taken the place of rowing and sail-boats previously employed. There is no lack of employment. Every available house and office in Charlottetown and Summerside are occupied, and the demand is considerably in excess of the supply. The prolonged exodus has been greatly checked, and a number of families native to the island have returned from residence abroad to the island.

With the growing prosperity of the people has come a revolution in popular sentiment. Where pessimism prevailed two years ago, there is now a feeling of hope and confidence, and the province is beginning to realize that it is about to become an integral part of the Dominion of Canada in a sense that it had not been before. The Union with Canada is no longer looked upon in the light of a misfortune, but rather as an auspicious event, the benefits of which, although long delayed, are now about to be enjoyed.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. B. McCREADY,
Publicity Agent for Prince Edward Island.

No. 6.

REPORT OF P. M. FIELDING.

WINDSOR, N.S., April, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

My work for the department began in June, 1913, hence this report does not cover the work of an entire year. Immediately after my appointment arrangements were made to secure offices, which were renovated and furnished, and we now have very neat and convenient quarters on the main street of Windsor.

As the position I occupy is a new one in Nova Scotia, I have not had the benefit of the experience of some other official, but I have endeavoured to find out the best means of meeting the wishes of the Government in making such an appointment.

The population of Nova Scotia, in common with that of other Maritime Provinces has not, in the past, benefited by immigration as is the case in other provinces farther west, and not only is this true, but Nova Scotia has suffered a serious loss of population by the migration of many of her native sons and daughters to western Canada. This has brought about a condition of affairs which make golden opportunities for the newcomers from the British Isles and Europe. Many improved farms are now upon the market at very reasonable prices, through the fact that their owners have been through old age, compelled to cease cultivation. I have endeavoured to bring these opportunities to the attention of newly-arrived immigrants and, with the department's distribution of literature in the British Isles, which effort has been backed up by the efforts of the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, I have hopes that this province will soon come into its own.

There is in this province an ever-increasing demand for farm help and female domestic servants, and I have during my term of office regularly visited Halifax to meet newcomers and place in situations those farm labourers and domestic servants who were booked to this province. In this work I have co-operated with Mr. Arthur S. Barnstead, the provincial representative.

One of the great difficulties in the Maritime Provinces in securing a fair share of newly arrived immigrants is the fact that those arriving during the season when immigration is at its height go to Quebec and Montreal. During the winter season there is comparatively little demand in Nova Scotia for farm help, and hence it becomes necessary for those coming to this province in the spring and summer months to land at Quebec, and undergo a considerable train journey eastward before arriving at their destination. The growth of Halifax as a summer port during the past two or three years will, to some extent, relieve the situation.

My time is occupied not only in attending to the work above outlined, but also in routine office work, attending to correspondence, and keeping records.

Your obedient servant,

P. M. FIELDING,
Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

REPORT OF A. B. WILMOT.

FREDERICTON, N.B., April, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I herewith submit my second annual report as Dominion Immigration Agent for New Brunswick.

In my first report I mentioned that although this office had only been established for eight months at the time the report was written, 250 people from at home and abroad had registered, nearly all of them having business relating to immigration and land settlement.

During the past year the number with whom I have had interviews has increased to 808.

We received 1,843 letters and sent out 1,918, exclusive of the many packages of literature mailed to those seeking information, as well as to others likely to emigrate, of whom I hear through friends or from other sources.

In addition to the correspondence, publicity, and interviews referred to, my other work may be tabulated as follows:—

Receiving applications for Farm Help and Domestic Servants.—I am glad to state that as this office becomes better known, applications for farm help increase. We have filled sixty orders—I would here like to acknowledge the co-operation of Mr. Bowder, New Brunswick's representative in Great Britain, and Mr. Gilchrist, their superintendent of immigration at St. John. I am pleased to state that the immigrants placed through this office, whether experienced or inexperienced, have proved, with hardly an exception, very satisfactory to their employers.

Listing Occupied Farms for Sale.—This is done as a matter of convenience for the owner and prospective purchaser, who are put in touch with one another without cost to either. I give an official valuation of any farm when asked to do so. We have listed fifty-two of such farms for sale.

Listing Unoccupied Farms for Sale.—Nearly every week, one or more of our young men from the cities or counties calls at this office and applies for an unoccupied farm, under agreement from the Farm Settlement Board. These men, whether they come from farm or factory, have had experience on the land, and know what they are about when they apply for a farm under the board's easy terms and low rate of interest. In fact, it is solely because of this opportunity that many natives and newcomers with but little capital have found it possible to occupy farms, which they may fairly call their own from the start.

Advising New Settlers.—I give very careful attention to this branch of the work. Being in a position to get definite and accurate information at short notice, relating to any farm value within the province, I am enabled to steer the new settler into safe channels.

Meeting Immigrants at Port of Landing.—When necessary, I have met the boats at Halifax and St. John, and arranged for the placing of new settlers sent out to fill applications filed at this office.

The Farm Settlement Board.—I have co-operated in every way with this Provincial Government Board, having inspected and reported upon twenty farms, as well as doing the work incidental to the transfer of thirty-three unoccupied farms to the board and from the board to new settlers under the board's agreement.

When I state that 131 vacant farms have been changed to occupied and producing farms, by 131 families, I am giving in a general way results achieved by those who have in charge the administration of the Act.

Information Bureau.—We invite all new settlers to write this office any time information is required, when we either answer their inquiries or put them in touch with those who are in a position to do so.

Letters from Satisfied Settlers.—I have sent you, from time to time, copies of very satisfactory letters received from many of those whom I have been instrumental in locating on farms. For the future, it is my purpose to send you, in addition to such letters, photographs of the settlers' farms and homes.

Your obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT,

Dominion Immigration Agent for N.B.

No. 8.

REPORT OF A. L. POMEROY.

COMPTON, QUE., April 20, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit report of my work during period from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914. During April, 1913, I was engaged in collecting applications for farm hands and domestics, and from April 27 to November 22, meeting boats at Quebec, assisting immigrants and placing them with those whose applications I had received. After November 22, or the close of navigation at Quebec, I replaced several farm hands and domestics over the Eastern Townships. During the winter months I received applications from farmers and forwarded same to our agents in the old country; some immigrants have already arrived to fill the said applications, and I have more to arrive on first boat to Quebec.

Your obedient servant,

A. L. POMEROY.
Eastern Townships Immigration Agent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS.

LISTOWEL, ONT., April 29, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

Northern Ontario has made substantial progress during the past year. A steadily increasing number of settlers has gone in and secured homesteads under the favourable land regulations of the Ontario Government. The southern townships in Timiskaming have received a goodly quota of the newcomers, while the northern sections of the clay belt have advanced materially in the way of settlement. The Crown Lands agent at Matheson reports 378 applications for land filed in his office during the twelve months ending October 31, 1913. The neighbourhood of Cochrane has made satisfactory gains in the number of settlers who have located there; also eastward and westward along the National Transcontinental railway. The transportation service furnished by the railroad contractors, though not very good, has been taken advantage of to a considerable extent, and settlements have sprung up on the Abitibi, Frederick House, Mattagami, Ground Hog, and Missinaibi rivers. The townships of Kendall and Casgrain were thrown open for settlement in June last year, and fifty-two applications for homesteads were filed with the Crown Lands Agent at Hearst within two days, this number being largely increased during the following months. The opening for regular traffic of the Transcontinental and Algoma Central railways, which is looked for this coming summer or fall, will be of

great benefit to settlers now located in the northern sections of the clay belt, and will assist materially in further settlement.

The disadvantage of having to clear the land in Northern Ontario of timber before it can be got in condition to grow crops is compensated for to a large extent by the establishing of pulp mills, several now being in operation and another large one being almost ready to start up at Iroquois Falls. These mills are furnishing a market for much of the pulp wood and, in addition, large shipments are being made to mills outside of the district. The figures for March this year show 944 cars of pulp wood sent out from T. & N. O. Railway stations in Timiskaming, containing 13,455 cords. In February the shipments were just short of 10,000 cords. The price paid to settlers for pulp wood delivered at the nearest railway station or siding is, I understand, about $4 per cord. The revenue derived from pulp wood sales is an important asset for the settler upon a bush lot.

Lumbering and mining furnish employment to many newcomers, and provide a home market at good prices for any produce the settler may have to dispose of.

Much has been done during the past year in opening up roads in sections where settlers are flocking in; also in building permanent roadways in the older sections of the north.

The crops in Northern Ontario last season turned out fairly good, and were sufficiently varied to demonstrate the adaptability of the soil and climate for successful mixed farming.

As well as making a collection of grains and grasses in Northern Ontario for exhibition and advertising work in the British Isles, I was requested to collect an exhibit of corn on the cob in southwestern Ontario, which also was shipped to the Canadian Emigration Branch in the motherland. Promoting colonization work in Northern Ontario and assisting in securing farm labourers to meet pressing needs in the older parts of the province were combined with my other duties.

Both old and new Ontario received and retained a goodly proportion of the British and foreign immigration to Canada during the past fiscal year, and the province is ready to welcome further and larger accessions of desirable settlers, and to furnish work for them on farms at good wages or provide them with homesteads where they may speedily become prosperous and independent.

Your obedient servant,

A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS,

Colonization Agent.

No. 10.

REPORT OF A. E. GRAHAM.

GORE BAY, ONT., April, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Can.

SIR,—The work of colonization and immigration in Algoma district, conducted from the office at Gore Bay, has been pursued steadily, and advertising through different mediums has been carried on, particularly in the British Isles during the fiscal year 1913-14, with the result that a good sized party of young Britishers arrived in Gore Bay on May 8, 1913, all of whom were placed in positions on farms in different parts of the district.

These men were secured by the agent at Gore Bay from the agricultural district near Banbury, England, and are a superior class of men; all but three of the party remaining, and to-day giving splendid satisfaction. The past year has been spent by them in acquiring knowledge of Canadian methods of farming, and this spring a number of them purchased land in the locality where they were placed, and are preparing to clear the land for their own occupation.

Since this party arrived, men and women have been coming at regular intervals and accepting positions on farms. These, in most cases, have been assisted in transportation from England and Scotland, arrangements having been made by this agency with Mr. Richard Reid, Ontario Agent General, to extend the Ontario Government Grant of £4 from his office, 163 Strand, London, this agency agreeing to make collections of all such loans from the wages of the newcomer and return same in full to the department at Toronto before the end of the fiscal year. All such collections have been made and returned as requested. In addition to this, the local agency collected upwards of $500 from farmers desiring help, which was advanced to assist in the transportation of married men having families, all of whom duly arrived and have since paid back their indebtedness.

The demand for help from the Old Country has been increasing in Algoma district, as those already placed have given such good service. An order was placed with Mr. J. Obed Smith for a number of men (farm hands) for Manitoulin, also a request was made to Mr. Joseph Clark, Ontario Immigration Agent, now in England, to secure twenty-five men for Algoma, and we received a promise that the men would be secured if possible.

We have been successful in securing a number of good men from the British Employment Association, of 57 Simcoe St., Toronto, who were out of employment during the past winter; these are secured by money collected from those in need of help and sent to pay the fares from Toronto to Gore Bay, and we are hopeful of securing a number of good men from this source, as there is little or no trouble in obtaining money from the farmers to advance fares.

During the winter of 1913 this agency was requested to secure a tract of land for an American citizen, Mr. Bulock, who intended to locate on Manitoulin. Six hundred acres was secured from the wild land of Robinson township for him, and subsequently he arrived, bringing an assistant, and has started in clearing the land, with the intention of bringing over a number of settlers from Ohio and placing them on a farm each. This move will form the basis of a nice settlement.

In accordance with instructions, I collected an exhibit of grains and grasses from the district of Algoma for use in the British Isles. This work was carried out in spare time during the months of July, August, and September and resulted in five large cases being collected, comprising timothy, fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, and barley. The consignment was shipped express to Montreal and placed aboard the Allan Liner *Tunisian* on September 16, and was duly received at Liverpool.

Two large pictures of farm scenes on Manitoulin, framed, were presented by the local Council and sent along with the exhibit.

At the completion of the Algoma Eastern railroad in 1913, which connects Little Current, on Manitoulin, with Sudbury, a railroad edition was published by the editor of the *Recorder,* touching upon the farming opportunities on Manitoulin, the easy access to one of the best markets in Ontario that the railroad would afford, the advantages to be derived by the residents of the district to the homeseeker. This agency made collections of enough funds to purchase 3,000 copies and, through the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, these were distributed throughout the Old Country as an advertising medium. A concession was also obtained from the Algoma Eastern Railway Company in which immigrants arriving at Sudbury are conveyed from Sudbury to Little Current at a rate of 2 cents per mile, covering the distance

for $1.35 via Algoma Eastern railway, and a similar reduction in fare having been obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway from Toronto to all points on the Sault Ste. Marie branch, a considerable amount is thereby saved by the newcomer, which has the desired effect of making it much more easy for the agency to secure men who are out of employment in Toronto, as they can be placed in positions here at a cost of $7 each.

The completion of eight telephone systems in as many townships in Manitoulin has recently been accomplished, the agency in Gore Bay lending assistance to this work during the past two years, which will be of great advantage to the work of immigration as there is such a wide expanse of territory not opened by railroad, which necessitated much loss of time in travelling and expense in livery, much of which can be done by the rural telephone systems that are now in operation.

During the fall of 1913, instructions were received from the department to visit all the boats touching at Gore Bay that had left an American port, and make an inspection of any immigrants coming into Ontario from that source, but as the season in which excursions from Mackinac had ended, there was no possibility of the entry of immigrants during the remainder of the year, but this work will be attended to during the Mackinac trips of the present season, in connection with other branches of my work.

In the course of the past year several Farmers' Clubs have been organized throughout the district. Mr. Metcalf, B.S.A. representative, taking the initiative in this work. The agent giving him assistance in the organization of clubs when he had time to spare, with the result that meetings are held monthly by each club, and scientific farming in all its branches are discussed and put into practice in many cases.

Your obedient servant,

A. E. GRAHAM,
Colonization Agent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF R. W. SLOAN.

CHURCHILL, ONT., April 14, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Can.

SIR,—I beg to report that during the year 1913-14 I made one hundred and twenty-five (125) visits to local agencies, gave instructions to twelve new agents in my territory, besides two others, one in Aylmer and one in Jarvis.

I also made investigations in Belleville, Dundalk, Welland, Tottenham, and Thorold.

During the latter part of December, January, and part of February I saw some and wrote to other local agents in regard to getting employment for some of the people out of work in Toronto. I had a large number of applications sent in, but very few of these people would go out to the farms, although some of those who did are now hired for a year and are well satisfied.

There were about fifteen hundred (1,500) placed by agents in my district as follows: Welland, 300; Oxford, 124; Ontario, 60; Wellington, 26; Peel, 225; York,

100; Wentworth, 32; Simcoe, 160; Lincoln, 75; Perth, 30; Huron, 145; Grey, 65; Halton, 30. Also some in Waterloo and Dufferin counties and quite a large number in the county of Bruce.

In Halton and other counties around Toronto and Hamilton a great many immigrants are placed direct with the farmers by the Toronto and Hamilton immigration officers.

I find that the farmers to a great extent now want to hire their men by the year, and I have seen applications up to $548 for man and wife. Most sections are now willing to pay fair wages.

I do not think there is as much demand in some sections as last year, and this is partly accounted for by the fact that there are good agents in these places who have talked the farmers into hiring by the year. It is very hard to get either farmer or labourer to hire by the year until after a trial, and that is where a good agent comes in, to see that the man gets a decent wage after a trial. I am trying to get all agents to look after them.

I find quite a large demand for experienced married couples from farmers who have a second house on the farm.

I also find that there are too many sent into some sections, with the result that wages are low and the immigrant is only hired for a short term. The result of this is that they flock into the towns as well as the cities, as for instance, Wingham, where the local agent does not want any at present owing to the number who came in last fall from surrounding places. There is a considerable shortage in men in Simcoe county, also in Oxford and part of Huron. But as immigration did not commence till late this year I hope that will right itself.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. SLOAN,
Inspector of Employment Agents.

No. 12.

REPORT OF GEO. ANSON AYLESWORTH.

NEWBURGH, ONT., May 25, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Can.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a summary of my work during the fiscal year ended on the 31st of March, 1914.

During the spring and summer months of 1913 I paid a large number of visits to the employment agents in my district, conferring with them about the work and helped to straighten out their tangles. There has been a considerable number of changes in the personnel of the agents in the course of the year, and each new appointee was visited and given instructions as to the proper method of doing his work. In all, I made 152 official visits. In connection with the farm help problem, in Ontario, I may say that I have always found the demand far in excess of the supply. There has been, and still is, in many parts a disposition to engage help only for the summer months, and as such labourer is thrown on the market in the autumn and naturally drifts to the city, it is only natural that a proportion of it is permanently lost to the farming community. I find, however, a growing tendency on

the part of many of the farmers of the better class to engage their help by the year. Wages vary somewhat, but on the whole I believe there was an increase in the scale during the year. I have no doubt that the financial stringency which has resulted in a slackening in the demand for men in other vocations, will sooner or later have the effect of inducing numbers to return to work upon the land.

During the year I have been called upon to make special investigations in cases where there has been disputes between employer and employee; and in June, 1913, I delivered an address on immigration at the annual meeting of the Junior Clergy Union, Diocese of Huron, at London, Ont.

I find the employment agents, for the most part, men of intelligence and industry, whose chief difficulty is their inability to secure a sufficient supply of farm help during the early spring and summer months to fill applications received.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. ANSON AYLESWORTH,

Inspector of Employment Agencies.

No. 13.

REPORT OF L. L. KRAMER.

REGINA, SASK., April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report as travelling immigration inspector of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

The total number of admissions was 36,237 and the rejections 524, or a little less than 1½ per cent. These people came well supplied with settlers' effects and capital.

My duties have consisted in making periodical inspections at all ports of entry under my jurisdiction. These ports are eleven in number, the most important of which are visited monthly, or even oftener if necessary. Special instructions are given, assistance rendered and advice given the inspectors when need arises; fifty visits were paid during the year, and 25,999 miles travelled in making these visits.

The following table arranged geographically shows the ports of entry and the number of inspectors on duty at each port:—

Ports of Entry.	Number of Inspectors.
Sprague	1
Emerson	1
Gretna	1
Morden	1
Snowflake	1
Bannerman	1
Northgate	1
North Portal	3
Marienthal	1
Big Muddy	1
Coutts	1
	16

The detention rooms provided by the transportation companies have for the most part been suitably equipped and maintained; the building at Sprague, Man., however, should be improved, and accommodation at Northgate, Sask., is urgently needed.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness and courtesy extended to me and the assistance received from you and the Department in my work.

Your obedient servant,

L. L. KRAMER,
Travelling Immigration Inspector.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BORDER WORK FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report for the year 1913-14.

In the district under my charge, extending from Montreal to the Atlantic, there are at the present time thirty regular immigration inspectors devoting their whole time to the work, and nineteen customs officers acting as immigration inspectors.

Additional inspectors have been appointed at Highwater, Que., and St. Armand, Que.

I regret to report the death of three immigration inspectors during the past year, A. R. Mowatt, of McAdam Junction, N.B.; F. A. Klein, of Boston; and W. R. Ball, of Highwater, Que.

The work in connection with the border inspection has made satisfactory progress, and I am pleased to know that the inspectors continue to take an active interest in their work, and are showing common sense and good judgment in the handling of the many difficult and trying cases with which they come in contact.

No serious complaints have reached the department concerning the work or conduct of the officers, and when you consider the difficult task which the border inspectors have to perform, the record is one which reflects great credit on the manner in which they perform their duties.

In addition to the regular duties of inspecting passengers on the trains and steamers, excellent work has been accomplished at several of the important ports in arresting and returning to the United States, hoboes and tramps found in freight cars and on the public highways.

I cannot speak too highly of the efforts put forth by the officers to cope with this particular class of undesirables. Much risk is encountered in dealing with such characters, particularly so when it must be remembered that a large amount of such work has to be done after dark among the freight cars at the station, on sidings, and in the yards. At some of the ports electric flash lamps have been furnished to the inspectors. These have proved to be of great assistance to them. I trust that during the present year action will be taken by the department whereby inspectors will be permitted to

carry suitable firearms as a means of protection in handling such characters. Evidence has been furnished to the department which I feel confident is sufficient to warrant such action being taken.

The officers at Beebe Junction, Coaticook, St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Highwater, St. Albans, Malone, Noyan Junction, McAdam, and St. Stephen, have done splendid work in connection with this hobo traffic.

The automobile highway from New York via Rouse's Point to Montreal is practically completed, and there is already considerable traffic over it. This highway, along with others of a similar nature contemplated, will entail considerable activity on the part of border inspectors, and it is a new phase of the work which from now on will have to receive special attention.

Owing to the financial depression which has affected so many countries during the past year, it was found necessary to strictly enforce the regulations along the border. The result has been the falling-off in the number of admissions, with an increase in the rejections.

From my own personal observation of those admitted at the different points I am satisfied that whilst the admissions have been fewer, the standard of those admitted has been higher, and Canada during the past year has been receiving a very desirable class of immigrants.

At the ports of Beebe Junction, Highwater, and St. Albans, the return of a large number of French Canadians from the New England States has been very noticeable, as the following figures show: Beebe Junction, 3,786; St. Albans, 4,014; Highwater, 4,073. Many of these brought considerable capital. The number returning to points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia via McAdam and Yarmouth has also been large.

Rouse's Point shows the largest number of rejections at any port in the Eastern District, namely, 838 persons.

From the conversations I have had from time to time with representatives of the different transportation companies, and with the travelling public, it is now an admitted fact that excellent work is being accomplished by the border inspectors; and careful selection is being made of those who should be admitted to become citizens of this Dominion.

In view of the very important positions which border inspectors hold, the nature of the work they have to perform, and the fact that they are compelled to work Sundays and on legal holidays, I cannot too strongly urge that the salary question of border inspectors should receive the careful consideration of the department. I consider that a border inspector's salary should commence at not less than one thousand dollars per annum, with the understanding that if their work and conduct is satisfactory they will be entitled to a stated annual increase up to a maximum salary to be decided upon by the minister. I feel satisfied that if some such plan was adopted it would be greatly to the advantage of all parties concerned.

During the winter months I have again had charge of the inspection of the passengers arriving on the Atlantic liners at Portland, Maine. Indications point to a large falling off in the arrivals as compared with last year.

I am pleased to report that the very best of harmony continues to exist between the American and Canadian border inspectors in the district under my charge, and much good work has been the result of this hearty co-operation of the officers of the two countries.

Allow me to express my appreciation of the consideration you have given to my suggestions and recommendations during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

T. B. WILLANS,

Travelling Immigration Inspector.

No. 15.

REPORT OF TRAVELLING INSPECTOR, M. B. SCARTH.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1913-14.

Experiences of this year have been, generally speaking, a repetition of the past and a recital of the many efforts of your officers to prevent illegal entry to Canada would only be going over ground that has been covered in previous reports.

The following table shows the total number of rejections and admissions at the larger ports:—

Port.	Admissions.	Rejections.
Belleville	1	
Bridgeburg	3,646	1,595
Brockville	97	9
Cobourg	76	8
Comin's Mills	81	5
Cornwall	286	134
Crystal Beach	18	346
Dundee	33	11
Erie Beach	9	78
Fort Erie	314	335
Frelighsburg	31	
Gananoque	60	
Iroquois	17	
Hemmingford	78	17
Kingston	8	10
Megantic	314	13
Morrisburg	38	8
Niagara Falls	3,743	5,542
Port Dover	2	
Port Hope	8	
Picton	10	
Prescott	498	107
Rockport	26	
Toronto	13	42
Trenton	2	
Port Stanley		3
Windmill Point		22
	9,409	8,285

The following comparisons will be interesting:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Total number rejections	5,320	8,285
" " admissions	9,789	9,409

It will be observed that the rejections are very much heavier this year than last. I think this is due to the late business depression in the United States, which has caused a large number of their unemployed to seek employment in Canada on the new Welland canal, and other work of similar nature.

Our officers at Bridgeburg have been obliged to give very close attention to inspection of freight trains, and have captured as many as sixty tramps in a month attempting to enter Canada by stealth. Some very effective work has been done, by officers placed on trains running between Buffalo and Detroit, to endeavour to stop the illegal movement by aliens who purchase tickets from Buffalo to Detroit and leave the train at some Canadian town. A number of arrests have been made, and over twenty-five prosecuted, the fines ranging from twenty-five to one hundred dollars.

Despite the efforts of our inspectors to prevent it, the smuggling of aliens across the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers has been carried on to a somewhat larger extent than previous years, although constant and careful watch on the part of our officers has tended to discourage those engaged in this work, and resulted in several clever captures.

The examination of passengers at Charlotte has not only proved to be of great assistance to the steamship companies and travelling public, but has been the means of making our inspection between that port and our Canadian towns very efficient, and I have on several occasions been complimented by various members of steamship and transportation companies on the efficiency of our inspection and the courteous treatment of our officers to the travelling public.

Officers in this district report the travel very much lighter this year than previous ones, which in all probability is due to the business depression which has been pretty general all over the continent.

During the past winter smallpox broke out in Niagara, N.Y., which necessitated the Board of Health placing special officers on the bridge to prevent the crossing of any who were not vaccinated. This naturally affected the admissions at this port, as traffic over both bridges was practically at a standstill for six weeks.

In closing it is a pleasure to say that I have received the earnest and loyal support of the officers in this jurisdiction, and it is due to their special efforts that the inspection has been so efficient during the past fiscal year. In this connection I wish to state I think the time has come when officers who are doing loyal and conscientious work should be assured promotion and increase of pay on the basis of merit and length of service.

The same cordial relations and co-operation continue to exist between our officers and these of the United States as in the past, and on many occasions the latter have rendered our officers valuable assistance.

I desire to express my appreciation of the consideration you have given my suggestions during the past fiscal year.

Your obedient servant,

M. B. SCARTH,

Travelling Immigration Inspector.

No. 16.

REPORT OF TRAVELLING INSPECTOR D. H. REYNOLDS.

Ottawa, July 2, 1914.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on Border Immigration Inspection for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

My territory extends from Sarnia, Ont., to the Manitoba boundary, and in this stretch of border there are twenty-seven ports of entry manned by thirty-five officers.

Owing to the daily exchange of labour across the international boundary at such points as Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, and Fort Frances, an efficient immigration inspection continues to be a difficult problem, and calls for constant watchfulness as well as tact and patience on the part of officers. That so few complaints have been received by the department from the travelling public is evidence that the work of the immigration inspectors is being accomplished with comparatively little friction. The total number of immigrants admitted in my territory during the fiscal year was 8,710, and the rejections were 8,400, the great majority both of admissions and rejections taking place at Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Fort Frances. Windsor continues to be the heaviest port, and this is due principally to the activity of American land companies who are buying up farms in Essex and Kent and subdividing same into small holdings, and also to the opening on this side of the river of Canadian branches of American industries. It is estimated that some seven and a half million passengers were handled by the ferries between Windsor and Detroit during the year. A number of persons have been successfully prosecuted for effecting illegal entry at various places on the boundary, and officers are constantly on the watch to prevent this illegal traffic. It has been found that a fruitful method of entry in the past was to purchase transportation from one point in the United States through Canada to another point in the United States, the passenger dropping off en route. The use of officers upon the trains and the co-operation of the transportation companies has greatly reduced the use of this method.

During the year part of my time and attention was devoted to the inspection of employment agencies throughout Ontario under the recent regulation which deals with that matter. The action of the department in protecting the immigrant, especially those who are at a disadvantage through not understanding English, has received commendation in many quarters, and the number of employment agents successfully prosecuted for non-compliance with the Order in Council will, I believe, serve as a valuable warning to others engaged in the same enterprise. The action of the department has had the effect of putting some of the worst offenders completely out of business. As evidence that the action of the Federal Government was along the right line, I may say that the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec have adopted similar drastic measures in dealing with employment agencies and intelligence offices.

A number of changes have been made in the personnel of the staff under my charge, and each new appointment calls for an examination of the candidate, in addition to which a number of those previously appointed had not taken the required examination. I am pleased to say that practically all the officers now in my district have shown their fitness for the duties they are called upon to perform. In the year two inspectors were dismissed for unfitness, four resigned, and one was removed by death.

In addition to the regular inspection of border ports, I have conducted something over seventy investigations into various matters under the Immigration Act, but have endeavoured at the same time to keep closely in touch with the more important inspection ports under my charge, visiting them frequently and co-operating with the officers in the careful enforcement of the immigration regulations. I am pleased to report that the inspectors, almost without exception, are performing their duties satisfactorily and endeavouring to perfect themselves in their knowledge of the law and its workings. I feel that the long hours and difficult as well as arduous work performed calls for better remuneration generally than is at present being received.

As is necessarily the case, our border inspectors, as well as myself, come daily into contact with the United States immigration inspectors, and I have to record with gratitude the hearty co-operation at present existing between the two services, which, I believe, does much to remove inconvenience and delay to the travelling public. I also wish to express my appreciation of the unfailing kindness I have met with from yourself and other officials of Head Office.

Your obedient servant,

D. H. REYNOLDS,
Travelling Immigration Inspector.

No. 17.

REPORT OF A. E. HUMPHRIES.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., April 1, 1914.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit as Travelling Immigration Inspector my annual report for the fiscal year 1913-14.

Since December, 1913, my territory has covered the ports of British Columbia as far west as Huntington. The various points have been visited four times during the year, and Gateway and Kingsgate which had been under my charge until December were visited three times. Instruction and assistance has been given to the different inspectors who, I might say, have all proved untiring in their efforts to carry out the wishes of the Department. Following is a list of the admissions and rejections at the principal ports.

Port.	Admissions.	Rejections
Gateway	478	9
Kingsgate	7,850	51
Rykerts	46	5
Waneta	480	11
Paterson	286	30
Cascade	58	..
Grand Forks	2,212	99
Carson	19	3
Midway	26	5
Myncaster	24	..
Osoyoos	203	..
Keremeos	85	10
Huntingdon	2,059	205
Chilliwack	30	12
	138,66	473

In conclusion, let me express my appreciation of the kindness and courtesy extended me and for the assistance received from you and the department.

Your obedient servant.

A. E. HUMPHRIES,
Travelling Immigration Inspector.

REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

Ottawa, May 26, 1914.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

Herewith I beg to submit my tenth annual report, it being for the fiscal year 1913-14.

The study of immigration from the medical standpoint for this year ought to be of more than common interest and importance since it ends a decade of organized medical inspection and for the most important months, when immigration is greatest, gives the results of the inspection of the largest number ever entering Canada during the four months of April, May, June, and July, this being 250,906.

The year has not seen, however, any marked additions to the ports of entry at which medical officers inspect, nor any notable changes in methods of work.

Increased facilities for doing work have, however, been added at various ports of entry as at Quebec and Montreal, while new buildings are being constructed at Vancouver, St. John, and Halifax. In all these cases provision is being made for better separation of immigrants detained for civil reasons from those detained for medical causes. At Winnipeg, the great centre for the reception of immigrants from both east and south, facilities for dealing with cases awaiting deportation have been increased, but various conveniences are still required, as indicated in the medical officer's report. Especially gratifying is it to have in Montreal adequate hospital provision for the increasing number of cases awaiting deportation. The number

resident during the past six months at one time has frequently approximated one hundred, and includes so many insane that special provision for their separation and oversight was greatly required.

While it is probable that lack of employment in many urban centres has forced more than the average number of unfortunates upon the attention of municipal authorities and charitable associations during the past winter, yet, it will not be forgotten that the past three years saw 1,141,547 immigrants admitted to Canada and that of this number deportations took place as follows:—

1911-12	959
1912-13	1,281
1913-14	1,834

That this inference is upheld by facts is seen in the report of the medical officer for Winnipeg who states: "I find that we have considerably increased the amount of work done. This increase has been over one-third of that of the previous year, due to two principal causes, viz., increased immigration and lack of employment for the immigrant which often necessitated their longer stay in the halls." The total number of patients cared for at Winnipeg during the year was 416. The problem of how yet further to prevent the admission to Canada of so many who prove undesirable is one which is still everywhere being discussed and is yet not wholly solved. In the United States, where the problem is one rather of finding means of exclusion than reasons for admission, the Immigration Act imposes a fine of $100 against any steamship company that brings to that country an alien, affected with disease prior to taking passage (such as tuberculosis, imbecility, epilepsy, trachoma). The sum collected in the year 1912-13 was $30,200. Nevertheless, 19,938 were rejected, divided principally into 2,564 afflicted with contagious diseases and tuberculosis, 753 with grave mental defects, and 4,208 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting future ability to earn a living, 7,941 likely to become public charges, while 1,474 were morally undesirable. After having been admitted, 3,461 others were deported during the year. This total was composed principally of 714 who became public charges within three years after landing, 464 who entered without inspection, 1,262 who were likely to become public charges at the time of entry, and 551 who belonged to the immoral class at time of entry or engaged in immoral practices after landing.

With the stationing of a chief medical officer in Britain, Australia has attempted yet more seriously the task of permitting only the most desirable to undertake the long voyage of two months. The means adopted is to require the filling out of a form by the applicant in which his personal history is given, while he must present a medical certificate drawn up in the same manner as an examination for insurance, and for which the immigrant pays half and the Australian Government half. Admirable and necessary as such a system seems to be to protect Australia, the steamship company and the immigrant, in so serious a step as travelling half-way round the world, it would seem that the method is not so applicable, certainly not so necessary, for immigrants coming to Canada. Taking the figures of this year's immigration *via* sea ports, and at $1 for a certificate paid by Australia $200,000 would have been paid, or more than $100,000 by the Canadian Government, did it pay half, quite apart from the cost of a central establishment in London; while the same practice would similarly be demanded in the several continental countries, whence immigrants come.

The alternative of paying for good work done by the medical officers of the steamship companies during the voyage, and penalizing them for neglect seems from the standpoint of cost a more preferable scheme; while with such permanent medical officers trained to the work having the passengers under observation for a week or more, the outcome of such thorough inspection would be in every way most desirable.

If we assume that a £5 bonus were paid by the Government to each medical officer of a steamship for good work during the voyage, and that 100 vessels made six voyages a year to Canada, the whole cost would be only $15,000. This encouragement given to a staff of medical officers to become permanent in the employ of the steamship companies, in my opinion more than any other method that has been suggested, would tend to effect the end aimed at of limiting the coming of those physically and mentally undesirable, and of ensuring their rejection at the port of entry should they succeed in taking passage. That the medical inspection at the sea ports is necessarily serious and exacting may be understood, when it is considered that not infrequently over 5,000 have been landed in a single day. Such work demands exact medical knowledge, trained observation, great mental alertness, and a serious sense of the responsibility resting upon the officer for admitting only those who are desirable.

In no particular are observation and special knowledge demanded so much as in the detection of mental deficiencies, which is especially difficult in the case of immigrants who do not speak English.

TABLE I.—Comparison of mental defectives rejected at seaports of Canada and United States.

Country.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Insanity.
Canada	384,878	1913-14	2	21	15
United States	1,197,892	1912-13	18	537	198

That it was not because of fewer per 1,000 insane may be fairly argued from the fact that during the fiscal year 207 were deported from within Canada, or one in every 1,859 immigrants, as compared with one in every 1,910 immigrants to the United States.

TABLE II.—Total Insane rejected and deported.

	At seaports.	Deported after admission.	Ratio.
Canada, 1913-14	15	207	1 to 1,734
United States, 1912-13	198	627	1 to 1,452

Remembering that only 116,658 or less than one-tenth of the total immigrants to the United States were British (English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch) or English speaking, while more than one-third of the total to Canada or 142,622 were from Britain, the care with which medical inspection of mental conditions at United States ports is carried on is well illustrated.

The total (11,083) rejections at ocean ports during a period of twelve years is important as indicating what has been eliminated in the matter of total disease and of disease in certain nationalities, whose habits of living might tend to perpetuate certain maladies, notably eye diseases. Thus only 127 cases of trachoma were rejected in 1913-14 as compared with 429 in 1909-10. As in most other years, more Italians were rejected in 1913-14 than of other nationalities; mostly because of lack of funds, but it is interesting to note that fewer were deported per 1,000 than of any other nationality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE III.—Statement showing the Diseases, etc., for which Immigrants were detained at the Ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, North Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, Portland, Boston and Baltimore, during the fiscal year 1913-14.

CAUSE.	No. Detained.	Released.	Rejected.	Died.	Remaining.
1. Contagious Diseases—					
Chickenpox	1	1			
Erysipelas	1	1			
Fever	5	4		1	
Measles	63	61			2
Mumps	3	2		1	
Tonsillitis	3	3			
Totals	76	72		2	2
2. General Diseases—					
Adenitis	5	2	3		
Alcoholism	11	4	7		
Anæmia	7	1	3	3	
Cellulitis	3	3			
Laryngitis	8	7	1		
Rheumatism	7	3	4		
Tuberculosis	44	7	34		3
Totals	85	27	52	3	3
3. Eye Diseases—					
Blepharitis	1	1			
Blindness	4	4			
Chronic Iritis	2		2		
Conjunctivitis	140	428	11		1
Corneal opacity	3	2	1		
Defective sight	8	3	5		
Iritis	2	2			
Keratitis	5	2	3		
Loss of one eye	1	1			
Observation of eyes	45	45			
Ophthalmia	1	1			
Partial blindness	4	3	1		
Trachoma	183	55	127		1
Ulcer of cornea	3	3			
Totals	702	550	150		2
4. Nervous System—					
Concussion of brain	1	1			
Epilepsy	4	2	2		
Feeble-minded	17		17		
Idiocy	2		2		
Imbecility	4		4		
Insanity	18		18		
Locomotor ataxia	1	1			
Mental observation	26	26			
Mentally deficient	22		22		
Neuralgia	1	1			
Paralysis	15	11	3		1
Totals	111	42	68		1
5. Circulatory System—					
Arterio-sclerosis	2		2		
Endocarditis	20	9	10		1
Goitre	7	6	1		
Heart disease	35	13	22		
Myocarditis	1	1			
Varicose veins	1		1		
Totals	66	29	36		1

TABLE III.—Statement showing the Diseases, etc.—*Continued.*

CAUSE.	No. Detailed.	Released.	Rejected.	Died.	Remaining.
6. Respiratory System—					
Bronchitis	10	9		1	
Observation of lungs	8	8			
Pleurisy	3	2	1		
Pneumonia	21	17		4	
Totals	42	36	1	5	
7. Digestive System					
Appendicitis	2	2			
Chronic catarrh of stomach	2	1	1		
Diarrhoea	1	1			
Enteritis	2	2			
Hepatitis	1	1			
Hernia	33		33		
Hookworm	1		1		
Totals	42	7	35		
8. Genito-Urinary System—					
Abortion	1	1			
Confinement	8	8			
Cystitis	1	1			
Gonorrhoea	1		1		
Miscarriage	2	2			
Nephritis	2	2			
Pregnancy	10	7	3		
Syphilis	9	3	6		
Urethritis	1	1			
Totals	35	25	10		
9. The Skin—					
Disease of skin	2	2			
Eczema	6	6			
Favus	6	3	3		
Impetigo	9	7			2
Lupus	1	1			
Pediculosis	4	4			
Psoriasis	5	4	1		
Scabies	185	185			
Tinea	8	8			
Totals	226	220	4		2
10. Malformations and Diseases of old age and infancy—					
Ankylosed knee	1	1			
" is of spine	1	1			
Curvature of spine	4	1	3		
Deaf and Dumb	6	5	1		
Deformity	2	1	1		
Senility	8	6	2		
Totals	22	15	7		
11. Accidents—					
Dislocation	1	1			
Fractures	9	9			
Injury	1	1			
Loss of one arm	2	2			
" " leg	1	1			
Sore foot	1	1			
Sprained ankle	2	2			
Totals	17	17			

TABLE III.—Statement showing the Disease, etc.—*Concluded.*

CAUSE.	No. Detained.	Released.	Rejected.	Died.	Remaining.
12. Ill Defined Causes—					
Abscess	25	24	1		
General Observation	432	420		3	9
High temperature	17	17			
Lameness	2	1	1		
Otitis	3	3			
Poor physique	35	5	30		
Pre-senility	1		1		
Seasickness	2	2			
Totals	517	472	33	3	9
Grand totals	1,941	1,512	396	13	20

The total detentions were 1,941 as compared with 1,686 in 1912-13, of which 396 were rejected as compared with 325 in 1912-13.

Class I.—This class includes the acute contagious diseases, most of which are dealt with by the quarantine service. The total detained were 76 as compared with 20 cases in 1912-13. Of these, measles formed the chief part and illustrates the oft-repeated statement of its remarkable infectiousness several days before the rash appears. While it is the routine practice to land at quarantine all the members of a family in which cases occur on ship-board, yet it is plain that it is a matter of good judgment to determine how far the children of other families may have been exposed to persons in the incubation stage. In so large a total, 63 cannot perhaps be called a large number, but it must be remembered that almost all these occur in families detained for other reasons, and tell nothing of cases which may occur at points where the immigrants, not detained, go. Thus 18 cases were detained at the Winnipeg hospital, while it is probable that others carried the disease to other centres of distribution. The remarkable freedom from smallpox of detained immigrants marks again the protective influence of vaccination, since not one case appeared at the sea ports and only one was in hospital at Winnipeg. This remarkable freedom, almost absolute, continued throughout a period of ten years amongst millions of immigrants, speaks volumes for a defensive service, which, starting in the countries where the immigrants live, is absolutely startling as a triumph of medicine, when comparison is made with the period antedating the organized medical supervision of emigrants.

Class II.—This class, which includes general diseases, had 85 detentions and 52 rejections. Tuberculosis is that disease alone which causes many detentions in the class, there being in all 44, of which 34 were rejected. The number is remarkably small in a total of 277,348 arrivals. Compared with the total 107 deported from the United States for tuberculosis, it will be found that the ratio is almost the same, being rather less than 1 in 10,000. Judging, however, from the number (139) deported during the year, while the United States rejected only 107 at the seaports, it is evident that the many difficulties before mentioned in detecting this disease in its initial stage make such indifferent results more or less inevitable. Compared with the United States, which deported only 125 cases in 1913 for tuberculosis, it would seem clear, however, that the machinery for reporting persons admitted to Canada, who subsequently prove tuberculous, is much more effective than in the United States, since 139 such cases were deported in 1913-14. In all, 11 cases were detained on account of alcoholism and 7 rejected, as compared with 6 and 4 last year. The increasing recognition of drunkenness as a deportable disease is wholly in keeping

with the progressive views of the people of Canada, and in nothing could the steamship companies begin the education of the immigrant for Canadian citizenship better than in strictly enforcing the law relating to having a bar open for the sale of liquor to immigrants on shipboard.

Class III.—This class which includes all diseases of the eye, while still having notably more detentions than any other class, presents a most satisfactory illustration of what organized medical inspection means. There were, in all, 702 detentions and only 150 rejections at the ports, of which only 127 were for trachoma, as compared with 486 in 1904-5 and 429 in 1909-10 for trachoma alone. It is an even greater satisfaction to know that the results, both of rejection, or of admitting trachoma cases only after hospital treatment, so far as statistics showing the prevalence of the disease in any port of Canada go have been most satisfactory. So far as the department is aware there is only one area of immigrant settlements in which trachoma has been prevalent, and its spread seems to have been unfortunately due to the lack of knowledge in the beginning of what the disease meant and failure to carry out methods of prevention and treatment, even where indicated by a Government physician. The settler of the prairie with his crude surroundings, often poor water supply, is subjected to the still greater hardship of being often inevitably so far away from a settled physician, so that nothing less than direct oversight by the Boards of Health of the province can adequately deal with the situation.

Class IV.—This includes nervous diseases, and maintains much the same position as in previous years. In all, 111 were detained and 68 rejected, as compared with 100 last year, and 62 rejected. The insane rejected were 18 as compared with 24 last year, while 23 were rejected as feeble-minded and idiotic, as compared with 24 last year. There were only 2 epileptics rejected, as compared with 7 in 1912-13.

Class V.—This class includes diseases of the circulatory system and, as expected in so large a proportion of young people, does not show a large number of detentions. In all, 35 were detained for heart disease, of whom 22 were rejected, and 20 for inflammation of the pericardium, of whom 10 were rejected.

Class VI.—This class includes diseases of the respiratory system and shows more than in 1912-13, there being 42 detentions as compared with 28 in 1912-13, of whom 5 died as compared with none last year. It is a remarkable commentary upon the physical type of person shipping as an immigrant or upon the effect of sea air, that in 277,348 immigrants arriving by seaports only 21 should have had pneumonia and that only 1 died; last year only 12 had the disease and none died, while only 3 had pleurisy and 1 died, and last year had but one case and no deaths.

Class VII.—This class, which includes diseases of digestion, had only 42 cases, of which 35 were deported. The seriousness of hernia, as affecting the ability of men to do heavy labour, explains why 33 such cases were refused admission. The discovery of a case of hookworm in an Oriental arriving at Victoria has some interest, as its presence in such immigrants has been a subject of much comment in the United States.

Class VIII.—This class, including diseases under the circumstances not readily diagnosed, shows from year to year some increase; but, until more detailed methods of examination become possible, it is not natural to expect other than the constitutional effects of venereal diseases to be discovered.

Class IX.—Diseases of the skin included under this class being readily observed do not often appear in immigrants, although scabies in the voyage across the Pacific seemingly has time to spread notably amongst the Chinese. The difficulty of curing

cases of *favus* in men and ringworm or *tinea* in children is well known; but there were detained 6 and 8 respectively of each disease. Of the first, 3 were rejected, and the others were treated before admission. As a matter of observation, the relative freedom of the people in Canada from diseases of the skin will not be seriously affected, so far as introduction through immigration is concerned.

Class X.—This class deals with malformations, which very naturally are few in a class so readily detected. The cases of senility are those where old people may accompany their children, as Jacob went down to Egypt with his children, and are an evidence almost greater than any other of the moral status of the children who would thus care for aged parents. Accidents are such as are incident to sea voyages and are surprisingly few, there being but 9 fractures in all.

Class XI.—This class, containing diseases of ill-defined causes, contains especially cases where persons reduced through sea-sickness may present symptoms of fever or general debility; but such, as shown by the absence of deportations, demand only rest in hospital for a short time since 420 out of 432 proved in a few days able to travel. Of 35 of poor physique, 30 were rejected.

Reviewing the total results of ten years' medical inspection, one becomes more and more impressed with the effects of an organized service to prevent what otherwise would become a danger to our national well-being. With 1,116,352 British and 791,011 coming to Canada from across seas in fourteen years it may not seem of very great importance to have rejected at seaports 11,083 in twelve years; but the fact that 8,741 more have been deported after admission gives force to the value of a preliminary sifting at the seaports, admittedly imperfect, judging by results. Roughly, this means that one in every 100 has been excluded. No matter, however, what the organized methods of any scheme of work may be, its success can only be determined by results. Of none can this be stated with greater truth than of immigration. It embodies three elements. The personal, in which the immigrant's hopes and ambitions—sometimes even his despair—are involved; second, the commercial, in which enormous aggregations of capital are engaged, whether in gathering up immigrants to transport them across sea or by rail, or finally in placing them upon the lands or in employment; and finally the governmental, wherein, from the standpoint of national development the wealth brought with the immigrant or inherent in his labour and well-directed energies, highly organized methods have been employed to stimulate production whether agricultural or industrial, and supply consumers with the products of the development of the resources of the country. In round numbers, 3,000,000 persons have in fourteen years entered Canada as immigrants. Of this number only 8,741 have been officially deported in twelve years for the following reasons:—

1. Public Charges	3,568
2. Criminality	1,459
3. Vagrancy	457
4. Accompanying deported persons	155
5. Immorality	119
6. Violation of Act	28
7. Procuring	8
8. Prostitution	79
9. Medical causes	2,868
	8,741

Had it been possible to analyse more closely the cases deported as public charges for criminality, immorality, and vagrancy, it would have been proven that underlying

in many, indeed most, of such individuals, were hereditary influences, which worked as a poison in the blood to counteract the effects of often good environment. Unfortunately, however, the customs of society in Canada or elsewhere have too often given encouragement to the initial taint, and the many failures to make good are seen in just twice as many having been deported for immoral causes as for those technically medical. The deportations by the three main groups were as follows (figures being for fiscal year 1913-14):—

Countries.	Total Arrivals.	Total Deportations
British	142,622	952 = 1 in 149
United States	107,530	405 = 1 in 265
Other countries	134,726	477 = 1 in 282

What has been noted in other years finds itself repeated again. Almost twice as many British were deported in proportion to the total immigrants as of either other group, and least numerous is the group of countries not English-speaking. Perhaps the greatest reason lies in the fact that they are in largest percentage comparatively urban, while certainly it is true that, as mentioned before, from the standpoint of public charges the British predominate. The methods of dispensaries, hospitals, and workhouses, which have grown up with the urban development through industrialism in the countries of Great Britain, are both a result and a cause of pauperism; while in this country of unlimited opportunity it is undoubtedly to the latter that are due the large deportation of persons become dependent upon the public.

A classification by social groups is of further interest since it brings together nationalities alike in large measure in habits, occupations, religion, and modes of thought. Where the immigrants are few in number in any nationality, those deported do not indicate necessarily any national quality, since the deport has sometimes been the criminal seeking a refuge, or the wanderer, who seeks all lands and has fallen by the wayside. In the larger groups, where, as occurs year after year, a nationality shows few deportations, it becomes evident that just as the British seek aid through habit, due to the institutions of their country, so the Italians who live in communal groups seldom seek assistance, and count upon saving money to visit home in winter or to return to live there permanently. The great Slavic group represents best the type of old-time British immigrant to Canada, who has immigrated with his whole worldly possessions, and without forgetting home at once becomes a permanent settler attracted to the Canadian soil. Though intensely attached to his social customs, yet his nationality, be it Pole, German, Austrian, or Russian has been lost, and he readily fixes his roots in the soil of a free land of abundant opportunities. The Scandinavians come, attracted rather by the success of those who have preceded them; but do not cease to love the fatherland, and many return in the winter much the same as the British, to visit home and come again, since they seldom fail "to make good."

Like Canadians going to live in the United States, the citizen of the Republic comes to Canada, finding no border line except that made by law and not by custom; but this very ease of transference makes it equally possible for those of uncertain habits and morals to come in and "live," if not labour, until some unsocial act demands their deportation.

TABLE V.—Showing Deportations by Racial Groups and Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Nationality.	Total Immigrants.	Total Deportations.	Ratio.
British	142,622	952	1 in 149
English	102,122	693	1 in 147
Welsh	1,787	10	1 in 178
Scotch	29,128	184	1 in 158
Irish	9,585	65	1 in 147
United States	107,530	405	1 in 265
Germanic	9,694	...	1 in 210
German	5,537	38	
Belgian	2,651	3	
Dutch	1,506	5	
Frankish	2,952	...	1 in 109
French	2,683	24	
Swiss	269	3	
Scandanavian	5,245	...	1 in 201
Danish	871	2	
Icelandic	292	1	
Swedish	2,435	10	
Norweigan	1,647	13	
Slavic	64,101	239	1 in 268
Austrian	...	110	
Bukowinian	...	1	
Croatian	26,402	1	
Galician		14	
Hungarian	...	6	
Ruthenian	...	35	
Russians	24,485	51	
Poles	9,793	11	
Bulgarians	1,727	1	
Roumanian	1,504	5	
Servian	193	1	
Italian	24,722	35	1 in 706
Greek—			
Greek	1,102	2	1 in 551
Finnish—			
Finns	3,183	11	1 in 289
Newfoundland	496	1	1 in 496
Hebrews—			
Hebrews	11,252	42	1 in 267
West Indian	719	19	1 in 37
Turkish—			
Turkish	187	1	1 in 187
Armenian	139	1	1 in 139
Maltese	402	4	1 in 100
Australian	106	2	1 in 53
Oriental			
Chinese	5,512	18	1 in 306
Japanese	856	1	1 in 856

As will be apparent from the table, there are five main groups which have the greater part of the immigrants, the British, the American, the Slavic, the Italian, and the Hebrew. The next in importance are the Germanic, Scandinavian, Oriental, Finnish, and Frankish. The larger groups present such notable differences as they did in past years, though perhaps not so marked, as to make comparison most interesting.

Thus there were of British in 142,622 immigrants, 1 in 149 deported.
" " American 107,530 " 1 in 265 "
" " Slavic 65,857 " 1 in 275 "
" " Italian 24,722 " 1 in 706 "

Of the second most important group, there are similar differences.

Thus there were of	Frankish	2,952	immigrants,	1 in 109	deported.
" "	Scandinavian	5,245	"	1 in 201	"
" "	Germanic	9,694	"	1 in 210	"
" "	Oriental	6,368	"	1 in 335	"

Both groups present the same surprising phenomenon, viz., that the races popularly spoken of as least desirable have in the one instance only one-fourth as many Italians deported as British, and on the other only one-third as many Orientals as Frankish. These remarkable results have been noted so frequently that we have ceased to ask their meaning, and have come even to expect them. Can it be a law in morals that the most unmoral races are the least immoral in those ethical qualities which bring them within the causes of deportation under the Immigration Act, as pauperism, crime, and disease?

It has been remarked in previous reports that very few Italians and equally few Orientals become insane, and that relatively few are tubercular on entering Canada, while it has been much observed that relatively few of either become pauper inmates of hospitals. It is perhaps nearest the truth to say that the fact in both cases that these ruder foreigners are almost all manual labourers means that as outdoor workers they are naturally healthy, that they do not come to Canada with any idea of making a living without physical labour, and that they have learned self-help and mutual assistance, since they cannot expect much charity amongst persons alien to them in speech and sympathy. This is in a large measure true also of the Slavic races; but it is notable that the increased number of deportations in all these races shows an approximation, if not to the physical weaknesses of the English-speaking peoples, at any rate to their social customs in the matter of urban living, and the parasitic habits which seems inevitable to it.

The long list of medical causes of deportations are unimportant except in three diseases. These are:—

Deportations for insanity	207
" rheumatism	42
" tuberculosis	139

While it is true with regard to insanity that each year has seen an almost invariable increase, and the last two years almost double the deportations of the previous year, it is probably true that this is for the most part due to the greater tendency everywhere to place cases of insanity in hospitals, as other diseases, and the yet greater activity of the municipal and hospital officials in reporting cases for deportation to the department. That there should be one in every 2,000 who develop insanity while the ratio in our population is at least 3 per 1,000 does not make less important the obvious fact that the greatest care should be exercised to prevent the mentally unfit from coming to a new country, where only the vigorous and sound are adequate to meet the demands upon the financial, physical and mental equipment of the individual.

Referring to the deportations due to tuberculosis, it is most probable that, for the same reasons given above, more of these cases drift to the hospitals and charities than formerly, and that greater care is taken to report them. There is associated with this the fact of the past year having been one of greater stress to the individual in the matter of employment, which ever has associated with it increased applications for admission to charities and hospitals, and so more deportations. The number has increased from 61, in a larger immigration in 1912-13, to 139 or more than double.

It may, perhaps, not be unfitting to add, in concluding this report, that while this organized machinery of increasing effectiveness exists, it marks equally a growing

knowledge not only of the Immigration Act, but also a widening public interest in the immigrant. As our knowledge of disease becomes more exact, so the cases through better statistics seem always to be increasing. In every part of Canada the social conscience is being aroused as to its duty to the immigrant, and his ills become more apparent, because his needs are being more inquired into. To distribute the immigrants, to fit the man to the work needing him, to realize that he may become either a drug on the market or an asset to the country, are so obviously both the work and the duty of our communities, that we may fairly hope to find that, as the immigrant becomes more recognized as a factor in the social problems of our communities, so will our people more and more develop methods whereby he will no longer be looked upon as a stranger within our gates, but as a strand to be woven into the social fabric, making it stronger through the physical vigour of races from nearer the soil; more extended, through the addition of millions to a country, whose wealth is in its wide acres, and in the labour of men upon them; more picturesque, since in it are intermingled the manners and customs of peoples developed separately in their ancient environment, each having elements of truth and beauty; and more precious, in the degree that it becomes more closely knit and fulfils the dreams of those who desire to see all races and kindreds and tongues worshipping as one in a common Temple of Peace, and praying to the common Father of all.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1914.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my sixteenth annual report as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, for the twelve months ended March 31, 1914.

It will be observed that the work of this branch of the Government's service has steadily advanced during the year.

The juvenile immigration movement to the Dominion falls within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and its promotion is subject to the regulations prescribed by the Department of the Interior, which governs the whole immigration system of the Dominion.

While the scope and responsibilities of my office include a general oversight of all children under the age of 18 years who have been brought to Canada by organized and accredited agencies, the inspection and recurrent inspection of the children—as units—from Poor Law or Union schools in the United Kingdom are continued by a special arrangement entered into with the Government of Great Britain.

The policy of conducting the inspection of the children in Canada approaches, as closely as possible, that adopted by the Home Office and Local Government Board in England. The inspector must satisfy himself that the conditions under which the child is placed are such as will be conducive to its personal welfare and industrial and social uplift.

One cannot speak too highly of the great national service rendered by those promoting this important form of immigration to our shores. Through these sources many farmers and householders have been able to secure useful help at a reasonable wage, while others have had their childless homes brightened by the adoption of little children. Some of the younger children have taken the family name of their foster parent and have become identified with the family interests. During the past few years I have had many opportunities of seeing the happiness which some of these little children have been the means of imparting to otherwise lonely homes in the province of Ontario.

It will be my endeavour in this report to relate as succinctly as possible some of the outstanding features of this branch of departmental activity. Official reports must necessarily, however, cover beaten paths, but fresh phases and thoughts continually confront one and new rays of light sometimes fall from unexpected quarters and thus the vision broadens.

Our British juvenile settlers are placed as soon as possible after their arrival in Canada, in rural foster homes and farm situations, selected by the superintendent of the agencies through which their immigration was effected, and it is therefore their duty to maintain an efficient supervision over the children until they reach the age of 18 years. The children must be visited annually.

Their engagements cover various periods, according to the policy of the agency. Thus Dr. Barnardo's Homes generally place out their children on agreements extending over a period of three years and in some cases—which are perhaps exceptional—the term is further extended. Other Homes adhere to annual engagements which may also, if the parties mutually agree— *i.e.*, boy and employer—be renewed from year to year, the wage increasing with the boy's efficiency. These indentures may be cancelled at any time after reasonable notice is given by either party to the agreement.

In placing and indenturing these young farm apprentices there cannot well be uniformity of wage, as the ability and experience of a boy or girl must be considered. For example, a boy or girl of 16 years of age may only be capable of earning as much as one of 14 years for the following reasons: Lack of size (or physique), stamina, and alertness; thus a boy of 15 years may actually be worth as much as others at 18. Industry, snap, intelligence, physique, and weight reckon more than years in estimating a boy's usefulness and the value of his labour. For the first year or two a good home and good influences are as a rule preferable to wages for these children.

It must be remembered, too, that where a minimum wage is paid the British juvenile immigrant receives in addition to the amount specified, not only his living but his clothing as well, and the latter should be reckoned as part of the wage and considered as the actual amount received. The cost of clothing a boy or girl for twelve months varies, but $35 to $40 is a reasonable estimate.

After the age of 17 and 18 years, some of the agencies permit their wards to negotiate their own terms of hire and therefore much depends on the ability and shrewdness of the boy or girl to make a good bargain, and I find that the average Old Country boy or girl has a good appreciation of his or her abilities, and are eager for the time when they will be free to manage their own affairs.

I have personally travelled over a considerable portion of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec from the coast of Gaspé on the east to Windsor on the west and south, and into the newer districts of Northern Ontario, but owing to the extra work entailed upon me during the year, a visit to Western Canada was beyond possibility. My inquiries were primarily directed to the condition of these young settlers and, wherever possible, investigation was made as to the career of juveniles who had outgrown their supervision period. It was gratifying to find many brought to Canada during my tenure of office, who had made creditable progress, some of whom were farmers or farm labourers, other merchants, clergymen, schoolteachers, and clerks. There were others, of course, who had failed to make the best use of their training at home and their opportunities here, but none were derelicts or in absolute want. Many of these young immigrants on reaching manhood or womanhood desire to be known only as Canadians.

From reports personally given me by employers, I was able at first hand to gather ample testimony as to the acceptability of the Old Country boy for agricultural pursuits. The following have been selected indiscriminately:—

(*a*) "This is one of the finest boys I ever had about me; he is honest, truthful, and willing."

(*b*) "A first-class boy, honest, obedient, and well mannered; can plough and do almost any kind of farm work."

(*c*) "Truthful, honest and reliable."

Application was made at one of the Homes founded by the late Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson in London, some nine years ago, for the admission of a lad who had fallen into a state of destitution as the result of the death of his father. He was at once rescued and subsequently sent to the Edgworth Farm School in Lancashire where, after receiving a training, he was selected for the emigration to Canada. He was placed with a well-to-do Ontario farmer, whose family consisted of five girls but

no boys. For some time the family had discussed the advisability of taking a Home boy and making him one of their own. They finally decided to do so, a visit was therefore paid to the Home at Hamilton and the matter discussed with the governor. They wanted a boy "of good character, quiet and clean, and not afraid of work." This lad was selected and sent to his new home. After a few months he wrote: "I like my new home very much; they are all very kind to me." It was not long before he spoke of his employers as father and mother. The lad kept in touch with the Home and whenever opportunity offered he called to see the governor. He is now described as "a capable energetic young farmer, and last year he competed in a number of county ploughing matches, and the family is proud of the fact that he carried off a number of first and second prizes which were keenly contested for. He has the reputation of being an upright, Christian young fellow, and respected in the neighbourhood; nine years ago he was destitute and friendless.

As an example of true obedience to duty, inspired, no doubt, by his early British training at the Foundling Hospital, London, the following news item from the St. Catherines, Ont., "Standard" speaks for itself:—

BRAVE ACT OF 17-YEAR-BOY SAVES MAN AT RISK OF DROWNING.

"A man who had gone in swimming in lake Ontario at Niagara-on-the-Lake, took cramp and was drowning. His companion made an heroic effort to rescue the drowning man, but the latter clung so hard to him that he was pulling them both to their death. Finally the companion, to save his own life, was forced to fight free and leave the drowning man to his fate.

"Among the horrified witnesses was 17-year-old Alfred Gordon, a 'Fegan boy,' who had been working for E. A. Bessy, of Virgil, for the past two years, ever since he came to Canada. Notwithstanding the great risk he ran of being drowned by the man in trouble in the water, young Gordon, without the slightest hesitation, flung off his coat and made a magnificent dive into the water. Swimming rapidly he again dived and, coming up, grabbed the drowning man whom he brought to shore after much difficulty.

"'I was beginning to fear I would have to let him go, he fought so hard and hung on to me so close, but I kept at it,' said Gordon afterwards.

"It was not an ordinary case of heroism, in view of the great risk the young Englishman ran, and Mr. Hutchinson and others will most likely bring the matter to the attention of the Royal Humane Society."

This heroic act was of special interest inasmuch as Gordon was personally selected by me during an official visit to great Britain, in 1911, and subsequently sent to Canada, chiefly on my recommendation, as the kind of a boy who would do well in this country. He therefore came under the good influences of Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, who subsequently brought him to Ontario and placed him with Mr. Bessy of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

INCREASED INTEREST.

Child emigration is recognized in the British Isles as an important feature of organized charitable and philanthropic effort on behalf of poor and necessitous juveniles, and precautions are taken to entrust children to the care of such persons and associations only as enjoy the confidence of the Government of Canada and at the same time the official recognition of the Local Government Board of Great Britain. Under the circumstances the Government of Canada has not specially extended its general emigration propaganda in the British Isles to include orphan and neglected children.

Persons of prominence from the Old Land have visited the Dominion during the past twelve months for the purpose of carefully looking into the conditions and pros-

pects Canada offers these rescued children, and I am pleased to find that they have reported—with one or two possible exceptions—very favourably and recommending increased effort on behalf of the movement.

Other Overseas Dominions have turned their attention to the advantage of child emigration for agricultural occupations, and have offered inducements for the extension of the movement to their countries. For many years Canada was the only colony to which this unique and useful feature of migration was directed, and it was here that the experiment was tested and found to be profitable, not only to the child but to the country as a whole. Moreover, owing to our contiguity to the Motherland, the advantage must remain on the side of Canada.

One of the beneficent results of immigration may be found in the fact that when placed in a totally new atmosphere and changed social and industrial conditions the children soon forget the untoward circumstances of their early life and, at a comparatively early age, the great majority become self-respecting young men and women.

It may be not uninteresting, as many Canadians are of opinion, that these young folk are taken from the slums of our Old World cities and shipped off to the Dominion indiscriminately, to point out that for the most part they may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) *Orphan Children.*—Harold E. (13). Mother died five years ago in Monmouthshire town from effects of chill. Father, steam sawyer who had worked for one firm nearly thirty years, died from heart disease and dropsy, July, 1903. Blind sister who had kept house for him left destitute with Harold on her hands. Furniture sold to pay necessary expenses. Other children provided for; no home for this boy.

(*b*) *Children of poor but decent people.*—Alick S. (9). Father respectable and hardworking Essex labourer, died suddenly from heart failure, May, 1902. Mother left with six children, three entirely dependent. The strain of supporting her family was too great for her and she completely broke down in health. Was dangerously ill at time of application to us, and dependent for food—with her two younger children—upon two elder daughters, themselves ill able to help. Relatives very poor.

(*c*) *Homeless Children.*—George H. (15). A mission worker in north of England found this lad destitute and homeless, and took him to our "Ever-Open-Door." It was found that he had slept out for five weeks, and was in a starving and deplorable condition. Father, labourer, deserted mother eighteen years ago. Has never since been heard of. Mother died of dropsy, April, 1896. Lad afterwards lived with sister, but she also died. He has since had no home.

With a view of giving effect to the conditions upon which the emigration of children from Poor Law or Union Schools in Great Britain is approved, it is stipulated that:—

(1) The guardians shall in each case obtain an undertaking in writing from any person entrusted by them with the care of taking children to Canada and of placing them in homes that immediately after the child is placed out, the Department of the Interior at Ottawa shall be furnished with a report containing the name and age of the child, and the name and the address—with the particulars above stated—of the person with whom the child is placed, and that a report containing similar information shall be furnished to the guardians of the Union from which the child is taken.

(2) The guardians on receipt of such a report shall cause a copy of it to be furnished to the Local Government Board.

(3) The person proposed to be entrusted by the guardians with the emigration of a child shall have notice from the guardians whether the child is a Protestant or Roman Catholic and he shall give an undertaking if the child is a Protestant that he shall be placed with a family of the Protestant faith, or if the child is a Roman Catholic that he shall be placed in a Roman Catholic home.

(4) A child before being sent to Canada shall have been under previous instruction for at least six months.

(5) The guardians shall instruct one of their medical officers personally to examine each child proposed to be sent to Canada and to report in writing as to its health, both of body and mind, and to certify whether, in his opinion, the child is in all respects a suitable subject for emigration to that country. A copy of this report and certificate must be forwarded to the Local Government Board.

(6) The guardians must have such evidence as they deem satisfactory that the person taking out the children has a reasonable prospect of finding suitable homes for them in Canada.

It is therefore apparent that the authorities of His Majesty's Government and the guardians of the poor do not lose sight or interest in these young people after they leave the homeland, but follow their careers with deep interest until they reach the age of 17 years.

The following figures will show at a glance the results of the inspection of such children as fall under the immediate supervision of the Department of the Interior:—

Number of children found in—	
Homes and situations—	
Good	1,931
Fair	55
Unsatisfactory	10
Health—	
Good	1,938
Fair	54
Unsatisfactory	4
Progress—	
Good	1,814
Fair	156
Unsatisfactory	26
Conduct and Character—	
Good	1,870
Fair	109
Unsatisfactory	17
Number of children eligible for inspection—	
First of January	2,221
Duplicate and special reports made during the year	151
Total number of reports	2,372

One will better appreciate the labour entailed and the amount of travel necessary to the accomplishment of the individual inspection of the children when it is borne in mind that they are scattered throughout nearly every county in the older provinces of the Dominion.

During the past year the weather was most auspicious for travel, and the total inspection of these young subjects was completed well within the calendar year.

By reason of older settlement and school facilities it is found that our older provinces perhaps provide better schooling and other advantages for our junior immigrant. It will therefore be observed that Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces absorb the great majority of the children.

INSPECTION for 1914.—Statement showing the distribution of children by provinces.

Province.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ontario	1,077	485	1,562
Quebec	334	107	441
New Brunswick	95	30	125
Nova Scotia	45	34	79
Prince Edward Island	5	5	10
Manitoba	11	2	13
Saskatchewan	11	3	14
Alberta	2	4	6
British Columbia	3	2	5
	1,583	672	2,255

The Homes and Agencies encourage their older boys to immigrate to the Western Provinces. I am continually being advised of young fellows of this class who have, on completing their indentures in the East, joined the "trek" westward and taken up homesteads and pre-emptions in our great Western Provinces.

GRAND TOTALS by Agencies.

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Macpherson	330	188	518
Catholic Emigration Association	278	44	322
Self Help Emigration Society	2	1	3
Barnardo	306	175	481
Gregory	36		36
Honourable Mrs. Joyce		8	8
Fegan	19		19
Salvation Army	81	27	108
Church of England	54	18	72
Manchester	66	22	88
Children's Aid Society	3	1	4
Owen	1		1
Mrs. Birt	261	119	380
Brooks		1	1
Middlemore	133	64	197
East End Emigration Society	1		1
British Emigration Society	11	4	15
Osmond	1		1
Grand Total	1,583	672	2,255

A reference to the following statistics indicates clearly that there is yet room for further expansion in this branch of immigration, in view of the extraordinary number of applications for juvenile farm labourers.

TABLE showing the number of children emigrated by the principal agencies during the past fiscal year.

Society or Agency.	Children Emigrated.	Applications received for Children.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterborough, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba	760	21,415
Miss Macpherson, Stratford	215	1,269
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto	117	500
Reverend Dr. A. E. Gregory, Hamilton	65	635
Herbert O. Knight, Marchmont Home, Belleville	62	549
Fairknowe Home, (Mr. Quarrier's), Brockville	182	1,200
The Misses Smyley, Hespeler	31	248
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton	166	1,257
The Catholic Emigration Association	255	880
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	107	361
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario	29	378
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax, N.S.	110	450
Salvation Army Emigration Agency, Toronto, Ont.	121	200
The Children's Aid Society of London, England	30	75
Self Help Emigration Society	68	much in excess.
	2,318	32,417

The accompanying chart will readily show the need of British child immigration in Canada.

SOME OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CHILD EMIGRATION IS CARRIED ON.

Children from Poor Law schools can only be sent to the Dominion under the auspices of accredited Homes and Associations, and the following formalities are imperative. It is important to note that when a child expresses a desire to leave the motherland, much is to be considered, *i.e.*, health, physical and mental equipment before the child can have its wish gratified, and the child may be found, as it frequently turns out, quite ineligible to go abroad by the Local Board and the Canadian emigration authorities. It has frequently come to my notice that many children are anxious to come to Canada. But it was found necessary to reject them at the point of sailing from the belief that they were unfitted, physically and otherwise, for Canadian farm life and work.

When a child has only one parent living, the consent of that person must be granted to the emigration, and the following notice is publicly posted for a definite period in the parish in which the child resided:—

Parish of. . . . . .

Board of Guardians, Emigration.

Notice is hereby given that the Guardians intend, unless a lawful objection is received thereto, to emigrate the undermentioned children to Canada.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

By order,

. . . . . .

Guardians Office, 19 . *Clerk to the Guardians.*

While such consideration is oftimes to the advantage of undeserving parents who wish to exploit their children, yet it shows the respect in which the Government of Great Britain holds the parental tie.

The impression which yet exists in the minds of some persons in Canada that these children are all slum children and are selected without discrimination is altogether erroneous. As a matter of fact, the children of whom I write undergo a thorough process of training by which their characters have been moulded into channels quite equal to and even better than a number of our own Canadian children. The condition of life—social and industrial—in Canada, effaces from their memories reminiscences of their pauperized existence and untoward circumstances of their early being, and at a comparatively early age the great majority have been found to have grown into a self-respecting class of citizens.

As a result of the test to which these youthful "newcomers" are put, by virtue of the immigration regulations of Canada, there is to be found convincing proof that in the selection of the children for migration to this overseas Dominion, wise judgment has been shown.

The Government and Parliament of Canada approve of the immigration of juveniles from the British Isles, provided they have been subjected to a definite period of instruction and training in morals and industriousness before their emigration is decided upon, and have otherwise proved themselves desirable during their probationary training.

They should be sent to Canada at as early an age as possible in order that their education may be completed in our public schools, thus by association with the Canadian-born children of their own age, to develop side by side and become imbued with the customs and spirit of the country before reaching adolescence. Boys of 16 do not so readily settle down to their changed circumstances and mode of living as the younger ones do. The novelty of the change, for which they showed enthusiasm at first, soon fades away when they get down to real work, and it is then they conclude that they prefer town or city life to that of the farm and country. Especially is this the case with young fellows who "knew their London well" before coming to Canada. On the other hand the children who were emigrated at an early age—from 5 to 14 years—and had spent the great part of thir school days in Canada, at 16 or 18 are properly equipped to enter into competition with their "fellow Canadians" and take an interest in the affairs of the particular localities in which their lot has been cast and first friendships formed.

The following article from the editorial pages of the Sheffield (England) "*Daily Telegraph*" is of more than passing interest, and I therefore take the liberty of quoting it in these pages:—

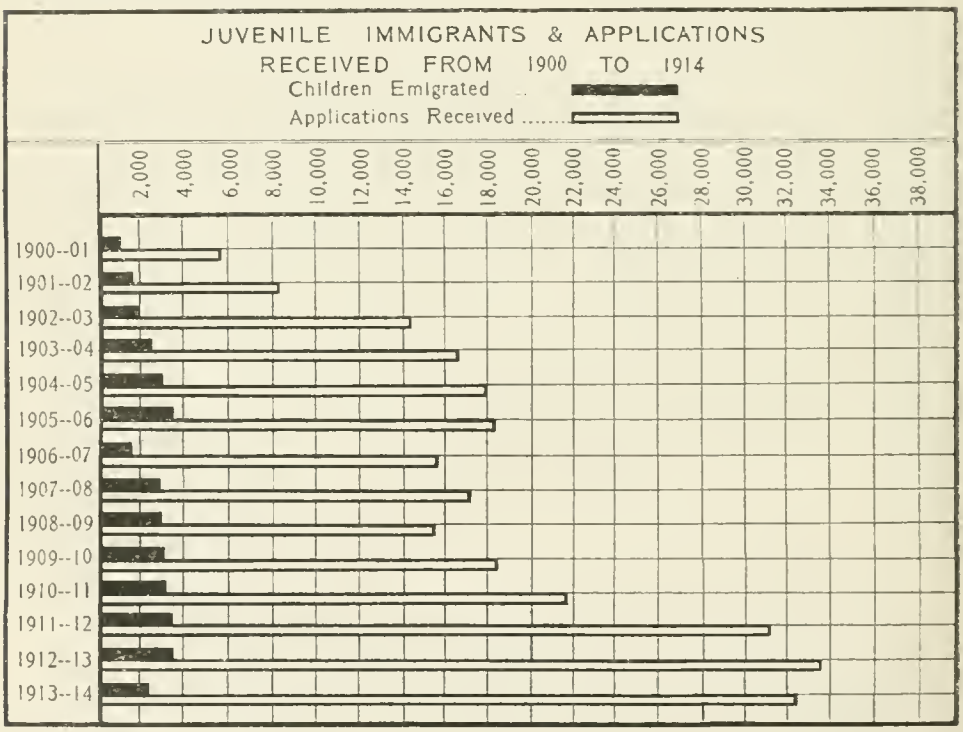
> "The visits to England of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in Canada, have done much to remove the latent distrust existing in some English minds regarding the welfare of children placed out in Canadian homes. Mr. Smart was closely questioned by guardians and representatives of philantropic bodies regarding the care, inspection, hours of labour, and other matters affecting the well-being of the young emigrant. His replies were most convincing. Speaking of British immigrant children as a whole, Mr. Smart says that with extremely small exception these youthful settlers are doing well. This gratifying condition of affairs relates chiefly to such of the children as have undergone definite pre-emigration training.
>
> "When we remember that Canada has no disfiguring blots upon her landscape in the shape of workhouses, that she abhors and discourages pauperism in any form, that charity—such as we know of—is unknown and repugnant to her independent spirit, that the slacker, the idler, and the vagrant

receive no sympathy at her hands, we can feel thankful that State children have such opportunities granted them to be separated from their old servility, to have the epithet "workhouse brat" no longer hurled at them in pity or contempt, but to become free citizens with opportunities of creating a future, which, if not always golden, is at least free and independent, and a life lived under a blue sky where the sun shines in his strength even on cold wintry days, when frost and snow hide the brown earth for varying periods."

Since my last report, a farm training school for boys has been established at Falmouth, near Windsor, N.S., where members of the Nottingham Boys' Brigade might be trained to agricultural pursuits and fitted by the life and duties of a farm for similar employment abroad.

The scheme is quite practical and conducted on wise lines, and there would appear to be no reason why it should not prove a great benefit not only to the young fellows themselves but also to the farmers of that rich and magnificent fruit-producing district, the "Land of Evangeline."

In the immediate vicinity of Windsor, N.S., from which town the farm is only a few miles distant, I was pleased to find that "The Dakeyne Farm" for such it is called, was well regarded.



Fiscal Year.	Children Emigrated.	Applications Received.
1900-1	977	5,783
1901-2	1,540	8,587
1902-3	1,979	14,219
1903-4	2,212	16,573
1904-5	2,814	17,833
1905-6	3,258	19,374
1906-7 (9 mos.)	1,455	15,800
1907-8	2,375	17,239
1908-9	2,424	15,417
1909-10	2,422	18,477
1910-11	2,524	21,768
1911-12	2,689	31,040
1912-13	2,318	32,417
	28,987	234,527

Operations of G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving and Distributing Homes, during the calendar year 1913:—

Total mileage traversed by rail	25,171
" " horse and motor car	2,381
Total miles	27,552
Number of children inspected and reported upon	699
" " but not reported upon	196
Total number of children inspected	895
Number of inspections of Receiving and Distributing Homes	30

December 31, 1913.

The accompanying memoranda will readily show the need of British child immigration in Canada.

TABLE showing number of children emigrated by the principal societies and agencies during the past thirteen years.

AGENCY.	FISCAL YEAR.													
	1900 1.	1901 2.	1902 3.	1903–4.	1904 5.	1905–6.	1906 7.	1907 8.	1908 9.	1909–10	1910 11.	1911 12	1912–13.	Total.
							9 mos.							
Dr. Barnardo	385	889	1,150	1,188	1,574	1,434	944	950	1,034	1,010	924	† 971	933	13,386
Rev. R. Wallace	59	71	75	94	116	112	....	80	38	46	75	68	49	883
Miss Macpherson	60	45	.....	142	200	207	91	166	175	175	227	220	220	2,037
Church of England Society	60	85	89	83	84	114	17	126	123	74	103	125	129	1,242
Bristol Emigration Society	33	38	13	10	40	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
J. W. C. Fegan	43	...	...	46	49	53	100	.....	73	75	109	96	99	106	849
Liverpool Catholic Society	43	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Canadian Catholic Society	60	132	125	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
Catholic Emigration Association	.....	.....	151	206	328	359	175	332	308	317	334	399	318	3,127
Mrs. Birt	95	137	158	106	169	191	70	173	142	187	161	184	147	1,920
J. T. Middlemore	108	99	127	130	..	..	298	....	145	152	129	157	171	155	1 671
National Children's Home and Orphanage	29	38	11	60	84	102	109	76	90	107	106	103	86	1,031
Girls' Home of Welcome	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Mr. Quarrier	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	187	.....	183	173	139	192	181	184	1,396
Salvation Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	39	.....	42	14	13	24	98	280
Children's Aid of London	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	24	23	26	* 27	28	133
Women's National Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Mrs. Wallis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	10	...	11	...	16
Mrs. Close	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
East End Emigration Fund	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 21	153	340
Self Help Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	22	80	* 47		
Misses Smyley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	10	25	22	30	27	38	27	211
Working Boys' Home	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Private Parties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	977	1,540	1,979	2,212	2,814	3,258	1,455	2,375	2,424	2,422	2,584	2,689	2,642	29,311

† 297 arrived 31st March, 1912, disembarked 1st April, 1912.

* Not reported.

After many years' experience in the after-care of our junior settlers from Great Britain, the immense benefit of an annual personal visitation amongst them is more and more evident. One should not lose sight of the fact that coming to Canada at an impressionable period in their lives, advice and proper guidance is most essential to their future well-being.

Receiving and Distributing Homes.

The maintenance of these centres is a most essential feature of the movement. The children are not encouraged to return to the Home at mere caprice, yet they are given to understand that those in charge are their protectors and take a parental interest in their welfare.

On the occasion of my official visits at the various Receiving and Distributing Homes during the past year, I was much impressed by the active and untiring interest, in nearly every case, manifested on the part of those entrusted with the work and supervision of these centres.

Fairknowe Home, Brockville, Ont.

Visited 12th January, 1914.

Ninety-eight boys and eighty-five girls were immigrated and distributed from this centre during the past year. Notwithstanding this fairly good number, Rev. Mr. Grierson, the superintendent, stated that a much larger number could have been placed as applications of a desirable character were greatly in excess of the total immigration. The distribution of the children was confined to Eastern Ontario.

During the past summer Mr. D. J. Findlay, a member of the Executive of the Homes, Bridge of Weir, Scotland—from whence the children came—paid a visit to Canada, and looked into the condition of the children already settled. In his interesting report Mr. Findlay stated in part: "It was a special joy to find most of the boys and girls exceedingly well situated in good homes, and to hear excellent reports regarding almost all of them."

A continuous system of visitation is kept up and from the perusal of the visitor's reports and other records I learned that not only were the children doing satisfactorily but that they were carefully looked after. The Home is well managed, and the superintendent, I believe, exerts a beneficial influence over these young people.

Catholic Emigration Association, St. George's Home, Ottawa.

This association is carrying on a work which one might briefly describe as eminently useful. During the past calendar year 193 boys and 59 girls were received and placed in situations, a considerable decrease over the figures of the previous year. There are 1,600 children under supervision, and visited regularly. From personal inspection and a perusal of their visitors' reports, a small number only were not doing well.

The arrivals of 1913 were distributed as follows: Boys, province of Ontario, 83; province of Quebec, 110. Girls, province of Ontario, 10; and province of Quebec, 44, while 5 were restored to relatives.

There was a steady flow of applications for the services of both boys and girls.

In regard to the children placed out under adoption, the superintendent informed me that this policy had proved very satisfactory, many of the children were in magnificent homes, and it was no rare circumstance to find these adopted children attending boarding schools.

A total of $22,237 was received in wages for the children during the twelve months. Those of their wards who reached their majority and had taken over their affairs were handed over their savings, the total of which amounted to some $18,708.

Their young immigrants for the most part come originally from London, Liverpool, and Birmingham. I was afforded the pleasure of being present at the New Year's gathering of their wards which numbered 85 boys and girls—all fine, bright, and prosperous looking—and holding situations in Ottawa and surrounding districts.

The Home is admirably adapted for its purpose, and its management most creditable.

THE MARGARET COX HOME FOR GIRLS, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

(Inspected February 10, 1914.

There were 43 children in residence, the majority of whom were under the age of 14 years, who were in residence in the interim of changing homes, and not from any personal shortcoming.

The children looked exceedingly well and were most appropriately dressed. Some were doing kitchen and laundry work, and others that of housemaids.

The daily population of the Home fluctuates, as yearly indentures are constantly expiring. There are some 500 children under the guardianship of this Home and organization.

Health reports for the year have been most satisfactory. Five deaths were reported, and of these four were the result of heart failure superinduced by rheumatism, and one poor girl was accidently shot at her foster home by an Old Country lad who was cleaning a gun.

During the calendar year 1913, 67 Barnardo girls were married and from 1st to 10th January, five additional marriages were reported. Six girls were returned to the Old Country in the course of the year.

The work of this agency is restricted to the province of Ontario.

There is sufficient work at the Home for a number of girls during their stay here. The younger of their protégées, whilst in residence, attend classes in elementary subjects, as well as sewing and other branches of needle work.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONT.

Two hundred and fifteen juveniles, of whom one hundred and eighteen were boys and ninety-seven girls, reached Canada in three parties during 1913, and about fifty less than the total of their immigration for the preceding year. Three children were returned to England during the past twelve months. Those arriving in 1913 were readily found foster homes and situations.

I have personally inspected a large number of their wards in the western counties of Ontario and with few exceptions the children were found to be in satisfactory situations. There has been a noticeable improvement in school attendance, and at a number of our public rural schools the teachers advised me that some of these children stood high in their classes and were amongst the brightest scholars.

A number of boys, after serving apprenticeships in the East, have migrated to Western Canada and made homestead entries.

From employers and others in my travels I received reports of a gratifying character as to their behaviour and progress.

Only two deaths were reported during the year.

The Home and accommodation provided for the children is satisfactory. Two visitors are employed supervising the children in the country districts.

MRS. WALLIS'S HOME, PALMERSTON AVENUE, TORONTO.

Visited January, 1914.

Comfortable quarters are provided at this place for the reception of children on their arrival at Toronto for distribution.

There are at this date 40 children under the supervision of the agency, the majority of whom are within easy distance of Toronto. They are all placed out on a definite agreement with farmers who have previously been approved by the testimony of responsible parties. If the child is under the age of 12 years it is stipulated that it shall be treated as one of the family with whom it is to be placed, and necessary school attendance. Should the child be over the age of 12 years, a wage is agreed upon which is to be paid in two half-yearly instalments to Mrs. Wallis' agent. The indentures are made for one year, and may be renewed if conditions are found satisfactory.

THE COOMBE HOME, HESPELER, ONT.

A visit of inspection was paid at this Home on March 27.

The children sent out under the auspices of Miss Smyly are all from Ireland, and had spent a considerable period in training.

There were two boys in residence acting as chore boys but as places had been selected for them, they will leave on the arrival of their spring party, probably in May.

Their emigration parties are limited in number to about twenty boys and girls. The boys are placed out under definite yearly agreements, *i.e.*, those of 14 years for their first year's service receive $30, with an annual increase. The majority of their boys are fine, stalwart chaps, many I have personally visited in situations. Some have done exceptionally well. One boy of 16 years has been engaged by an Ontario farmer at $225, and another of 17 has been engaged at $215 per year. Changes in situations have been comparatively few during the past twelve months. Many boys are re-hiring with their first employers this spring.

The home was found in good order, and the records of their operations are systematically kept.

The Rev. George W. Tebbs, who inaugurated the work in Canada for Miss Smyly, has recently retired from the position of superintendent in order to take up ministerial duties. His successor is Mr. Pullam, of Dublin, who had been many years associated with Miss Smyly.

DR. BARNARDO'S DISTRIBUTING HOME FOR BOYS, TORONTO, ONT.

My annual visit of inspection was made at this commodious and well fitted Home on January 12.

There were seventeen lads, of from 10 to 13 years, in residence, nearly all of whom had previously been boarded out in foster homes, and had returned in order to be sent forward as farmers' apprentices. Those under 14 will attend school and make themselves generally useful before and after school hours in the manner of a farmer's own children. With such a large army of boys scattered over the length and breadth of the farming portions of the province of Ontario, there must necessarily be an almost continuous incoming and going out of members of their "large family."

The children on this occasion were duly inspected. There were eight under medical treatment and they mostly for ordinary juvenile ailments. One lad, who had been in Canada seven years, I fear is tubercularly inclined, and has been nursed and cared for during the past seventeen months, but under the special treatment he is receiving there is hope for recovery. Another boy was being treated for his hip, and a third was having his eye treated. These cases were the sole occupants of the hospital. Fourteen little boys were in school.

The entire time of a large staff of visitors is occupied—in season and out of season—supervising the boarded-out children and those in situations. The system of recording the progress of the children and other details pertaining to the work is practical and comprehensive and for this purpose a large clerical staff is also engaged.

The recent repairs and additions to the Home were about completed.

During the past year 760 boys were received and placed, thus bringing the total number of children sent to the Dominion under the auspices of this influential organization to over 2,000.

I have personally inspected a large number of the children in farm apprenticeship and those who were the exception in not doing satisfactorily, were few indeed.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE, HAMILTON, ONT.—CANADIAN BRANCH.

Sixty-five children were received and indentured by this agency during the past year with farmers in the Hamilton and Niagara districts. A large number of their wards came under my personal inspection during the early months of autumn. It was a significant fact that in nearly every instant I learned that they were employed by farmers who had been on the clientele of the Home for many years. I heartily approve of their system of placing the lads on yearly agreements with the privilege of renewing the engagement if both employer and boy agree as to wage. When a boy makes his first terms himself the offer is ratified by Mr. Hills, the governor of the Home.

These boys spend a definite period—averaging about four years—under training in the Homes of the society before coming to Canada.

The Rev. S. Carroll Myers, of London, Assistant Principal of the Homes in England, accompanied a party of sixty-two boys to Canada in March and subsequently made a tour of visitation amongst those who had been sent out in former years. Mr. Myers found them in good places, contented and, with few exceptions, doing satisfactorily.

I took advantage of the opportunity of addressing the "new arrivals" before the party disbanded. They were fine types for farm life and work, and I will follow their careers in Canada with deep interest.

It was very gratifying to find that many of the older proteges of this Home were careful with their earnings, the bank accounts of many showed a good balance in hand.

The facilities for the reception of the children and their after-care are good, and the Home throughout is under excellent discipline and management.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Rev. Robert Wallace, after a long experience dating back practically to the earliest years of the juvenile immigration movement, has retired from the superintendency of this old established Home. The work will, however, be continued along the same lines as formerly by the Manchester and Salford Homes, and Mr. H. O. Knight, of Birmingham, has been placed in charge.

There is room for considerable expansion in the immigration of juveniles as the demand for their services in the central counties of Ontario continues to exceed the number of children available.

From a perusal of the visitor's reports, and my personal inspection of a large number of their wards in the county of Hastings, the children were found to be acquitting themselves worthily and becoming useful farm helps.

The Home throughout is well appointed, and the children's quarters comfortable.

THE SALVATION ARMY RECEIVING HOME, TORONTO.

During the past year the Salvation Army has inaugurated their work of juvenile emigration. At Indian Road West, Toronto, their Home for the reception of children is under efficient supervision. The children were found well cared for and comfortably settled.

Owing to its comprehensive organization throughout the Dominion, there is every reason for believing that their efforts in this new branch of service will prove successful.

There were ten children in residence on the date of my official visit.

MR. MIDDLEMORE'S HOME, FAIRVIEW STATION, HALIFAX, N.S.

Nine hundred and fifty juveniles are under the supervision of this Receiving and Distributing Home. During the calendar year 750 visits were paid to their wards, all of whom are located in the Maritime Provinces. Three visitors are employed in the supervision of the children. In order to accomplish this visitation their visitors travelled 19,521 miles by rail, 3,481 by road, 1,402 by walking, and 190 by boat, this showing the extent of the distribution of their wards.

An average of 4-50 children per day were in residence during the year. Eight girls and four boys were returned to England for various causes, and of this number two were from Poor Law schools—one boy and one girl respectively. One death was reported, a girl of 12 years.

There were four children in residence on the occasion of my visit, all of whom were found clean, well dressed, and comfortably quartered. The Home was found in good order throughout.

Mr. J. Sterling King, who has filled the position of Superintendent of the Home, is about to retire and his permanent successor has not yet been selected.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. George Jackson, Secretary of the Emigration Homes, Birmingham, who had come to Canada to supervise the work of the Home, and discussing with him various phases of the work. The work of this Home is recognized by the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and per capita subventions are made to Mr. Middlemore in respect to juveniles placed in farm occupations in these provinces.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, QUE.

During the past year 166 children were immigrated under the auspices of Mrs. Birt's Home. On the occasion of my visit, six children were inspected at the Home and all were found in good condition and receiving proper care.

Mr. J. S. Rough, a gentleman of many years experience, has assumed charge of the work in Canada.

The Home was comfortably arranged and in splendid order throughout.

From a perusal of their visitors' reports, and the result of personal inspection of many of the children in their new homes and situations throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I find that they are in good health and doing satisfactorily.

THE COSSAR FARM SCHOOL, LOWER GAGETOWN, N.B.

In 1910, Mr. George C. Cossar, of Glasgow, established a farm training school at Lower Gagetown, N.B., on the St. John river, midway between the cities of Fredericton and St. John.

The object of the undertaking was the emigration to Canada of deserving boys and youths, who, owing to adverse circumstances at home, were out of employment, and to provide a training for them in farm work in order that they should be well equipped to take situations and follow the occupation of farm labourers in the Dominion.

This season 50 acres were set aside for grain, 10 acres are in potatoes, 5 acres in turnips and 35 or more acres are in bearing orchard—apples, plums, and smaller varieties of fruit. A considerable portion is devoted to hay and pasturage, and like the majority of the farms in the valley of the St. John river there is much second

growth wood and meadow land yet to be put in order for cultivation. Canadian methods of farming are followed, and the implements and machinery are of Canadian manufacture.

During the past four years he has sent boys to Canada to the number of about 250.

In New Brunswick the demand for farm help is said to be fairly great, but the wage paid is smaller than in other provinces of the Dominion.

The farm is under the direction of a manager—a practical farmer from Stirlingshire, Scotland—and he is assisted by three men and presently seventeen boys.

Each lad, when interviewed apart from his fellows, expressed a liking for his work and daily routine. They were all, at the time of my visit, doing different branches of work. Some digging roots, others ditching, and a few about the barns and stables attending to the stock.

The training, according to my observation, is certainly of a practical character and along beneficial lines to future "farm hands."

In general appearance, physique, and robustness the lads are typical Scots, and one did not observe a weakling amongst the whole number—a proof of reasonable discretion in selection. Mr. Cossar's plan of supplying a good class of young Scotch immigrants is commendable and deserving of encouragement.

The nearest church is 3½ miles distant from the farm—laying much stress on this phase of his work—and finding it inconvenient he has donated the land for a Presbyterian church on the farm, contributing $500 to the building of the church, an annual contribution toward maintenance of $100 and also a manse and the living (free) of the minister on the farm.

THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

There were only three boys in residence at the date of my annual visit of inspection. These boys had been in situations and returned owing to ill health.

There is a marked improvement in the terms under which their wards are indentured, and the same good system should be noted in regard to supervision of the children. Mr. Thomas Keeley, an officer of the society, visits Canada annually and supervises the placing of the boys.

The present building has pretty well outlived its usefulness for its original purpose, and the society has plans under way for a large and more modern house which, it is expected, will be built during the coming year.

OUR WESTERN HOME, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.

Twenty-nine girls were received at this pioneer Receiving Home during 1913. The older ones of the party were placed out shortly after their arrival; the younger remaining—as is the policy of the Society—under special training at the Home.

The general record of their wards has been good, and there were only five girls in residence—in the interim of changing places. There are approximately one hundred girls under the care of the Home in various sections of Ontario. At the time of my official visit, twenty-five children were being cared for and trained at the Home—a notable decrease in number in comparison with those of former years. The lady superintendent spoke encouragingly of the general progress of their wards. Three girls were returned to England during the year; two owing to ill health, and one due to personal faults.

Rev. Prebendary Rudolf, the Chief Executive of the Society in Great Britain, paid a visit to the Dominion for the purpose of supervising the work of the Home and visiting some of their wards.

The Home was, as usual, found in good order throughout. The children's quarters were commodious and satisfactorily arranged. A visit was paid to the school room where the younger members of their family were inspected. All were suitably dressed and bore a creditable appearance.

I desire to mention that Miss Bayley, who for more than twenty-five years has ably filled the post of superintendent of this institution, is about to retire from the active work of this Home. Miss Bayley has given very excellent service to the Home and the children during her tenure of office, and her retirement will be much regretted.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.—CANADIAN BRANCH, WINNIPEG, MAN.

During the past year this influential society has sent thirty boys to Western Canada, all of whom were readily placed.

The superintendent reported that their wards were doing satisfactorily.

MR. J. W. FEGAN'S HOME, 295 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

A number of Mr. Fegan's boys came under my personal inspection during the past year, and I was most favourably impressed by their appearance, demeanour, and intelligence. Those of their number under departmental inspection and in situations on farms were found to be doing well and in good situations.

This Home has a clientele of farmers in Western Ontario, who for many years have been constant employers of Mr. Fegan's protégés.

Before being permitted to go to Canada each boy must undergo a definite training under Mr. Fegan's direction. These training schools are located at Ramsgate, Stony, Stratford, and Goudhurst. At the latter the boys are taught farming by Canadian methods.

Much importance is paid to the after-care of the boys, and regular systematic visitation is maintained. The visitors' reports and other records are carefully kept. During the past few years, on the occasion of my official visits to the Home, it is a noteworthy fact that there have been no boys in residence. From the superintendent it was learned that the lads were well settled, and few changes of situations amongst their number had been made during the year. The Home is under good management and the welfare of the boys well looked after.

G. BOGUE SMART,

Chief Inspector British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes.

Party of boys, from National Children's Home and Orphanage, England, about to embark for Canada to take up farm labour. These lads had all spent a definite period under training before their emigration to this Dominion was decided upon.

Boys in training for Canadian farm life and work.

Boys at the Edgeworth training farm. The National Children's Home and Orphanage, Lancashire.

Mr. J. W. C. Fegan's Canadian Farm Training School, Goudhurst, Kent.
Boys at work in hay field.

An Old Country boy (milking) in Canada.

The training of boys in farm work at Edgworth, Lancashire, preparatory to being sent to the Dominion.

Prospective Canadian farm labours.

Boys at work in hay field.

PART III

SURVEYS

SURVEYS

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA, August 7, 1914.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Topographical Surveys Branch for the year ended March 31, 1914.

The survey operations in the field were continued on about the same scale as during the previous year. The surveys carried out under the direction of this branch may be dealt with under the following heads: block outlines, township subdivision, inspection of contracts, delimitation of interprovincial boundary, levels, topographical work, stadia traverses, corrections and resurveys, settlements and townsites, timber berths and mineral claims, Yukon surveys.

BLOCK OUTLINES.

The unsurveyed portions of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are wooded lands interspersed with extensive marshes, with here and there tracts of good land. Except along the main waterways and the surveyed lines of the Dominion Lands system, this country is practically unknown. It is certain that much of the land is unsuitable for occupation, but with a view to the subdivision of the scattered tracts of good land as they are required for settlement, the efforts of the Department have been directed towards the extension of the system of base lines and meridian outlines upon which the system of Dominion Lands Surveys is built up.

The tide of settlement in recent years has set strongly towards the Peace River district. Extending northerly from this district, the Peace and Athabaska rivers afford two natural highways along which the pioneers of future settlement will naturally proceed. There is already a persistent demand for surveys at Fort Vermilion and McMurray.

The meridian outline between ranges 17 and 18, west of the fifth meridian was surveyed northerly from the twenty-third base to the twenty-eighth base. From this meridian outline the intervening base lines were run across the valley of Peace river, thus enabling the Department to proceed with the subdivision of lands along the valley as they are required.

Between the fourth and fifth meridians the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth base lines were run westerly across the valley of the Athabaska. The survey of the twenty-first and twenty-second bases between these two meridians was also completed.

West of the Athabaska and south of McMurray the country is very wet, large muskegs extending back from the river as far as range 23. These muskegs as a rule can be easily drained, and when dry will make excellent agricultural lands. Extensive areas of good farming land lie along the valley of Wabiskaw river, which flows northerly in the vicinity of the fifth meridian, and empties into the Peace near Fort Vermilion. Fire has swept a great part of this north country, leaving only small patches of good timber here and there in the muskegs.

The district north of McMurray is not suited for farming on account of the muskegs and summer frosts, but ranching can be carried on successfully.

The sixteenth base line was run from the second to the third meridian, and the nineteenth base west of the third meridian across nineteen ranges. The production of these base lines was necessary to enable the Department to subdivide lands to meet the needs of the scattered settlements in these districts. Exceptional difficulties were met with by the survey parties in both cases due to the extensive swamps encountered, and to the lack of horse feed along the base lines. The soil all through the country is good, but extensive drainage operations will have to be completed before much of the land can be used for agricultural purposes. Jackpine is the prevailing timber, but some areas of spruce up to 30 inches in diameter were seen.

The construction of the Hudson Bay railway, which is now under way, has created a demand for the survey of lands along the route. To meet this demand a network of base and meridian outlines had to be established north of lake Winnipeg.

The principal meridian was run north from the nineteenth to the twenty-first base line, and the twentieth and twenty-first base lines were run east a few ranges from the meridian, and the twentieth base line three ranges west of the meridian. The seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth base lines were projected westerly from the principal meridian across the Hudson Bay railway, and the sixteenth base line was run from range 26, west of the principal meridian, to the second meridian.

The land along the principal meridian is mostly dry and rolling, and much of it is fit for agriculture. Along some of the lines surveyed, swamps prevail, the soil being mostly clay covered with moss. Timber as a rule is stunted, but occasional belts of jackpine and spruce up to 26 inches are found. Water-powers exist on all the streams, and fish abound in the lakes. Fishing will be a very profitable industry when the markets are made available by the completion of the railway.

The second meridian was extended northerly from township 78 to township 85. Little of the land along this part of the meridian is fit for agriculture, the soil being mostly sandy, with frequent outcroppings of rock. A few good areas, however, lie along Churchill river.

The proposal to extend a railway northerly between lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis towards Grand Rapids, and the demand for lands in the vicinity of this settlement, make it necessary to establish the base lines between the lakes. The thirteenth and fourteenth base lines were, last season, produced as far easterly as the shore of lake Winnipeg, and it is proposed to complete the survey of the remaining base lines the coming season.

TOWNSHIP SUBDIVISION.

Subdivision surveys were made under contract mostly in the Peace River district and between Athabaska (formerly Athabaska Landing) and Lesser Slave lake. The projection of railways throughout these districts has stimulated settlement, and extensive subdivision surveys were necessary to keep ahead of the demand for land.

The reports received from the surveyors indicate as a rule that these lands are good for agricultural purposes. They are mostly heavily timbered, but this will not greatly retard settlement, as all the prairie lands of Western Canada are already subdivided, and to a great extent alienated.

A number of townships were subdivided along Athabaska river north of Athabaska to meet the requirements of settlement extending northerly along the valley. A few townships north of Battleford, and a small number near lake Winnipegosis and east of lake Winnipeg were also surveyed. In all, twenty-seven parties were employed on contract subdivision. Subdivision surveys, of such a nature that they could not conveniently be executed under contract at the regular rates fixed by Order in Council,

were made in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains in southern Alberta. All the land lying east of the Rocky Mountains Forest reserve was also subdivided. These surveys were undertaken to meet the demand of farmers and ranchers for land in the foot-hills and in the valleys penetrating the mountains.

Several townships or portions of townships in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion were subdivided. Some excellent prairie land lies in that locality, and settlement there is rapidly increasing. Squatters had been on the land for years, and were urgently asking that the lands be subdivided so that their claims might receive consideration before the influx of settlers caused complications.

The country bordering the southern section of the Hudson Bay railway consists of narrow ridges separated by wide areas of swamp and muskeg, and is not suitable for subdivision in block. It is essential, however, that a few sections on each side of the right of way shall be laid out, and during the past season, the work was carried on as far north as the sixteenth base line. A number of unsurveyed fractional townships around the Porcupine Forest reserve were also completed.

In the Railway Belt, British Columbia, seven parties were employed on township subdivision. The work was mostly in compliance with the demands of the Dominion Lands agents and the settlers. Lands along the right of way of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways were subdivided. Township subdivision in British Columbia includes in many cases, the survey of timber berths, village and town lots, and the retracement of Indian reserves and provincial lot boundaries. Owing to the mountainous character of the country the surveys are not suitable for execution under contract. In the Revelstoke and New Westminster districts, land is so valuable that it is usually allotted to settlers in 40-acre parcels. To mark the boundaries of such parcels sufficiently involves several miles of additional survey in each township. Land along the Fraser is excellent for fruit farming, and this industry is making rapid strides, though the lack of transportation is a great drawback.

By an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, passed in 1883, the province granted the Dominion three and one half million acres of land lying east of the Rocky mountains and adjoining the Northwest Territories. The boundaries of the block were surveyed a few years ago. On account of the excellent land in the block and the prospect of railway construction across it in the near future, settlers are flocking to the district. To meet the requirements of the newcomers, subdivision surveys are required of the prairie openings here and there. Several hundred quarter-sections were surveyed last season, and the fact that lands are available in that fertile district will no doubt stimulate settlement.

INSPECTION OF CONTRACT SURVEYS.

Subdivision surveys performed under contract during the year were examined by five inspectors. Their reports indicate that contractors have generally performed their surveys in fair conformity with the provisions of the Manual of Survey, and of their contracts with the department.

INTERPROVINCIAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

The boundary between the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta follows the Rocky mountains from the international boundary to the 120th meridian; thence it runs due north along this meridian to the 60th parallel of latitude.

At the request of the province of British Columbia arrangements were made for the delimitation of this boundary as a joint survey under Mr. A. O. Wheeler, B.C.L.S., Mr. R. W. Cautley, A.L.S., and Mr. J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., representing the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and the Dominion, respectively. The survey was begun last year in the vicinity of the main passes. The line was established and marked across

Kicking Horse pass, Vermilion pass, Simpson pass, and Crowsnest pass. Pyramids of concrete, 2 feet high and covered by galvanized iron, were erected to mark the boundary were surveyed. Above timber-line, stone cairns 5 to 7 feet high were substituted for the cement pyramids.

LEVELS.

Five thousand three hundred miles of line have now been levelled by surveyors of meridian outlines and base lines in the western provinces. As a result, much information previously lacking is now available for dealing with future extensions of railways, utilization of water-powers, improvement of navigable rivers, drainage, and development of natural resources. The results show that many areas of wet land reputed to be of little value can be drained readily into neighbouring streams, and become fit for agriculture. These lines of levels, having been commenced in unsettled lands where no altitudes were previously known, are dependent on the running of other lines for their connection to sea-level, and to one another. Twelve hundred miles of these connecting lines have already been run. These have joined the greater part of the levels to sea-level, thus improving their accuracy, and have furnished new information for the partly settled lands. The results are now being tabulated and will be published shortly.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

At the request of the Director of Forestry, a topographical survey of the Crowsnest Forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains was begun last season. It is expected that the map of the reserve, when published, and the data collected by the survey, will be of great benefit, not only to the Forestry Branch, but also to the numerous holders of oil, coal, timber, and mineral claims.

In 1886 and 1888 a topographical survey was made of the country in the vicinity of Banff, Alberta. A scheme of lots was prepared in conformity with the topography, but only a few of the corners were marked. Mr. Mawson, an expert on town planning, has been engaged on the amended scheme for the subdivision. The villa-lot section and the townsite at Banff have been retraced. Roads have also been located, and scattered surveys made throughout the Rocky Mountains park.

In 1913 part of the townsite of Jasper in Jasper park was surveyed. A topographical survey of the surrounding country was commenced in order to obtain information for the preparation of a suitable scheme for the development of the park. The work is being continued this year.

STADIA SURVEYS.

Eight parties were employed in the prairie regions on stadia surveys of lakes and ponds that have been gradually drying up, and of rivers that have changed their courses. These surveys were undertaken for the purpose of amending the official plans of the townships so that they may represent all lakes, ponds, and rivers as they are at the present date, and give the correct area of land available.

A party on stadia surveys consists of a Dominion Land surveyor in charge, a surveyor's pupil, two rodmen, and a cook. A district is assigned to each party, and they are expected to investigate and report upon all bodies of water over 5 acres in extent in each township in which they carry on operations. If a body of water is over 5 feet deep, or if it does not dry up in the fall, the banks are traversed and a plot thereof forwarded to the head office. Rivers over a chain wide, and all islands, are accurately surveyed.

To avoid delay in issuing amended official plans, the surveyor is required to plot his traverse in camp and send it to the head office at the earliest opportunity. The surveyor is provided with special field books suitable for field notes of stadia surveys, and

with convenient portfolios containing paper and drawing board for making traverse plots. Complete detailed instructions for making stadia surveys, for keeping field notes, and for preparing plots have been printed and furnished to each surveyor.

The eight parties employed last season made traverses or investigations in 442 townships; 3,360 miles of traverse were run.

CORRECTION AND RESURVEYS.

Some of the early surveys in the western provinces were badly executed; lines which are shown on the official plans as running north and south or east and west are found to be very much out in direction, and quarter-sections returned as 160 acres each are sometimes more than 40 acres over or under the area returned by the surveyor. When authorized by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act, corrections are made by our surveyors. Last year two surveyors were employed to travel from place to place to make corrections or such small original surveys as could be done by a surveyor and assistant without a party. They made surveys in about seventy townships.

In many townships surveyed twenty-five or thirty years ago not a trace can be found of the original survey. Where the marks have disappeared it is difficult for newcomers to locate the lands. It is the policy of the department to renew the lines in townships now being colonized after an investigation has shown that it is impossible to locate the lands without a new survey. Three parties were employed on resurvey work during the past season.

Base lines and initial meridians run many years ago are also found to have been badly surveyed. These lines being the governing lines of the Dominions Lands system it is very necessary that their survey be accurate and reliable. To determine the nature and extent of some of the discrepancies, the retracement of the old base lines and meridians was commenced in 1912. In 1913 the second base line was retraced from the principal to the second meridian, as well as other lines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 450 miles of line retraced the five largest errors found were of 27 chains, 17 chains, 10 chains, 8 chains and 11 chains. The error of 27 chains was made in measuring distance, but the remaining four were errors in direction.

SETTLEMENT AND TOWNSITE SURVEYS.

In the summers of 1911 and 1912 a survey party was engaged in surveying settlements along the Athabaska and Slave rivers. The work was continued during 1913, and the surveyor in charge will remain in the field till the autumn of 1914. It is expected that the survey of all the settlements along these rivers will be finished by that time.

A settlement was also surveyed at Wabiskaw, Alberta, and a summer resort at Wymark, Saskatchewan.

TIMBER BERTHS.

Under the present regulations the surveys of timber berths are made by the department before the berths are offered for sale. The cost of the surveys is included in the upset prices of the berths. The berths are surveyed by surveyors working under contract, or by the surveyors employed regularly during the season under daily pay, as may seem most economical. Fifty-two miles of timber berth boundaries were surveyed in 1913.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Every mineral claim is designated by a lot number in the group to which such lot belongs. The claimant, after staking his claim, is required to apply to the Surveyor General to have instructions issued to a Dominion Land surveyor to have the boundaries of the claim run out, measured, and marked on the ground. Lot and group numbers

for the claim are furnished the surveyor with the instructions for survey. After completing the work on the ground, the surveyor must forward to the Surveyor General a plan of the claim on tracing linen, accompanied by complete field notes. He must furnish as well the necessary duplicates, the plan for filing with the mining recorder and for posting on the claim.

Twenty-two mineral claims outside of the Yukon Territory were surveyed last season. Thirty-one additional were surveyed in the Yukon Territory. In the latter district the group and lot numbers are furnished to the surveyor by the Commissioner of the Yukon and the returns of the survey must be filed with the commissioner.

YUKON SURVEYS.

Dominion Land surveys in the Yukon Territory are under the direction of a Director of Surveys who has his office at Dawson; he has a staff of two draughtsmen. The work is mostly in conection with mining claims.

During the year 167 miles of base lines and connecting traverses were made along the valleys of the rivers and creeks where there is activity in staking claims.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE SURVEYED.

The following is a comparison of the mileage surveyed each year since 1911:—

Nature of Survey.	April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.	April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	2,011	2,718	3,760
Section lines	10,098	10,365	7,918
Traverse	2,577	3,509	5,748
Resurvey	2,317	2,586	1,632
Total for season	17,033	19,178	19,058
Number of parties	61	72	66
Average miles per party	280	266	289

The following tables show the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay, and by the parties under contract:—

WORK OF PARTIES UNDER DAILY PAY.

Nature of Survey.	April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.	April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	992	1,619	2,074
Section lines	823	1,358	1,695
Traverse	498	992	4,179
Resurvey	2,237	2,538	1,613
Total for season	4,550	6,507	9,561
Number of parties	29	35	39
Average miles per party	157	186	245

WORK OF PARTIES UNDER CONTRACT.

Nature of Survey.	April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.	April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.	April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	1,019	1,099	1,695
Section lines	9,275	9,077	6,214
Traverse	2,079	2,517	1,569
Resurvey	80	18	19
Total for season	12,483	12,671	9,497
Number of parties	32	37	27
Average miles per party	390	342	352

Owing to the nature of their work, twelve parties are not included in the statement of mileage for the year ended March 31, 1914.

COST OF SURVEYS.

The following statement shows the average cost per mile of surveys executed by surveyors under daily pay, and by surveyors under contract:—

	Surveyed under daily pay.	Surveyed under contract.
Total mileage surveyed	9,561	9,497
Total cost	$542,297	$278,707
Average cost per mile	$56 72	$29·35

CONTRACT SURVEYS.

Section 53 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act provides that the township subdivision survey of Dominion lands shall be performed under contract, either at a rate per township, per mile, or per acre, to be fixed, from time to time, by the Governor in Council, or by competitive tender, as the Governor may, from time to time, direct; provided that in special cases, where circumstances render it advisable, the Governor in Council may order the survey of a township or townships to be otherwise performed.

In my opinion the time has come to abandon the system of contract surveys and to have the subdivision surveys of the Dominion executed by surveyors and parties paid by the day.

The system of Dominion land surveys is an adaptation of the United States system. The method of surveying under contract was one of the features borrowed from the United States; it had several advantages and as land had little value, it was believed that the imperfection of the surveys was of small consequence. The system was cheap and, as little or no inspection was made, it gave no trouble for the time being. Surveyors were ready to undertake surveys for almost any remuneration. At one time, tenders were called; the rates asked by the surveyors were so absurdly

low that they have since been fixed by Order in Council at a figure sufficient for doing the work irrespective of what the surveyors would be ready to accept. A consideration which had great weight when a rush of immigration set in was that the amount of surveying which could be performed under the contract system was unlimited. With work paid by the day, the amount was limited by the number of qualified surveyors available; there was no such limitation with contractors.

The objections to surveys made under contract are many. The cost of a subdivision survey cannot be estimated in advance; it depends upon the nature of the ground and upon other circumstances unknown both to the Government and to the contractor, and which cannot be foreseen. No schedule of rates can be devised which will afford fair remuneration to the contractor in all cases without being excessive in any case. A contractor may make large profits if he happens to strike good country and is favoured by circumstances, while another may lose money through no fault of his own, if circumstances are against him. If he is unable to pay the wages of his men or his bills for supplies, the creditors ask payment from the Government and are aggrieved when it is refused.

Before a contractor is paid for a survey, some one should go over the lines in order to make sure that the survey for which payment is asked has actually been made. This inspection is never made for the obvious reason that it costs as much to inspect a survey line as to survey it in the first instance, the inspection involving the same measurements as the survey itself. If all the lines were inspected, the inspector might as well survey them himself and dispense with the survey of the contractor, thus saving the cost of the contract.

In the early days, very little inspection was made; the word of the contractor that the survey had been correctly executed was accepted and he was paid. We are now going over these old surveys; many of them are incorrect. Sometimes we can find no trace of a survey, and it is a question whether the original survey, which was paid for, was ever made.

At present, an inspection is made of a few miles in each contract. If nothing wrong is found, it is assumed that the remainder of the contract has been executed and that the survey is correct, but there is no direct evidence that such is the case.

There are five inspectors and a chief inspector of surveys; the cost of inspection is over $68,000 a year. The expenditure on contract surveys during the year was about $240,000, so that the inspection costs more than one-quarter of the work inspected. It is true that the inspectors do some little work besides inspection, but it does not amount to much.

Some surveyors do good work under contract; others do not. When a contractor's work is found defective, he is invited to correct it. He corrects the defects pointed out by the inspector, after which a new inspection is made and new defects are discovered. This may happen again and again, until so many inspections are made that it would have been cheaper for the inspector to make a new survey.

When the survey is very bad, the situation is most embarrassing. The bond given by private sureties for securing the advances does not appear to have much value; we have lost the cases that were brought before the courts. Surety companies are the only ones from whom we have recovered because they prefer paying to being sued by the Government. Practically we have the alternative of accepting bad work or losing our advances.

A large proportion of the appropriation for Dominion land surveys is now being expended in resurveying townships imperfectly subdivided under contract. The lands being settled and occupied, the resurveys are very intricate, unsatisfactory to the settlers, and most expensive. Money would have been saved if the surveys had been properly made in the first instance. For this reason alone, if for no other, the contract system should be abolished.

Land has become too valuable for the imperfections of the contract system. The value of one or two acres in a quarter-section represents many times the difference in cost between a good and a bad survey.

After he has finished the survey in the field and received 75 per cent of the amount of the contract, the contractor attends to the preparation and correction of his field notes when he is not otherwise engaged. This is the cause of serious delays; it is seldom less than two years before the township plans are issued and the lands thrown open to settlers.

With competent surveyors and properly organized parties, there is no reason why subdivision surveys paid for by the day should cost much more than if executed under contract. The contract system was discarded in 1910 by the United States. The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1911 contains the following remarks:—

> "June 30, 1911, was the close of the first fiscal year under the direct system, and it is gratifying to be able to report that it has been an unqualified success. When the change in method from the contract to the direct system was first considered, it was expected that the cost of production would not be greater than that in the procedure which it was proposed to abandon. It was conceded that greater expedition would ensue and better work be accomplished, and this alone would have justified the change. The work of last season and this season, however, has shown that the average cost of survey of a township under the direct system is $750, or a saving of about $5 per mile, the average cost of surveys under the contract system being $15 per mile.
>
> "There is, in addition, a saving from one to two years in time, counting from the time of the appropriation to the completion and adoption of the survey."

Again in his report for 1913, he states:—

> "The third season of field operations under the direct system has fully demonstrated the wisdom of abandoning the contract system."

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS.

The corner of a section or quarter-section is marked by an iron post and four pits, with or without a mound. The mound and pits become obliterated in time, or are wilfully destroyed; the post, which is a 3-foot length of half-inch iron pipe, is easily pulled out. A person who has an interest, for some purpose of his own, in removing land marks, can easily do it, and evidence is not lacking of the destruction of a large number of survey monuments. When the monuments are gone, a new survey must be made and, if the land is alienated, it is a most unsatisfactory and expensive undertaking.

A more substantial boundary post, and one that cannot be so easily removed is very desirable, but the improvement will involve some expense. Not only will the initial cost of the post be greater, but it will be more heavy, and transportation will be expensive. Land has become so valuable and the troubles due to lost corners are so far reaching that the outlay for improving corner marks will prove a wise investment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence consisted of: letters received, 13,588; letters sent, 17,000.

ACCOUNTS.

Number of acounts dealt with, 1,616; amount of accounts, $1,073,655; number of cheques forwarded, 3,651.

OFFICE WORK.

T. Shanks, Assistant Surveyor General.

In previous reports, attention was called to the deplorable condition of the office staff. The situation has not improved; on the contrary, it is becoming worse. Last year twelve permanent technical employees left our service; their names are: J. P. Cordukes, A. S. Thomas, L. O. R. Dozois, G. O. Vogan, T. S. Mills, S. D. Robinson, Jas. Hill, G. N. Clarke, O. E. Fournier, J. J. Freeland, J. A. S. King, L. G. Smith.

Twenty temporary employees were secured through the Civil Service Commission for filling the vacancies. Of these ten left before their period of probation had expired, and before we had a chance of appointing them permanent; their names are: W. B. George, G. B. Stewart, A. H. Bick, L. C. Prittie, G. A. George, J. Mooney, A. J. Boucher, L. Leclere, H. S. Van Patter, R. J. Gauley.

Comments are superfluous. Employees do not abandon their positions in such large numbers unless there is something radically wrong in the conditions of their employment. This has been going on for years. The disastrous consequences of this policy are set forth in last year's report; I can only repeat that efficient administration with a staff continually changing is not to be thought of.

As an office, our first duty is towards the settler on Dominion lands. It is important that his homestead shall be correctly laid out and marked by proper monuments. While the subdivision of Dominion lands appears to be an operation of extreme simplicity, actual experience has proved that it can be done only by properly qualified men equipped with instruments specially designed for accurate work. Facilities have now been provided in one of the divisions of the office for instruction in special astronomical work, and for the testing and inspection of surveyors' instruments. The results have amply justified the additional attention given to this department of our work.

The preparation of detailed instructions, many of technical nature, covering the work of a field staff of seventy or eighty surveyors, requires the services of men who are thoroughly conversant with survey methods, and with the history and records of the old surveys. Unfortunately, few of our staff have been in the service long enough to acquire these qualifications.

Experience has shown that better results have been obtained by a separation of the draughting offices from the other technical work of the branch. The number of properly qualified draughtsmen looking for positions is very small, and there is great difficulty in getting competent men for the salaries offered. Many of the best technical men are poor draughtsmen and, on the other hand, very few of the expert draughtsmen are qualified for the examination of survey returns, the checking of astronomical data, and the compilation of topographical and geographical information. It has proved a decided advantage to have the compilation of maps and plans prepared by men possessing technical qualifications for the purpose, and to have the draughting done by others specially trained for that work.

It is desirable that the surveys shall be confirmed, and the plans thereof issued as soon as possible after the field work is completed. Delays lead to misunderstandings between the settler and the department, and it is frequently a matter of surprise to the former that it is not possible for him to secure patent as soon as the lines are marked on the ground. Where the matter is particularly urgent the surveyor is instructed to forward returns from the field as soon as the survey is completed, but this can be done in comparatively few cases without seriously interfering with the field work. The cost of a party in the field is so great that it is not advisable to keep the surveyor employed on clerical work which, under ordinary circumstances, can be much better done in an office where there are proper conveniences for the purpose, and without keeping the party idle.

Inquiries from the general public for information as to the localities covered by subdivision or exploration surveys are being received in increased numbers. An attempt is made to print the surveyors' descriptive reports as soon as possible after they are received. The results are not entirely satisfactory as the subdivision reports are not forwarded by the surveyor until the season's work is completed, and the delays in compilation and printing are sufficient to considerably impair the freshness and value of the reports when issued. Little has been done to prepare for publication the reports covering the districts into which subdivision has not been extended, although in many cases these localities have been fairly well covered by the explorers who are now attached to block outline parties. The sketch maps showing the exploration and the general report of the surveyor in charge of the party are published in the annual report of the branch. This information, however, is not in convenient form for reference, as it can be obtained for any particular district only by searching the reports for several years. With additional office help it should be possible to compile much valuable information in such a form as to be of the greatest value to the public. A start has been made in this respect by issuing a pamphlet covering the Peace River district. The demand for this publication indicates the need for further work along the same lines.

DIVISION OF SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

(H. G. Barber, Chief of Division.)

The work of this division consists, in general, of the preparation of instructions for the surveyors who are engaged in the field operations, the entering of all survey returns in the various registers, the issuing of all preliminary plans except for the townships in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, the compilation of the annual report of the branch, and the answering of requests for information received from the general public and from other branches and departments.

During the year the total number of draft letters and memoranda was 8,293, an increase of more than 30 per cent over the preceding year.

Two hundred and ninety-five drafts of instructions to surveyors for the execution of surveys were issued, involving the preparation of 2,628 sketches and 234 maps and tracings.

Two thousand and seventy-eight communications from settlers and others, and inquiries from other branches and departments were dealt with, an increase of more than 40 per cent over the number during the preceding year. This necessitated the preparation of 588 sketches, 92 maps and plans, and 386 pages of field notes. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-one sketches were also made for the information of other branches.

Twelve descriptions of parcels of land were drafted, and a number were checked and revised for other branches.

Preliminary plans were issued for 316 townships. These plans allow of the land being opened for entry at once without waiting for the final examination of the surveyors' returns and the issue of the official plans.

Plans of 672 townships and of thirteen townsites or settlements were received from the lithographic office, entered in the various registers and distributed. One hundred and eight sectional maps and 151 miscellaneous plans were also received and distributed.

During the year there were received from the surveyors in the field, and entered in the office registers, 1,304 progress sketches, 368 books of field notes for township surveys, 414 books and 762 plans for miscellaneous surveys, 219 timber reports, 107 statutory declarations, and returns for 125 magnetic observations, 90 azimuth observations, and for 11 timber berths. General reports on their survey operations were received from all the surveyors under daily pay.

Their examination having been completed, 456 field books of township surveys and 93 books and 105 plans of miscellaneous surveys were placed on record.

For reference in the work of the office, there were received from the Survey Records Branch, 5,480 field books and 630 plans, and from the Registration Branch, 1,734 files.

Two new publications were issued, namely, the new edition of the Manual of Instructions for the survey of Dominion Lands, and the second edition of the pamphlet entitled "Description of the surveyed townships in the Peace River district in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia." Already nearly two thousand of the latter publication have been distributed.

A new kind of work was commenced in 1911-12 in the preparation of topographical maps of Banff, Woodhaven, and Jasper (Fitzhugh) townsites, and of Bankhead cemetery, on which schemes of subdivision were laid down, and from which working plans for the surveyors were prepared. This work was continued during the year just passed and, in addition, similar maps and plans were prepared for summer resorts in Madge, Clear, and Elk lakes. A new and comprehensive scheme of subdivision for Banff and its vicinity is now under consideration.

DIVISION OF EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS.

(T. S. Nash, Chief of Division.)

The work of this division comprises the returns of survey of all Dominion lands other than those in the Railway Belt in British Columbia.

The first returns received from the surveyor are sketches showing the progress of his work. These sketches are examined to see that correct methods are being employed and that satisfactory results are being obtained, 304 progress sketches from contractors, 533 from men employed by the day, and 149 from inspectors of contract surveys were examined, making a total of 986 sketches.

Following the change in the method of dealing with water areas in the prairie provinces, outlined in the last annual report, eight surveyors were employed during this year in the investigation and retraverse of lakes and former lake-beds. This retraverse of lakes by stadia added materially to the work of this division. As this branch of work was new, and the instructions to surveyors were of a tentative nature, it was necessary to examine the returns of survey as soon as received with a view to the revision of the instructions in order to get the most desirable results. As the examination progressed, a comparative analysis of the results was made in order to arrive at a working basis for showing the new land areas and water areas on township plans. One hundred and thirteen field books and 789 plots comprised the final returns of survey of the lakes in 458 townships. The examination of these, together with the preparation of the new township plans, involved so much additional work that it was necessary to employ six of the stadia surveyors after quitting the field.

Including these stadia surveys, examination has been made of 704 subdivision surveys, 95 miscellaneous, and 243 township outlines. Four hundred and three memoranda on examination of survey returns were sent to surveyors and 407 replies were received and the necessary corrections made. Compiled plans of 549 townships were completed, of which 241 were first editions. Compiled plans of thirty-six miscellaneous surveys, twelve settlements and six timber berths were also completed. The number of draft letters prepared was 1,850. Forty-three accounts for contract surveys were prepared and closed, as the work was shown by the inspectors' reports to be satisfactorily performed.

The new plan of the town of Banff was completed, and considerable time was spent on the compilation of surveys in the adjoining villa-lot district.

With regard to the maps of the Yukon Territory, one sheet has been completed, and ten are practically finished, having been held up awaiting a further tie between existing surveys. These latter sheets are south of Dawson in the vicinity of the Yukon and Stewart rivers. Twenty group lot surveys, twenty-four base lines and reference traverses in various parts of the territory, and a triangulation survey of part of the lower watershed of the Klondike river were received and examined.

Requests for information from other branches of the department involved the writing of 145 memoranda, the preparation of sixty-one sketches and the calculation of 394 areas. The field notes were examined and plans prepared for six timber berths comprising fifteen blocks whose boundaries totalled 140 miles of survey and whose area was approximately 54 square miles. The returns of eighteen other timber berths were examined. The plans of road diversions submitted by the Provincial Governments have been examined to the number of 405. Regarding railways, 110 plans of right of way were examined, the mileage of which was 1,917. As many of these plans were in duplicate or triplicate, the gross mileage of plans examined was equivalent to 4,584. The final returns of twenty-six mineral claims outside of the Yukon Territory were received and examined.

DRAFTING AND PRINTING DIVISION.

(C. Engler, Chief of Division.)

Township Plans.

The preparation of township plans for printing is the most important work of this division. The issue of the preliminary plan of a township allows settlers to initiate proceedings towards obtaining title to their lands, but the title cannot be obtained until the issue of the official plan. It follows that the full value of surveys has not been obtained until such plans have been issued and, consequently, any delay in the issue of the official plan is equivalent to holding back the results and benefits of the survey. It is therefore essential that plans be issued as promptly as possible, and although the work on such plans has become more or less of a routine character, it is to be remembered that they constitute the most important part of our work even though other work may be more inviting and attractive.

The number of township plans prepared for printing was 724. The work on plans of second or subsequent editions is becoming in some respects simpler, in others more complex. As all areas of patented lands are now omitted, the plans have fewer areas, but the notes affecting the plan are more complex.

Plans of Settlements, Townsites, Subdivisions and Miscellaneous Surveys.

The number of such plans was seventy. These plans vary in size and scale and, as a rule, require more time to prepare than township plans. In designing them the size, scale, and the arrangement of the notes, north point, border, and margin are subject to the following considerations:—

1. The scale must conform to the requirements of the Manual of Surveys.

2. No sheet can be fed into our lithographic presses larger than 25½ inches by 36½ inches.

3. The top of the plan should be to the north if possible.

4. To prevent waste of paper, plans must, as far as possible, be adapted to the sizes of lithographic paper kept in stock.

5. The arrangement of the borders, notes, etc., of a plan must be such as to reduce to a minimum the number of negatives necessary to reproduce it.

The first and second of the above considerations are absolute, i.e., the scale of a plan cannot vary beyond certain fixed limits, and the size of the sheet of paper is limited. It follows that when a plan covers a very large area it must be printed in sections and, if necessary, joined afterwards. When plans are to be reduced by photography, the amount of such reduction must also be kept in mind by the draughtsman. On a plan too much reduced, letters and figures become so small as to be illegible, and fine lines become so thin as to be almost indiscernible. To offset this the draughtsman must make his letters and figures large enough and his lines heavy enough so that the reduction will make them just right.

It will be seen from the above that when a plan is to be copied for photographing and printing the proposition confronting the draughtsman is not simply that of making a neat copy. He must do this, of course, but at the same time he must keep in mind the processes and operations through which the plan must subsequently pass, in order to save extra labour and expense in these operations, and to give the best result when printed. This is especially true of plans in several colours.

Plans to accompany Orders in Council.

These plans are usually small and in several colours. As the Orders in Council are bound in a volume 8 inches by 13 inches the plans are printed on paper of this size, if possible. In copying them, care is taken to follow the original as closely as possible, as in many cases the plans deal with matters of which we have no official knowledge, and we have no other guide but the plan itself. To copy the original is not always easy, for originals are often very dim and obscure in some details, and letters and figures are not always clear and unmistakeable. Twenty-five such plans were printed.

Exploration Sketches.

During recent years, surveyors of base lines have furnished sketch maps of explorations of the country 12 miles on each side of the line. These are printed in black, blue, and brown, on a scale of 6 miles to an inch, with an accompanying profile on a scale of 1,000 feet to an inch, and are appended to the annual report of the branch. These maps and profiles give a very good idea of the country.

Mounting Plans.

Plans printed in the early days of our lithographic experience were on a soft paper, well suited for making fine prints but not calculated to stand the wear to which copies for office use are subjected. We now use a much more durable paper (though one harder for the lithographers to print on), and for copies likely to have hard usage we use buckram. The office copies of the early plans, however, are in many cases badly torn, and to remedy this we have them mounted on cotton. We have already mounted 140 plans.

Miscellaneous Work.

This work is very varied in character. One of our draughtsmen was formerly an engraver, and during the year his services were frequently requisitioned for numbering the instruments, tapes, etc., of the Special Surveys Division. The number of tapes and instruments engraved was 500. Seven designs in colour for covers of publications for the Immigration Branch were made from time to time by our artist.

The paper used by the lithographers is ordered by this division. Most of it comes from England, but some is made in Canada. It has to be ordered some time in advance as it is not so liable to change its shape or dimensions while being printed if it has been for some time in the same atmospheric conditions which prevail in the press room. Well seasoned paper is especially desirable where maps are in several colours, and the fitting or register of the colours requires to be very accurate.

The indexing and filing of plans of value takes up considerable time. When a plan is returned from the photographer it is filed away so that if more copies are required it has only to be photographed again and printed. It usually happens that changes can be effected without making the whole plan over again. We have now over 5,000 plans of townships and over 300 miscellaneous plans filed for future use. We also have a small library of over a hundred volumes, consisting of catalogues, departmental reports, and text books bearing on our work. The supply of printed sectional maps is also in charge of this division.

Supervision and Proof Reading.

As stated above, the draughtsman must plan his work out to suit the subsequent operations of the photographer and lithographer. This being the case, the draughting room may be looked upon as having an interest in the evolution of a printed plan throughout its whole course. This has become more and more apparent as the work has grown in proportion. It has come to be an established custom to look to this division for information on all matters relating to the progress of a plan towards its final printed form. Proofs of all plans are read here and, if necessary, sent for a second reading to those most concerned in their issue, and instructions are given as to the photographic reduction and details of lithographing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SURVEYS DIVISION.

(E. L. Rowan-Legg, Chief of Division.)

The work of this division has been the preparing of preliminary plans from sketches sent in by surveyors, showing the progress of their work in the field, the examination of surveyors' field notes and plots, the compiling of township and other plans, the comparing of fair copies of township and other plans, and replying to requests for various information.

The work done has been as follows:—

Preliminary plans compiled, 55; and copies made, 275; surveyors' field notes of subdivision surveys examined, 25; and plots, 36; of mineral claims, 7; of miscellaneous surveys, 14; township plans compiled, 97; townsite plans compiled, 3; miscellaneous plans compiled, 7; fair copies of compiled plans compared, 85; various plots and sketches made, 267; odd jobs and requests for various information dealt with, 368; draft letters and memoranda written, 667.

For the publication of reports of the surveyors engaged during the last few years in the inspection and classification of the lands in the Railway Belt, the detailed and general reports were collected and handed over to the Superintendent of British Columbia Lands by whom they are being edited.

For this publication, which is to be issued in pamphlet form in three volumes, maps are being prepared upon which will be shown the classification of the lands inspected, as well as all lands disposed of, timber berths, reserves, and other lands reserved from entry.

Two of these maps, for the first volume, have been compiled. This volume covers the Railway Belt as far westerly as the fifteenth range, inclusive, west of the sixth meridian.

For each of the two remaining volumes a similar map will be required. These have not yet been undertaken.

MAPPING DIVISION.

(J. Smith, Chief of Division.)

Part of the staff of this division is engaged solely on mapping, the remainder on compiling pamphlets of information about newly surveyed districts in the western provinces.

The usual work has been continued on sectional maps.

Nine new sheets were compiled and printed, taking in the country adjacent to Dunvegan and St. John, and also along Athabaska river as far north as McMurray.

Twenty-five other sheets were revised and reprinted, most of them being in the more settled parts of the provinces. They show new railways, post offices, roads, etc. Two of these sheets are in the British Columbia Railway Belt, covering the country adjacent to Vancouver and to Lytton.

The map to accompany the report on the Peace River country was also revised for a new issue, and a map of part of the Railway Belt was prepared, to accompany Mr. Bridgland's report on the triangulation of the Rocky mountains.

Among numerous smaller jobs may be mentioned a tracing of the contour map of Banff and vicinity, on a scale of 400 feet to an inch; a map of eastern Ontario; a map of the Atlantic ocean between Canada and northern Europe; preparing a new edition of the "Index map"; collecting and compiling information for a new map of Banff and vicinity on a scale of 1 mile to an inch.

The compilation in pamphlet form of all the useful and available information regarding the newly surveyed sectional districts in the West as well as the reports of all the surveyors who have worked in these districts, has been carried out.

The material for the publication of four such pamphlets has all been made ready. These pamphlets were not printed owing to the lack of suitable maps to accompany them. A map of the St. Ann sectional district, which is to be used as a sample in the preparation of all sectional maps for these pamphlets, was compiled in this office.

A pamphlet containing the surveyors' reports of the townships surveyed between July, 1911, and July, 1912, was prepared, edited, and published.

The pamphlet containing the surveyors' reports of all townships surveyed between July, 1912, and July, 1913, to accompany the annual report of the branch was prepared and edited, and is now in the hands of the printers.

A great many of the reports on townships which are to be included in the 1914 pamphlet have been typewritten, put in proper form, and made ready for publication.

One member of this division, Mr. John Brigly, died. Mr. Brigly's death, which occurred on March 12 after a short illness, is much regretted. He was in the prime of life, was of steady, vigorous habits, fond of athletic sports, popular amongst his associates, and a good man in the office.

SPECIAL SURVEYS DIVISION.

(G. Blanchard Dodge, Chief of Division.)

Base Line Surveys.

An examination is being made of the returns of survey of all base lines and meridians. This has been found necessary for the purpose of checking as nearly as possible the latitudes and longitudes of points and lines in the Dominion Lands system and comparing their positions, as found on the ground, with the corresponding theoretical positions. As stated in last year's report, a number of errors of considerable magnitude were discovered in the older surveys in and around Manitoba, these errors being largely due to imperfect facilities in the earlier days of survey for testing surveyors' chains and other instruments. An investigation of all the surveys is therefore being made with the object of locating all such errors and, as far as possible, correcting them.

Triangulation Survey.

A reduction has been made of the triangulation of the British Columbia Railway Belt between the Kootenay and Salmon Arm bases. In order to carry the triangulation over the summit of the Selkirks, it was found necessary, in general, that the stations should be situated on the highest peaks. In some cases the long and hazardous climbs were fraught with considerable danger, and the exposed top of a high mountain peak presents many difficulties to rapid and accurate observing. The weather conditions, also, were all against accurate work, and often a hard climb would be undertaken only to find that the stations on neighbouring peaks were invisible or indistinct, and that good work at that station would necessitate another long climb. Under such conditions it has been extremely gratifying to find that the untiring energy and perseverance of the surveyor has enabled him to maintain a high degree of accuracy throughout the survey.

The survey necessitated the observing of angles from sixty-five stations, the accurate measurement of two bases, each about 5 miles in length, astronomical observations for latitude and azimuth, and considerable subsidiary triangulation and traverse work. The triangulation network extends over a length of about 160 miles of the Canadian Pacific railway, and embraces an area of approximately 5,000 square miles.

When the last results of the angle and base measuremnts were received at this office during the early part of the year, an adjustment of the whole survey was commenced. This has now been completed in accordance with the degree of accuracy of the angular measurements, by dividing the triangulation network into sections and adjusting by the method of least squares. It was then found that the length of the Salmon Arm base, as computed through the triangulation from the Kootenay base, differed from its measured length by about 6 inches. A secondary adjustment was made to correct for this slight discrepancy.

Much minor triangulation and traverse work had also to be reduced to provide ties between triangulation posts and other surveys.

As the object of the triangulation was to replace the meridians and base lines as a basis for Dominion Lands Surveys, it was required to compute the position each station would occupy in the Dominion Lands system. To do this, it was necessary to form an estimate of the unknown deflections of the vertical at the points of astronomical observations, and to make corrections for the altitude above sea-level at which the Dominion Lands Surveys are made. The position of each station in the Dominion Lands system was then computed from its latitude and longitude by means of tables IV and X of the Supplement to the Manual.

The elevations of the stations, as determined by the observing of vertical angles, have also been computed and adjusted.

A complete report of the triangulation work and adjustment has been prepared, and is ready now for printing.

Magnetic Survey.

Forty-six surveyors were instructed to observe for magnetic declination, and during the miscellaneous surveys made by R. C. Purser, D.L.S., and G. A. Bennett, D.L.S., observations for magnetic dip and total force were taken at fifty-two stations. The results are given in Appendix 58. The instrumental constants of the dip circles, as determined both at the beginning and at the close of the season's work, show a probable error of less than 0.0001 c.g.s. in each case, from the mean of six observations. At nearly every station a complete set of observations was duplicated and the average range was found to be comparatively small.

The index error of every transit used was determined both at the beginning and at the end of field operations. Every observation for declination has been checked,

reduced to the mean of the month by means of the daily records of the declinometer at Agincourt, and plotted on a large scale map.

Besides the ordinary trough compass, as described in Appendix No. 50 of the annual report of this branch for 1911-12, a telescopic pattern was used this season. The compass was first submitted to the officer in charge of the Magnetic Observatory for examination and report, and was highly approved by him. The outer shell of the compass is a brass tube, on one end of which an ordinary Ramsden eyepiece is attached. There is a glass diaphragm on which are etched two close parallel vertical lines. The needle is of the regular edge bar type, with one end bent up at right angles and ground to a very fine edge. This end swings sufficiently close to the glass diaphragm to give a good definition of the bent up edge of the needle when the eyepiece is focussed on the lines on the diaphragm. A pointing is made by bisecting the space between the two vertical lines with the needle. Only one end of the needle can, of course, be read. It is found, however, that this is more than compensated for by the increased accuracy of the readings. The needle lifter is operated by means of a milled headed screw at the end of the compass remote from the eye piece. The method of fastening this compass to the standard is an improvement on that used with the trough compass, and assures better permanency of the index correction.

The director of the Meteorological Service expects to establish a self-recording declinometer this season, somewhere in the province of Alberta. This will be of great value in the reduction of our observations.

Returns for magnetic declination received to date for 1913	1,295
Previous returns, since 1908	4,119
Total returns, to date	5,414
Dip observations received for 1913	145
Previous returns, since 1908	144
Total force observations for 1913	94
Previous returns, since 1908	120

Astronomical Work.

Azimuth Observations.—All the azimuth observations taken on base lines and meridians during the summer season of 1912 and the winter season of 1912-13 have been received at this office and examined during the year. The effect of the careful examinations made and the strict supervision which has been exercised by this office in regard to the accuracy of the meridians and base lines run, is now becoming evident in the great increase in the accuracy of the work being done. The following table shows a brief résumé of the azimuth work of the four seasons 1909-12:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	"	"		"
Average correction per mile of line	5·5	4·5	2·7	2·1
Miles of line per azimuth station	4·3	3·8	3·9	4·5
Average number of observations per azimuth station	1·6	2·0	2·4	2·6
Average range of observations at an azimuth station	17"	11"	11"	9"

The greatly reduced average corrections to the lines run in the different seasons illustrate very clearly that much greater skill and care are being exercised to run an accurate line on the theoretic bearing. No less important is the fact that the determinations of azimuths are much more accurate than formerly, as is evidenced both by the smaller range of the observations and by the greater number of observations taken at

a station. Thus where, a few seasons ago, the azimuth of the line was often determined and a correction applied on the result of one comparatively poor observation with an uncertainty of fifteen or twenty seconds, it is now customary to take two or more observations at a station determining the azimuth usually to within five seconds. The objectionable practice of making corrections to the line on the result of a single observation is now but seldom resorted to.

The instruments used for observing during the seasons 1909-12 were, with but one or two exceptions reiterating instruments, having a six-inch circle with three verniers reading to 0·004 degrees (14″·4). The new pattern of transit now being used by all base line surveyors, furnished with a micrometer eyepiece and micrometer microscopes, should result in a still further improvement in the accuracy of the azimuth determinations and of the azimuths of the lines run. From the examination of the 1913 observations already received, this expectation would seem to be fully realized.

The larger parties now being employed, and the faster progress usually attained, often make it difficult for a surveyor to observe at such frequent intervals along the line as formerly; under these conditions it is necessary that a close supervision be kept, to ensure that no surveyor shall allow other considerations to stand in the way of his attaining a requisite degree of accuracy in his surveys.

The more northern latitudes in which the meridians and base lines are now being established, and the greater precision required in the azimuth observations, have necessitated a revision of the azimuth observing books and an extension of the tables of addition logarithms as given in table XVII of the Supplement to the Manual.

Star List.—In observing for latitude by Talcott's method, the latitude of the point of observation governs the stars eligible for making the determination; and since an observation may be required at any point north of the international boundary, it follows that a large number of suitable stars must be available. The various ephemerides and star catalogues published, as a whole, contain this information; but the number, size, and weight of the books prohibit their use in the field, where transportation is always so difficult. Also the fact of having to refer to so many separate books was decidedly inconvenient.

To obviate these difficulties, a Catalogue of Stars has been prepared embodying in one book the information of the different ephemerides and star catalogues, and this information has been reduced to the common epoch 1910·0 and put in the form most convenient for latitude work.

The Star Catalogue comprises over 5,000 suitable latitude stars, and the work involved in compiling the list was considerable, being in excess of 66,000 separate computations. Much data useful in latitude computations are given in the catalogue, and the various methods of star reductions are explained.

In conjunction with the revised and extended 1914 edition of the Star charts, this Star catalogue gives all the information necessary for latitude work in the field.

Astronomical Field Tables.

On account of the large amount of subdivision work now being made in the Peace River district, it has been found necessary to extend the Astronomical Field Tables from township 80 to township 140. In addition to giving the altitude and azimuth of Polaris, the field tables gave the sun's apparent right ascension for each day, and the right ascensions of forty-five bright stars for time observations.

As the apparent path of Polaris, due principally to precession and aberration, is such that the star has almost the same position in January, February, and March of one year, and April, May, and June of the next, taking a mean position of the star for these periods introduces no great error. Similarly a mean position may be taken for November and December, September and October, and July and August of three

consecutive years. In order that the tables may be issued in time, they must be computed almost a year before required. The Nautical Almanac is supposed to be published two years ahead, but every year the computation of the tables has been delayed by the difficulty experienced in getting it, and each year this difficulty has increased. The right ascension and declination of Polaris can be extrapolated from the positions of former years, giving no appreciable error in the mean position of the star. In the same way the positions of the time stars can also be found sufficiently accurately from former values. But this method was not applicable for finding the right ascension of the sun. It was therefore decided to make a change in the form of the tables, the sun's right ascension being omitted from the Polaris tables and given separately for a whole year. The change was first made for the 1914 tables.

In the past two years a number of surveyors have been employed making traverses of lakes, etc. Often they spend only a short time at one place. On account of cloudy weather, frequently they have been unable to observe the pole star and have been compelled to resort to sun observations. Tables were therefore prepared giving the sun's apparent declination.

The maximum error in the table for the azimuth of Polaris is now much greater than when the tables were first prepared. Extending the tables from township 80 to township 140 has increased it by over 16 per cent. The change in the path of Polaris has produced a still greater effect, and as the error due to this cause is increasing, an investigation will be made with the purpose of finding a more suitable arrangement of months.

Levelling.

The levelling operations of the branch are now under the direction of Mr. J. N. Wallace at Calgary, but as he was not in a position during the past year to plot profiles from the levels, this work has been done here.

Profiles have been made showing levels run along 1,324 miles of base lines and meridians. These profiles are made on a large scale for office use, and on a smaller scale for publication in the annual report.

Surveying Instruments.

The work of this division includes the outfitting of surveyors with surveying instruments, such as transit theodolites, precise levels and levelling rods, stadia rods, steel measuring tapes, clinometers, aneroid barometers, sidereal watches, surveying cameras, etc. These are all of special design, adapted to the conditions and requirements of Dominion Lands Surveys. A complete stock of instruments is maintained, and they are packed and shipped, as required, to the surveyors in the field. Repairs to surveyors' instruments are also made under the supervision of this office. As upwards of seventy survey parties have to be cared for each season, a considerable amount of work is involved. To give some idea of this, it may be stated that 393 packages, weighing about 16,500 pounds, or 8¼ tons, were shipped out by express last year, and 142 packages, weighing about 8,200 pounds, or over 4 tons, were received.

Surveys Laboratory.

During the past year ten block survey transits, fifty-four D.L.S. subdivision transits, and eighteen levels have been tested, adjusted, and the constants determined. Forty-nine sidereal watches have been tested for isochronism and temperature compensation. In addition to the regular work, a large amount of time was devoted to the installation of the new apparatus at the Comparator building. A special cut-out arrangement for the new Cooke astronomical transit has been designed and constructed, and also a low temperature box for watch testing.

All the watches purchased by the department and afterwards sold to surveyors for use on Dominion Lands Surveys are submitted to test before being accepted. The test is of forty-four days' duration, divided into eight periods of five days each, with four intermediate and extra days.

1. Watch in the vertical position, pendant up, temperature 65°.
2. Watch in the vertical position, pendant right, temperature 65°.
3. Watch in the vertical position, pendant left, temperature 65°.
4. Watch in the horizontal position, dial up, temperature 40°.
5. Watch in the horizontal position, dial up, temperature 65°.
6. Watch in the horizontal position, dial up, temperature 90°.
7. Watch in the horizontal position, dial down, temperature 65°.
8. Watch in the vertical position, pendant up, temperature 65°.

The four intermediate days when the rate of the watch is not recorded are at the commencements of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh periods, which are extended one day each for that purpose.

The watches are set going and allowed to run for a week in the dial-up position before the tests begin.

The conditions of the tests are as follows:—

1. The mean daily variation of the mean daily rate in any period must not exceed 2 seconds.
2. The mean error α of the mean daily rates for all the periods must not exceed 0.75 seconds.
3. The mean daily rate in any one of the five position tests must not differ from the mean of the mean daily rates in the five positions by 7.5 seconds.
4. The mean error β of change of rate for change of position must not exceed 3.5 seconds.
5. The mean daily rate at 40° F. must not differ from the mean daily rate at 90° F. by more than 0.3 seconds per degree F.

All watches which fail to meet these conditions are not accepted. The conditions are pretty severe for ordinary commercial watches; only the most skilled workmen in the factories are able to adjust the watches with the required delicacy. Of the forty-nine tests made during the year, five were special tests, and forty-four regular. Twenty-three watches passed the test, and as two of these were examined twice, 25 or 57 per cent of the tests were successful as against 15 or 25 per cent for the preceding year. The much larger percentage of watches which passed during the last year is undoubtedly due to the fact that the makers now realize that greater care must be given to the adjustments, if the watches are to be accepted.

In reference to the conditions of the test, conditions 1 and 2 are the tests for isochronism, 3 and 4 for position, 5 for temperature compensation. Of the nineteen watches which failed, four were withdrawn before their tests were completed. Of the remaining fifteen, five failed to fulfil condition No. 1, five condition No. 2, seven condition No. 3, and seven condition No. 4, or seven watches failed in isochronism, nine in position, and one in temperature compensation.

Comparing the average errors of the watches which passed with those for 1913 we have the following:—

	1913.	1914.
Average error for isochronism	0·59	0·45
Average error for position	2·58	2·03
Average error for compensation	0·14	0·10

The average errors for isochronism of the twenty-three watches which passed were as follows:—

P.U	P.R.	P.L	D.U. 40°	D.U. 65°	D.U. 90°	D.D.	P.U.
0s.59	0s.50	0s.42	0s.44	0s.47	0s.38	0s.32	0s.48

The smallest error for α was 0s.26. Ten were less than 0s.4 and two less than 0s.3. It is interesting to note that both in the watches which passed and in those which failed the average error is lowest in the dial-down position and highest in the pendant-up position. In the temperature tests the lowest errors for isochronism were in both cases in the 90° temperature box.

The average errors for position of the watches which passed are as follows:—

P.U	P.R.	P.L.	D.U.	D.D.
1s.84	2s.46	2s.65	1s.59	1s.81

The smallest error for β was 0s.72. Eleven were less than 2s.0 and two less than 1s.5. Both in the watches which passed and in those which failed the largest average error is in the pendant-left position.

The compensation for temperature is remarkable. The average temperature coefficient is 0s.09. One watch had a coefficient of 0s.02, and one a coefficient of 0s.03. Of the forty-nine tested, only one exceeded the limit.

The results of the trials of the twenty-three watches which passed is given in Appendix 60.

Past experience has shown the hot-water temperature box to be preferable to the straight electric type. Being unable to purchase a temperature box from any standard line to run at 40° F., it was decided to have one constructed locally to our own specifications. It was considered advisable to provide a much larger ice chamber than usually supplied, also as perfect insulation as possible. Figure 1 shows a section through the temperature box as finally constructed.

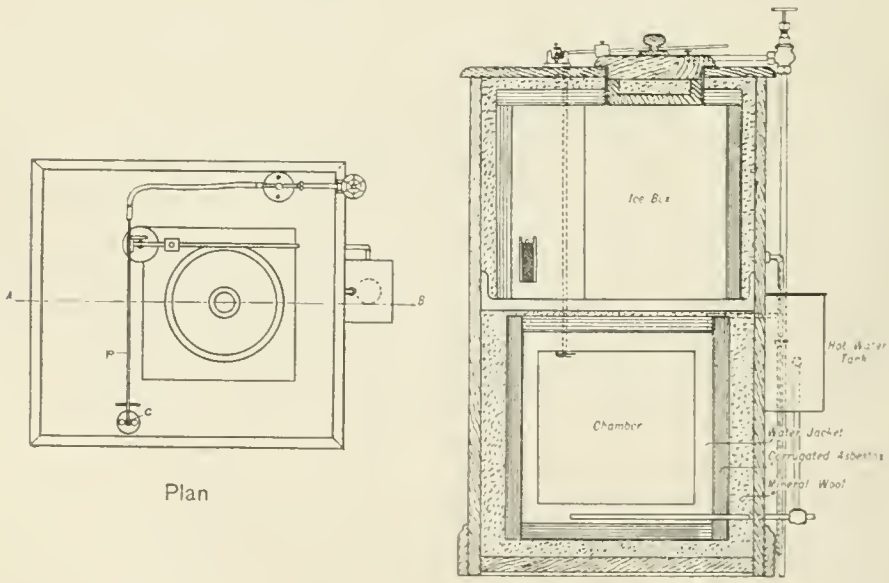


Fig. 1. Temperature box, 40° Fahrenheit, for watch testing.

Surrounding the ice-box and temperature chamber is a special insulating material, 1¼-inch thick, of corrugated asbestos sheathing, affording five alternate air spaces and sheathings of asbestos. Between this special insulation and the wall of the temperature box is a space varying from 1-inch to 1¾-inch, filled with mineral wool. The chamber of the temperature box is fitted with two tight-fitting doors, with an air space between them.

The water jacket surrounding the chamber has been increased 50 per cent above that used in ordinary temperature boxes of this type. The increase in water space decreases the liability to any sudden change of temperature in the chamber. One other special feature is the addition of a small separate chamber in the ice-box compartment from which the cold water flows to the jacket surrounding the chamber. Before the water from the ice chamber can enter this compartment it passes through a fine sieve to remove any dirt and prevent clogging of the piping inside.

The regulator parts, proper, are very similar to those used on the Hearson temperature boxes. A capsule inside the chamber expands or contracts with slight changes in temperature, and causes the feed pipe "P" to swing to the right or to the left, as necessary to correct the temperature and the water flows into the hot-water tank or ice chamber and from there to the water jacket. When the temperature is correct in the chamber, the feed pipe remains in a central position and the water flows away through the waste pipe "C".

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a liquid sufficiently volatile to be used in the capsules at 40° F. Rhegolene was first used, as it boils below this temperature, but it was found the vapour pressure was not great enough to be used in the ordinary capsule. Ether is now used in place of rhegolene. The capsules can only be filled during the cold weather.

The temperature box has been in operation for some time and has given excellent results, the variation in temperature in the chamber being less than ½° F.

Time observations for checking the rate of our clock have been taken in the past with a small portable transit made by Messrs. Troughton and Simms. The instrument is very old, and at some time has evidently received very rough usage and is in bad repair. This year a new instrument was purchased from Messrs. Cooke and Sons. The telescope has a 3-inch objective of 36 inches focal length, and is fitted with a transit or registering micrometer. The instrument has a beautiful telescope and the workmanship on the whole transit is very fine, but the transit micrometer as furnished was not complete in that no cut-out was provided and no means of identifying the various contacts. After using the instrument for some time in this way, it was finally decided to design a cut-out apparatus ourselves and have the necessary alterations to the micrometer made locally. The principle of the cut-out design is somewhat similar to that used by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington. The mechanical construction, however, is entirely different owing to the fact that no arrangement was provided by the makers for such a device on the instrument. It was found difficult to place the mechanism in a neat and compact manner.

While installing the cut-out, the opportunity was taken of improving the recording device, which was of the break-circuit type. The standard voltage of the chronograph is four volts and, with a small voltage of this nature in conjunction with the break circuit, misleading records are liable to occur due to any dirt or irregularity on the contact surfaces, unless an unduly high pressure is maintained between them. The recording device was changed to the make-circuit type, the micrometer transmitting its records through a relay to the chronograph. This permits the use of a strong current through the contact points of the micrometer head, ensuring the record of each contact and a minimum pressure upon the micrometer head by contact spring.

The cut-out provides that the micrometer transmits no records except those made within an accepted space on either side of the line of collimation and forming the observations of transit of the star.

Figures 2 and 3 show the construction as finally adopted. In Figure 4 is shown the complete instrument, with attachment.

The micrometer screw which carries the slide with the movable wire is geared to the hand wheel shaft (*s*) by a two-to-one gearing. Mounted on the micrometer screw is the micrometer drum (*c*), worm gear (*d*), and ebonite drum (*e*) with contact strips (*f*). On the end of the telescope is mounted a fibre bracket (*g*) which carries the break-contact device, and gear (*h*), the gear engaging with the worm gear (*d*). This turning of gear (*h*)—of which the upper part is slotted—by the worm gear, causes lever (*l*) to break the contact at proper intervals. One special feature of gear (*h*) is that the upper half may be removed and replaced by another part giving different periods of contact. A second feature is the double pitch of the worm gear (*d*) which ensures a rapid make and break contact.

The instrument with this mechanism is now in use and is giving entire satisfaction.

The Comparator building has been completed and the comparator installed. While the equipment is not yet altogether complete, it is possible to make very precise measurements and to verify the tests of our D.L.S. subsidiary standards with confidence. That a building of this nature is needed for the engineering profession in Canada is evident from the number of requests which have been received from surveying instrument dealers and others to have measures verified. Although the comparator has been in operation but a short time, 153 tapes have been tested for outside parties at their request. For Dominion Lands Survey purposes, 112 D.L.S. subsidiary standards have been standardized, and also eighteen surveying tapes for base line surveyors. Four precise levelling rods have also been tested. A description of the apparatus and method of testing will be published later in separate monograph form.

Correspondence.

The number of draft letters prepared was 1,808. Seventy letters of instructions to surveyors were prepared, and 490 memoranda written.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(H. K. Carruthers, Process Photographer.)

About 1887 saw the beginning of the photographic office. All maps and plans were reproduced by the wet-plate process, and from these negatives the photo-litho transfer was made.

A specially prepared India paper was coated and sensitized, and when dry was exposed to the light through the negative. Afterwards this print was inked over with a thin coating of lithographic transfer ink and washed under the tap, when a complete fac-simile of the original was obtained. Immediately this was transferred to the prepared stone previous to its being printed in the power press.

This system had many drawbacks, as after sensitizing the paper it had to remain over night to dry, and should the following day be dark or rainy, exposures could not be made. This was before arc lamps were installed. If this print was incorrectly exposed, it meant a spoiled paper. Another big disadvantage was the copying of a map in sections. After passing through many stages of wettings no two sections were alike in size and had to be faked in the joining.

In 1903 the first and present up-to-date photolithographic plant was installed. Negatives ranging from 18 inches by 20 inches down to 8 inches by 10 inches were made. All plans and townships were drawn on larger sizes and reduced to proper scales, making the final results clear and sharp. Thin sheets of fine-grained zinc were

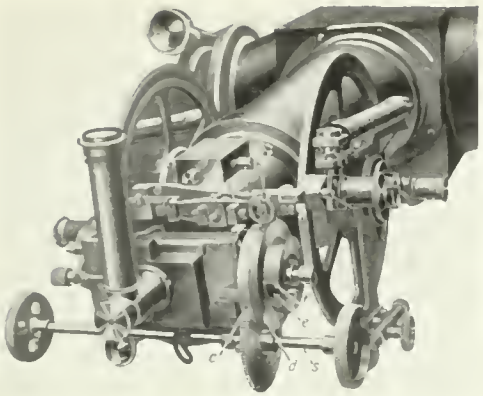


Fig. 2.
Transit Micrometer—Drum on Right.

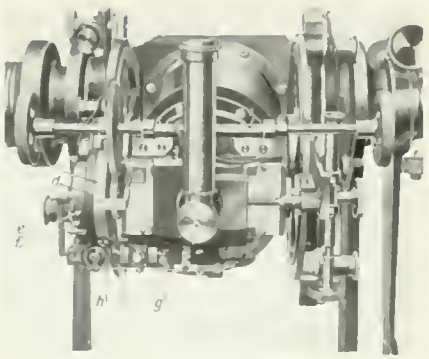


Fig. 3.
Transit Micrometer—Drum on Left.

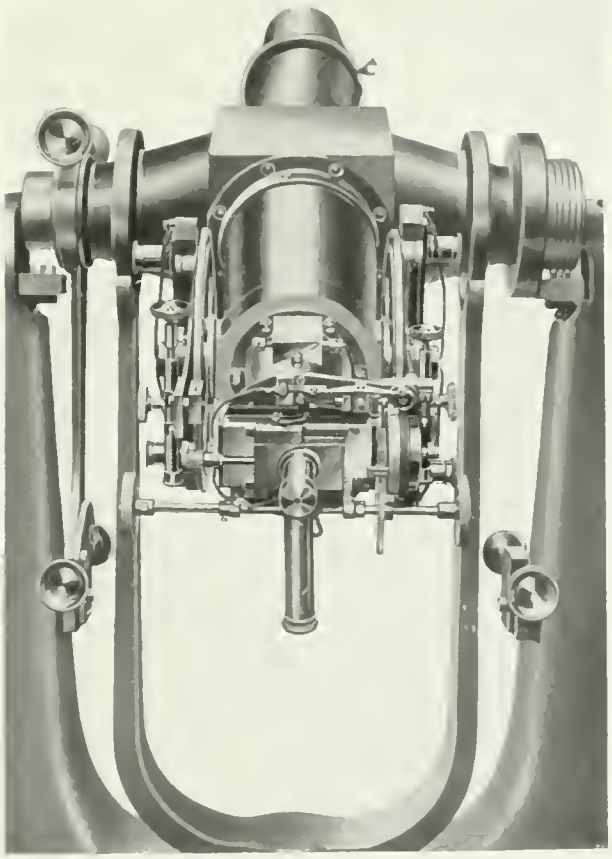


Fig. 4.
Astronomical transit with Transit Micrometer.

used in printing from the negatives, and these could be stored away indefinitely for future use. Larger printing frames were installed with 5,000 c.p. arc lamp, and a large tournette for the coating of the zinc plates. The largest zinc plate used at this time was 18 inches by 20 inches, larger plates being unnecessary, as the camera did not accommodate larger sizes.

To facilitate handling the township plans, which were increasing in numbers, a special iron bed was obtained for the printing press. This bed was the thickness of standard litho stone, and with the clamps attached to each end, the zinc plates, with the image thereon, were securely fastened on, ready for the run. This method obviated the necessity of pulling transfers and materially increased the output in the printing department. The average number of impressions taken from each township was 225.

In 1910 the department installed a large offset printing press, taking plates 49 inches by 32 inches and steps were taken to enlarge the size of our camera to take negatives 28 inches by 32 inches. A large vacuum printing frame, 62 inches by 38 inches and four 50-inch mercury vapour tubes were installed, the dark-rooms and sinks being increased in size.

The townships were photographed on glass 15 inches by 18 inches. Three of these negatives were placed side by side and exposed on the 49 by 32-inch sheet of zinc. Three-mile sectional maps that had previously been copied in two sections were now done on one negative with headings and footnotes complete. These were placed on the press and printed without any further preliminaries.

Ten years ago the average number of negatives made monthly was fifty-four. During the month of March, 1914, a total of 275, ranging in size from 24 inches by 32 inches to 8 inches by 10 inches, was the output.

The staff at present consists of the photographer, four assistants, and two apprentices.

A schedule of the work for the year is given in Appendix No. 7.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(J. Woodruff, Chief Photographer.)

General photographic work has increased about 50 per cent over that of last year. It has grown to such an extent that more help and larger quarters must be secured or the work will have to be curtailed. Even now it has been found necessary to curtail some of the work which we have been doing for other branches of the department. For the Forestry Branch alone nearly 10,000 prints were made, and about 1,000 negatives developed.

The space in the top floor of the Metcalfe Street building being required by the process photographer, most of the apparatus belonging to the chief photographer was moved to the basement, the blue-print and Vandyke work only being now done on the top floor.

A new camera (Fig. 5), specially designed for enlargements has been installed in the basement. Accuracy and a wide range of usefulness are its two outstanding features.

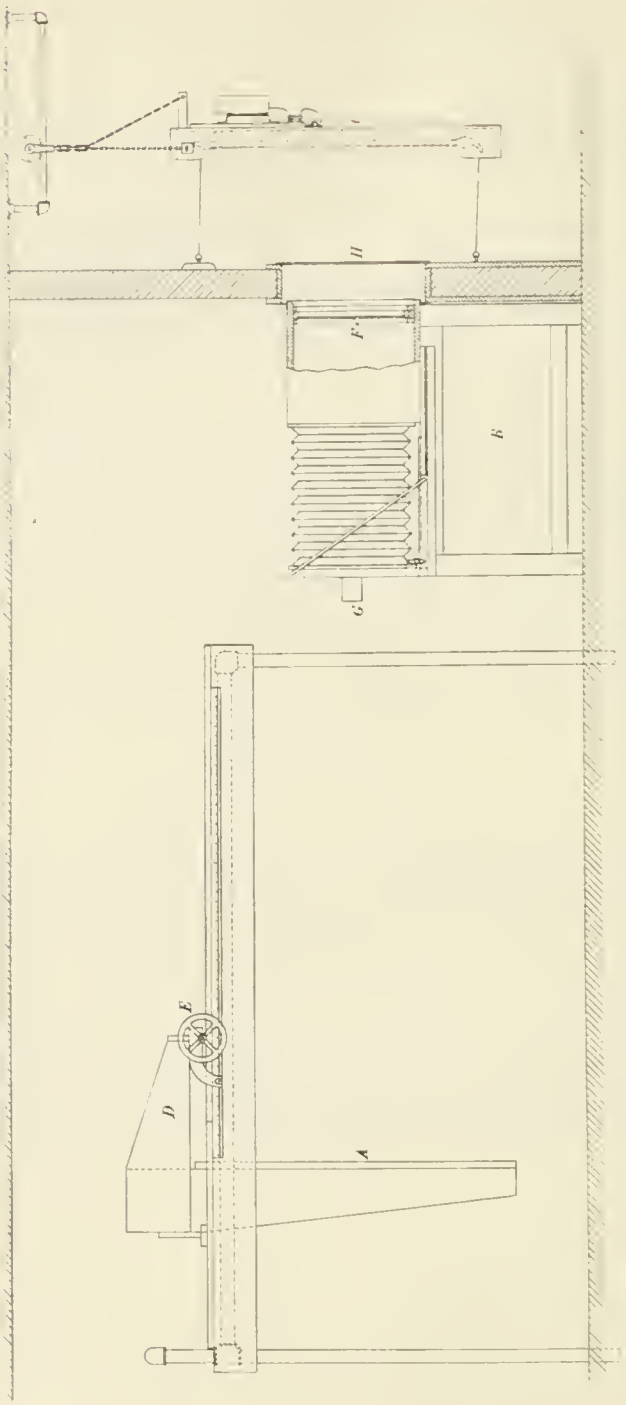


FIG. 5.—Vertical Section of Enlarging Camera.

The whole arrangement consists of three parts, the easel A, on which the sensitive paper is placed, the camera B, which carries the negative F and lens G, and the light C, which illuminates the negative, H being ground glass betwen the negative and the light. The easel is supported on a frame of steel tubing with four $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch posts, the lower ends of which are embedded in the concrete floor, making the frame perfectly rigid. The dimensions of the frame are 5 feet wide and 11 feet long. A steel track I (Fig. 6) runs the length of the frame on each side. A rack J runs on

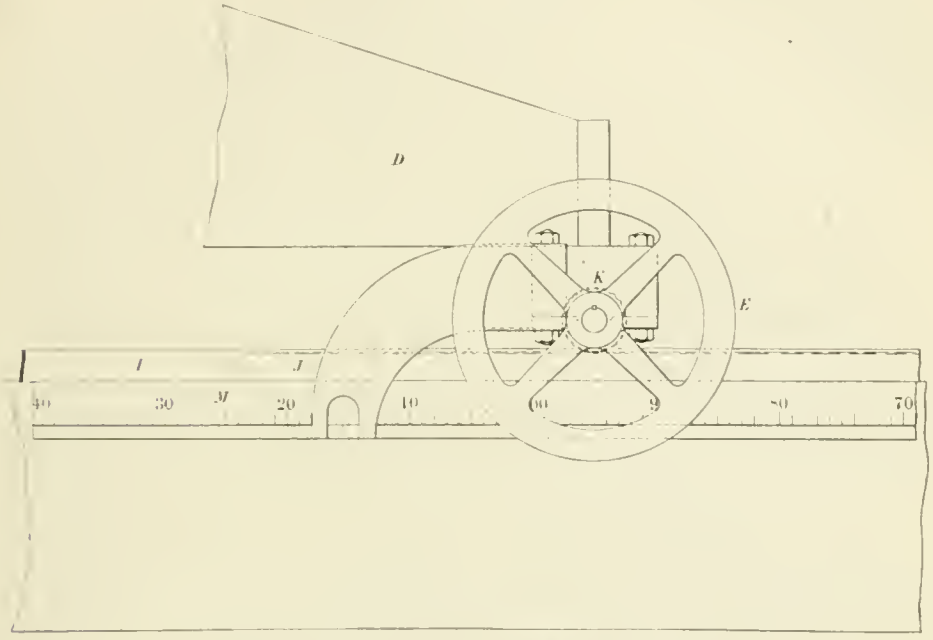


FIG. 6.—Rack and Scale for easel carriage—Enlarging Camera.

the frame supporting the carriage D which carries the easel, and enabled it to be moved forward or backward by means of a hand wheel E and pinions K which engage the rack.

The easel is 4 feet by 5 feet, and will take an enlargement of that size.

The camera is 4 feet long and 2 feet square, and will take a negative up to 20 inches square. It is supported on a heavy frame bolted to the floor. Adjustment is provided for by the crank *N* (Fig. 7), operating pinion *O* on rack *P*.

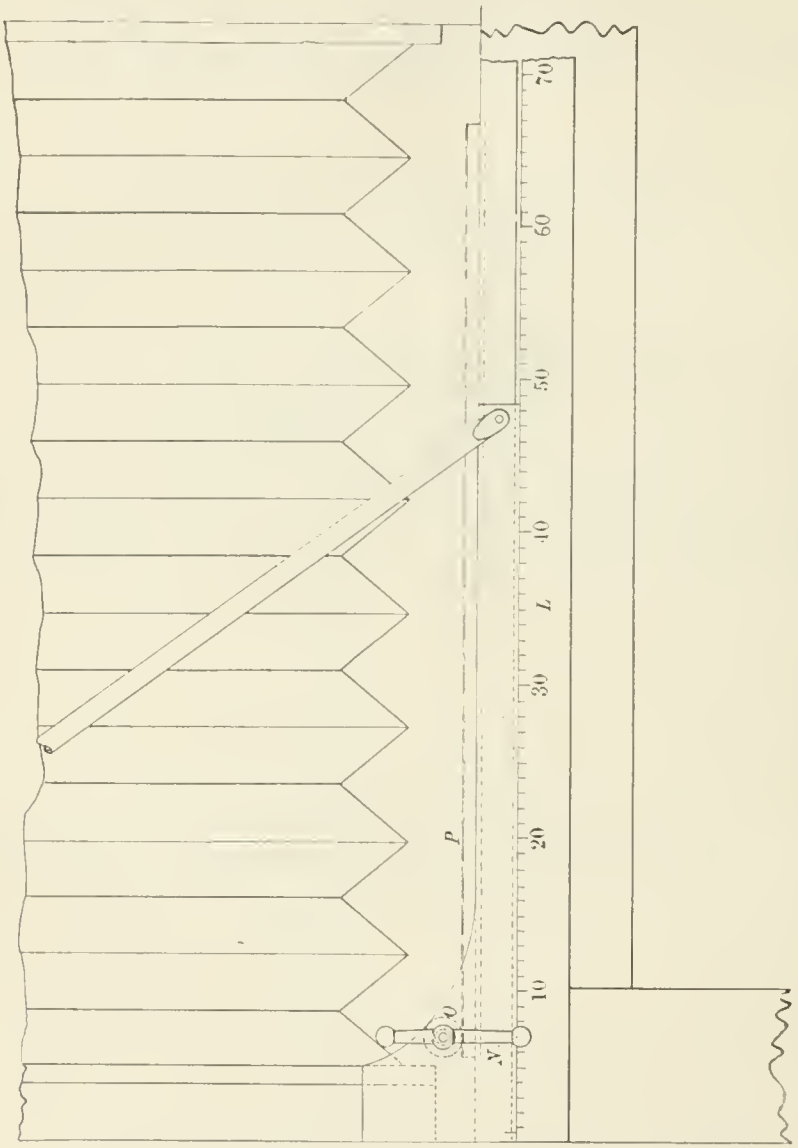


Fig. 7.—Rack and Scale for lens—Enlarging Camera.

The camera and easel are fitted with scales *L* and *M*, graduated to millimeters. This does away with all focusing, as the apparatus is simply set to scale for any size of enlargement.

The camera is also used for making lantern slides and transparencies of all sizes.

The light *C* (Fig. 5), consists of five Cooper Hewitt mercury vapour tubes which give a fine even illumination, and is much more satisfactory than daylight. A ground glass H is placed in front of the light, behind the negative, to diffuse the light still further.

A great deal of time is saved by this camera in reducing or enlarging maps, plans, etc., to the required scale; work which formerly required weeks to perform is now done in a few hours, and in a much more satisfactory manner.

The numerical strength of the staff is the same as last year, one clerk resigning and one being appointed.

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(A. Moody, Foreman.)

The work of the lithographic office continues to increase steadily, as shown by the statement of work done, in Appendix S. Two power presses are used, one a flat-bed machine capable of printing either from stone or from zinc plates, the other a rotary offset press printing from zinc plates only. One essential difference between the presses is that for the flat-bed press the work on the plate or stone is reversed, so that when the sheet of paper to be printed comes in contact with the work and receives a print, the print reads correctly. With the offset press the work on the plate reads correctly; a reverse print is made to a rubber blanket which in turn prints a correct copy on the paper. It is therefore necessary in preparing work for these presses to keep in mind this difference, as any plate prepared for one press must be reversed before the other press can print it. This reversing may be done by transferring but this usually thickens up the work and causes a loss of sharpness. A preferable way is to reverse by photography, and as most of the work is photographed, it is merely necessary to determine upon which press a job is to be printed, and the photographer arranges the matter by copying either direct or through a mirror as desired. The offset press is a later development in lithography and is capable of a higher rate of speed than the flat-bed. It is therefore used in long runs. The printing of annual report maps and of township plans forms the bulk of the work turned out. Of the latter, 203 copies only are printed; 3 on linen, 170 on thin paper for mailing purposes, and 30 on thick paper for ordinary office use.

More time is required for preparation and adjustment of press to meet the conditions relative to the printing on each kind of paper than would be required for a straight run on only one kind of paper. The same would apply regarding the necessity for frequent changes when more than one colour is used in printing a plan or map.

The flat-bed press is easier to change from one colour to another, and is consequently used much for colour work or for short runs. The printing of the 3-mile sectional maps in three colours, black, blue, and brown, has been undertaken, and provides considerable additional work for the flat-bed press. Reprints of township plans originally issued in colours have also given much colour work.

The largest size of paper used is 24 inches by 34 inches, so that the maximum size of map which can be printed is about 22 inches by 32 inches, varying a little with the allowance for margin.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA.

(A. H. Whitcher, Secretary.)

The twelfth annual report of the board, containing a consolidation of the decisions published in previous reports up to June 30, 1913, has been published and distributed. This report is now printed as a supplement to the report of this department, as the chairman of the board is the Surveyor General. The secretary is also a member of the staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch.

Regular meetings of the board have been held throughout the year, and the bulletins containing the decisions published from time to time in the *Canada Gazette*. A number of these bulletins have also been published separately and distributed by the secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

(F. D. Henderson, Secretary.)

Two meetings of the Board of Examiners were held during the year. The first was a special meeting for the examination of candidates, and lasted from April 28 to May 29, 1913, inclusive. Examinations were held at Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, and Edmonton. The second was the regular annual meeting of the board provided for in section 9 of the D. L. S. Act. It lasted from February 9 to April 1, 1914, inclusive. Examinations were held at Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, and Dawson, Y.T. The total number of candidates examined was 287. The following table shows the number who tried at each centre, and the number who were successful:—

Places.	Full Preliminary.		Limited Preliminary.		Final.		D. T. S.		Total.	
	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Tried.	Passed.
April-May, 1913.–										
Ottawa	19	6			21	12			40	18
Toronto	5	2			8	6			13	8
Calgary	8	6	3	2	4	2			15	10
Edmonton	11	4	1	0	4	1			16	5
February, 1914.										
Ottawa	29	6	4	2	19	9	4	1	56	18
Halifax	2	1			2	2			4	3
Montreal	21	8	1	0					22	8
Kingston	28	6							28	6
Toronto	24	4	2	0	9	3			35	7
Winnipeg	5	2			1	0			6	2
Regina	5	3			1	1			6	4
Calgary	11	3	1	1	10	1			22	5
Edmonton	19	4			3	0			22	4
Dawson	2	0							2	0
Total	189	55	12	5	82	37	4	1	287	98

Following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Full Preliminary and Limited Preliminary Examinations (60).

Alexander, John Bentley, Calgary, Alta.

Bannister, George William, Ottawa, Ont.
Beach, Floyd Kellogg, Calgary, Alta.
Biddell, Cecil Henry, Regina, Sask.
Bonham, John C., Kingston, Ont.
Bostock, Achilles, Banff, Alta.
Buck, Cameron Alexis, Edmonton, Alta.
Burfield, Francis Robert, Calgary, Alta.

Calder, Leslie Raymond, Nanaimo, B.C.
Carroll, John, Toronto, Ont.
Carter, John Lark, Calgary, Alta.
Cohoon, Carl William, Ottawa, Ont.
Cole, William Stanley, Brockville, Ont.
Crowell, Clement William, Yarmouth, N.S.

DesBrisay, Eric Merrill, Vancouver, B.C.
Donaldson, Garnet Hilliard, Ottawa, Ont.

Lindsay, Charles Crawford, Quebec, P.Q.
Lyon, John Edward, Ottawa, Ont.

Martin, Frederick John, Winnipeg, Man.
Meitz, Walter H., Pembroke, Ont.
Mills, Arthur McIntosh, Ottawa, Ont.
Mills, Thomas Stanley, Kingston, Ont.
MacKenzie, Hugh Ross, Regina, Sask.
McDonald, William Sutherland, Embro, Ont.
McFarlane, Maynard Deedes, Montreal, P.Q.
McIntosh, John Stuart, Morrisburg, Ont.

Nelson, Edward, Streamstown, Alta.

Parker, Henry Albert, Havelock, Ont.
Patterson, George B., London, Ont.
Paul, John McNeill, Calgary, Alta.
Pelletier, Henri Burrough, Montreal, P.Q.
Perry, Alfred Melville, Banff, Alta.
Prittie, Lloyd Conn, Pembroke, Ont.

Fawcett, Thomas Gordon, Ottawa, Ont.
Frame, William Taylor, Vancouver, B.C.
Fullerton, James Thornton, Victoria, B.C.

Gammon, Albert Osborne, Calgary, Alta.
Gass, Lawrence Henderson, Iroquois, Ont.
Gray, Edwin Roy, Toronto, Ont.
Guignard, Ernest Auguste, Ottawa, Ont.

Jones, Cyril, Calgary, Alta.
Joslyn, Cecil Earl, Sintaluta, Sask.

Keeping, Kimball F., Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
Kezar, George Lennox, Britannia Heights, Ont.
Knight, Albert Matthew, Edmonton, Alta.

Lawrence, Charles Albert Rutter, Toronto, Ont.
Prinsep, Garnet T. T., Ottawa, Ont.

Ramsay, James Harold, Ottawa, Ont.
Riddell, John Morrison, Toronto, Ont.
Richer, Cuno Edward, Ottawa, Ont.
Robertson, James, Lachine P.Q.
Russell, John, Edmonton, Alta.

Scandrett, Frederick Raymond, Calgary, Alta.
Sharpe, David Neville, Winnipeg, Man.
Smith, Gordon J., Kingston, Ont.
Tory, Charles Howard, Edmonton, Alta.
Trelle, Hermann William, Edmonton, Alta.

Wall, George, Albert, Crescent, Alta.
Wilkins, Arthur G., Ottawa, Ont.
Wright, Harold Colin, Sandhurst, Ont.

Final Examination (37).

Alport, Frederic, Orillia, Ont.
Bartley, Thomas Holmes, Toronto, Ont.
Barton, Harold Miall, Ottawa, Ont.
Bingham, Harold Carr, Moosejaw, Sask.
Bolton, Lambert Ernest Stanley, Wiarton, Ont.

Clarke, Roger Fyfe, Hamilton, Ont.
Coté, Joseph Martial, Ottawa, Ont.

Dozois, Leo Oswald Ross, Calgary, Alta.
Dynes, Richard Fforde, Pembroke, Ont.

Edwards, William Muir, Edmonton, Alta.
Ewan, Hedley Jenkins, Yarmouth, N.S.

Grant, Alexander Macdonald, Ottawa, Ont.
Griffin, Albert Dyke, Elk Lake, Ont.

Fredette, Joseph Fredelin, Ottawa, Ont.

Huffman, Karl, Toronto, Ont.

Johnston, Robert Henry, Toronto, Ont.

King, James Albert Shirley, Ottawa, Ont.

LeBlanc, Pierre Maxime Henri, Ottawa, Ont.
Logan, Robert Archibald, Middle Mosquodoboit, N.S.
Macdonald, Colin Stone, Ottawa, Ont.
Macdonald, James Atwood, Ridgetown, Ont.
Morency, Georges, Lévis, P.Q.
Moulton, Hazen Parker, Ottawa, Ont.
MacIlquham, Walter Lloyd, Ottawa, Ont.
MacRostie, Norman Barrie, Metcalfe, Ont.
McGarry, Patrick Joseph, Merritton, Ont.
McKnight, James Henry, Simcoe, Ont.

Norrish, Wilbert Henry, Guelph, Ont.

Pierce, Benjamin Clifford, Kingston, Ont.
Pounder, Irvine Rudsdale, Ottawa, Ont.

Roberts, Otto Beer, Murray Harbour, P.E.I.

Sharpe, George Pearce, Agassiz, B.C.
Steers, Francis Paul, Ottawa, Ont.
Squire, Richard Lane, Ottawa, Ont.

Van Skiver, Leighton Adelbert, Fish Lake, Ont.

Wrong, Frederick Hay, Chatham, Ont.

Young, Stewart, Owen Sound, Ont.

Examination for Certificate as Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

Rannie, J. L., Ottawa, Ont.

The examinations at all the centres are held simultaneously and according to a time-table approved by the board; and the presiding examiners have instructions to transmit each night to the secretary at Ottawa, the answer papers received during the day. As the papers are received at Ottawa they are distributed to the members of the board. The members being busy during the day with departmental business, the papers have to be read at night, and where the number of candidates is large, as it has been for some years, the work becomes very arduous.

At the meeting in April and May, complete sets of papers were prepared for use at the examination in February, 1914, and at the meeting in February other sets were prepared for the examination in April and May, 1914.

For some time it has been felt by the members of the board that the writing of candidates who came before them is very bad and that the answer papers also left much to be desired in the way of neatness and orderly arrangement. After considerable discussion it was decided to amend the rules and regulations so as to provide for a subject "Penmanship and Neatness," for which a certain number of marks would

be allowed on each paper. "Penmanship" is taken to be "the quality of ordinary writing;" and "neatness," "the clean, orderly, and tidy condition of the written answers to the questions." It is hoped by this means to secure not only more creditable papers from candidates, but to impress upon these young men seeking to enter the surveying profession the need of legible writing and of neatness and care in the preparation of the returns of survey.

Several college graduates applied to be admitted to the shorter term of service as provided in section 22 of the D.L.S. Act. Favourable decisions were given in the case of a graduate in civil engineering of the University of Colorado and in the case of a graduate of the Nova Scotia Technical College at Halifax.

Mulford's "Boundaries and Landmarks" and Cautley's "Descriptions of Land, a Textbook for Surveying Students" were added to the list of books of reference for final candidates.

Thirty-nine commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors were issued to those who had passed the final examination and had furnished the oath of office and oath of allegiance and bond as required by section 25 of the Act.

Thirty-two standard measures were issued during the year. Twenty-eight of these went to Dominion Land surveyors and two to provincial surveyors.

A list of Dominion Land surveyors who are in possession of standard measures, corrected to March 31, 1914, will be found in Appendix No. 10.

The correspondence of the board was as follows: letters received, 1,727; letters sent, 920; circular letters, pamphlets, notices, etc., sent, 1,654.

The following table shows the number who have tried the various examinations each year since 1900, and the number and percentage of successful candidates.

Fiscal Year.	Preliminary.			Final.			D T S.			Total.		
	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.	Tried.	Passed.	Per cent Passed.
1899-00	7	6	86	5	4	80				12	10	83
1900-01	5	5	100	5	5	100				10	10	100
1901-02	30	26	87	10	9	90				40	35	88
1902-03	31	22	71	8	8	100				39	30	77
1903-04	43	37	86	18	13	72				61	50	82
1904-05	57	42	74	23	20	87	1	0		81	62	77
1905-06	36	25	70	27	19	70	4	0		67	44	66
1906-07	20	15	75	20	15	75	1	0		41	30	73
1907-08	132	67	51	28	21	75	1	0		161	88	55
1908-09	224	88	39	52	27	52	3	1	33	279	116	42
1909-10	289	97	34	72	37	51	1	0		362	134	37
1910-11	186	64	34	69	38	55	2	1	50	257	103	40
1911-12	195	57	29	71	48	68	2	0		268	105	39
1912-13	187	56	30	83	44	53	1	0		271	100	37
1913-14	201	60	30	82	37	45	4	1	25	287	98	34

APPENDICES.

The following schedules and statements are appended:—

No. 1. Schedule of surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

No. 2. Schedule showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the number of miles surveyed of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and resurvey; also the cost of the same.

No. 3. List of lots in the Yukon Territory, surveys of which have been received from April 1, 1913 to March 31, 1914.

No. 4. List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

No. 5. Statement of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

No. 6. List of new editions of sectional maps issued from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

No. 7. Statement of work executed in the photographic office from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

No. 8. Statement of work executed in the lithographic office from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

No. 9. List of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa, on March 31, 1914, with the name, classification, duties of office and salary of each.

No. 10. List of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of standard measures.

Nos. 11 to 57. Reports of surveyors employed.

No. 58. Results of observations for magnetic declination.

No. 59. Results of watch trials.

Note.—Appendices Nos. 11 to 59 appear in the report of the Topographical Surveys Branch in monograph form.

MAPS AND PROFILES.

The following maps and profiles accompany the report of the Topographical Surveys Branch in monograph form:—

Map showing surveys to March 31, 1914.
Maps to accompany reports of surveyors.
Profiles of meridians and base lines.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH

SCHEDULES AND STATEMENTS

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Akins, J. R.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the east outlines of townships 89 to 92, range 22, the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth base lines across ranges 18 to 21, the twenty-sixth base line across ranges 18 to 20, and the twenty-seventh base line across ranges 10 to 18 and part of range 9, all west of the fifth meridian.
Allison, C. B.	South Woodslee, Ont.	Contract No. 25 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 33, ranges 11 and 12, and the south two-thirds of townships 34, ranges 11, 12 and 13, west of the principal meridian.
Aylsworth, C. F.	Madoc, Ont.	Resurvey in township 16, range 6, east of the principal meridian; townships 20 and 21, range 3, townships 21 and 22, range 4, and township 23, range 5, west of the principal meridian.
Baker, J. C.	Kingston, Ont.	Contract No. 20 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 57, 58, 59 and 60, range 15, and the north two-thirds of township 60, range 14, west of the third meridian.
Bélanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 19, 22, 23, 28, 31 and 32 of 1912 and No. 20 of 1913. Subdivision in townships 54 and 55, range 12, west of the third meridian.
Bennett, G. A.	Tillsonburg, Ont.	Correction surveys in townships 10 and 11, range 13, townships 10, ranges 14 and 16, east of the prineipal meridian; townships 17 and 18, range 20, and townships 20, ranges 21 and 22, west of the principal meridian; township 19a, range 1, township 11, range 6, township 19, range 8, township 7, range 10, townships 19 and 20, range 12, townships 3 and 4, range 18, and township 16, range 30, west of the second meridian; townships 15 and 16, range 2, township 13, range 5, and township 18, range 18, west of the third meridian; township 2, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision surveys in townships 18 and 19, range 1, townships 23, ranges 15 and 16, west of the third meridian; township 17, range 5, township 9, range 16, townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the fourth meridian; township 19, range 4, west of the fifth meridian. Retracement

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
		surveys in township 10, range 8, township 20, range 12, west of the second meridian; township 23, range 9, west of the third meridian; townships 18 and 19, ranges 9, 10 and 11, and townships 1 and 2, ranges 12 and 25, west of the fourth meridian. Resurvey in township 21, range 11, west of the principal meridian; township 24, range 5, townships 25, ranges 5 and 6, and township 22, range 9, west of the third meridian. Traverse in township 10, range 15, east of the principal meridian; township 25, range 9, west of the principal meridian; township 10, range 8, west of the second meridian; townships 25, ranges 5, 6 and 9, township 23, range 15, west of the third meridian; township 17, range 5, and township 2, range 25, west of the fourth meridian; township 24, range 1, west of the fifth meridian. Investigation in township 25, range 9, west of the third meridian.
Blanchet, G. H.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the twenty-second base line from the fourth to the fifth meridian.
Boivin, E.	Chicoutimi, Que.	Resurvey in township 42, range 28, west of the fourth meridian. Retracement survey in township 53, range 27, west of the fourth meridian. Correction survey in township 49, range 14, west of the fifth meridian.
Boulton, W. J.	Mattawa, Ont.	Subdivision in township 3, range 30, west of the fourth meridian; townships 4 and 12, range 1, townships 8, 11, 14 and 15, range 2, townships 8, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16, range 3, townships 8 and 16, range 4, and township 8, range 5, west of the fifth meridian.
Bowman, E. P.	West Montrose, Ont.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in township 34, range 11, townships 31, 32 and 34, range 12, townships 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35 and 36, range 13, townships 31, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, range 14, townships 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, range 15, townships 31, 32 and 33, range 16, townships 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, range 18, townships 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 41, range 19, townships 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, range 20, townships 30, 31, 33, 35, 39 and 47, range 21, and townships 47 and 48, range 22, west of the third meridian.
Brenot, L.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the east outlines of townships 81, 82, 83 and 84, range 17, townships 81, 82 and 83, range 18, and townships 81, 82 and part of 83, range 19, west of the sixth meridian. Subdivision in townships 83 and 84, range 20, township 84, range 21, township 83, range 22, and township 82, range 25, west of the sixth meridian. Survey of timber berth No. 2052 in townships 80 and 81, ranges 15 and 16, west of the sixth meridian. Mounding in township 79, range 14, west of the sixth meridian.
Bridgland, M. P.	Calgary, Alta.	Photo-topographical survey of the northern part of the Crowsnest Forest Reserve.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Brown, C. D.	Winnipeg, Man.	Contract No. 19 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 79, 80 and westerly half of township 78, range 22, townships 78, 79 and 80, range 23, west of the fifth meridian.
Buchanan, J. A.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 1 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 85 and 86, ranges 5 and 6, townships 86 and 87, ranges 7 and 8, west of the sixth meridian.
Calder, J. A.	Lytton, B.C.	Subdivision in townships 15, 16 and 17, ranges 24 and 25, township 15, range 26, townships 15, 16, 17 and 18, range 27, and townships 17 and 18, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 15 and 16, range 25, and township 18, range 27, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 15, 16 and 17, ranges 24 and 25, township 15, range 26, townships 16, 17 and 18 range 27, and township 18, range 28, west of the sixth meridian.
Chase, A. V.	Orillia, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 12, 13 and 14, range 26, townships 12, 13, 14 and 15, range 27, and township 12, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 12 and 13, range 26, and townships 13 and 14, range 27, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 12 and 13, range 26, townships 12, 13 and 14, range 27, and township 12, range 28, west of the sixth meridian.
Christie, Wm.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Contract No. 22 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 57, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, west of the third meridian.
Coltham, G. W.	Aurora, Ont.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 50 and 52, range 9, townships 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 10, townships 47, 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 11, townships 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52, range 12, townships 47, 48, 51 and 52, range 13, west of the fourth meridian.
Cowper, G. C.	Welland, Ont.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 14 and 15, range 19, townships 12, 14 and 15, range 20, townships 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, range 21, townships 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, range 22, townships 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, range 23, townships 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, range 24, townships 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, range 25, townships 12, 13, 14 and 16, range 26, township 14, range 27, all west of the third meridian; townships 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17, range 1, townships 1, 8, 13, 14, 16 and 17, range 2, townships 1, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 19, range 3, townships 1, 9, 18, 19 and 20, range 4, townships 8, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19, range 5, townships 9, 10, 15 and 18, range 6, townships 3, 4, 5, 18, 20 and 21, range 7, townships 3, 4, 5, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21 and 22, range 8, townships 3, 5, 16, 20 and 21, range 9, townships 18, 19 and 21, range 10, townships 9, 10, 15, 16 and 18, range 11, townships 9 10 and 19, range 12, townships 5, 9, and 10, range 13, townships 5 and 9, range 14, west of the fourth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Cumming, A. L.	Cornwall, Ont.	Survey of the boundaries of the townsite of Nordegg in township 40, range 15, west of the fifth meridian. Resurveys in township 45, range 23, west of the third meridian, and townships 26 and 27, range 15, townships 50 and 51, range 27, west of the fourth meridian. Correction surveys in township 48, range 22, west of the third meridian; township 65, range 5, townships 58 and 59, range 6, township 55, range 8, and township 50, range 12, west of the fourth meridian. Investigation and traverse of lakes in township 48, range 22, townships 44, 45 and 46, range 23, west of the third meridian; township 55, range 8, township 69, range 10, township 68, range 16, township 38, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; township 38, range 1, townships 51, 52, 53 and 55, range 2, and township 52, range 3, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of timber berth No. 2066 in township 64, range 27, west of the fourth meridian.
Davies, T. A.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 15 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 70, 71 and 72, ranges 18 and 19, west of the fourth meridian.
Day, H. S.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 16 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 73, 74, 75 and 76, range 18, west of the fourth meridian.
Deans, W. J.	Brandon, Man.	Inspection of contract No. 7 of 1911 and No. 23 of 1913. Survey of the 212 foot contour line at Point du Bois falls on Winnipeg river in township 15, range 14, and townships 14 and 16, range 15, east of the principal meridian. Subdivision in townships 45 and 46, range 9, townships 47 and 48, range 10, and townships 14 and 15, range 27, west of the second meridian. Correction survey in township 14, range 29, west of the second meridian. Traverse in township 16, range 14, east of the principal meridian, and township 1, range 20, west of the principal meridian.
Evans, S. L.	Corinth, Ont.	Subdivision in township 17, range 3, townships 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 4, township 23, range 5, and township 19, range 7, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of summer resort lots in township 19, range 19, and township 30, range 30, west of the principal meridian. Traverse in township 19, range 19, townships 26 and 27, range 30, west of the principal meridian; township 17, range 4, west of the fifth meridian.
Fawcett, A.	Gravenhurst, Ont.	Contract No. 17 of 1913. Subdivision of township 77, range 18, and townships 75, 76 and 77, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Survey of east outline of township 74, range 20, west of the fourth meridian.
Fawcett, S. D.	Ottawa, Ont.	Settlement surveys at Fort Resolution on Slave river and at Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope on McKenzie river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Fletcher, J. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the east oulines of townships 89 to 108, range 18, the twenty-seventh base line across ranges 19 to 21 and the east half of range 22 and the twenty-eighth base line across range 18, west of the fifth meridian.
Fontaine, L. E.	Lévis, Que.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1913. Subdivision in township 84, range 21, and township 83, range 22, west of the fifth meridian; township 71, range 5, townships 71, 72, 78 and 79, range 6, townships 79 and 80, range 7, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 85, range 21, west of the fifth meridian.
Francis, John.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Contract No. 28 of 1913. Subdivision of part of township 17 and southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 12, southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 13, township 17 and southerly two-thirds of township 18, range 14, and west half of township 17, range 15, east of the principal meridian.
Galletly, J. S.	Oshawa, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 109 and 110, ranges 3 and 4, township 108, range 6, townships 108 and 109, range 11, township 108, range 12, and township 109, range 13, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of the east outline of township 109, range 17, part of the east outline of township 107, range 16, the north outlines of townships 107, ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, west of the fifth meridian. Traverse in townships 109 and 110, range 3, townships 108, 109 and 110, range 4, township 108, range 6, townships 108, ranges 11 ann 12, township 109, range 13, townships 108 and 109, range 14, and township 109, range 15, west of the fifth meridian.
Gibbon, Jas.	Vancouver, B.C.	Contract No. 18 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 60, ranges 10, 11 and 13, and townships 58 and 59, range 14, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of the east boundary of township 60, range 15, west of the fifth meridian.
Green, T. D.	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract No. 14 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 70 and 71, range 23, and townships 69 and 70, range 24, west of the fourth meridian.
Herriot, G. H.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the eighteenth base line across ranges 1 to 16 and the nineteenth base line across ranges 1 to 6 and part of 7, west of the principal meridian.
Hunter, A. E.	Wiarton, Ont.	Subdivision in township 8, range 25, and townships 8, 9 and 10, range 26, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 7, 8, 9 and 10, range 26, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 8, range 25, and townships 8, 9 and 10, range 26, west of the sixth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Jackson, J. E.	Hamilton, Ont.	Contracts No. 23 and 24 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 38, 39, 40 and 41, range 24, and part of township 41, range 25, west of the principal meridian. Partial subdivision of townships 40, 41 and 42, range 18, townships 38, 39, 40 and 41, range 19, townships 39, 40 and the northerly third of township 38, range 20, west of the principal meridian.
Johnston, C. E.	Toronto, Ont.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 2, townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 3, townships 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, ranges 4 and 5 townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, range 6, townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25 and 26, range 7, townships 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, ranges 8 and 9, townships 25, 26, 27 and 28, ranges 10 and 11, all west of the third meridian.
Johnston, J. H.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 7 of 1913. Subdivision of parts of townships 72, ranges 4 and 5, townships 72 and 73, range 6, part of township 73, range 7, township 74 and part of townships 72 and 73, range 8, townships 72, 73, 74 and parts of townships 71 and 72, range 9, and township 72 and part of township 71, range 10, west of the fifth meridian.
Johnston, W. J.	St. Catharines, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 26, townships 4 and 5, range 27, townships 3, 4 and 5, range 28, west of the sixth meridian; townships 4 and 5, range 5, west of the seventh meridian. Resurvey in townships 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 26, townships 4 and 5, range 27, and township 4, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 5, 6 and 7, range 26, township 4, range 27, and townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of the sixth meridian; township 4, range 5, west of the seventh meridian.
Lighthall, A.	Vancouver, B.C.	Contract No. 26 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 24 and 25, ranges 8 and 9, and the southerly two-thirds of township 26, range 9, east of the principal meridian.
Lonergan, G. J.	Buckingham, Que.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 14, 15 and 37 of 1912, and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18 of 1913. Traverse in township 75, range 14, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of Lesser Slave Lake and Wabiskaw settlements.
MacLeod, G. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 3 of 1913. Subdivision of township 72 and northerly two-thirds of township 71, range 1, east half of northerly two-thirds of township 71 and east half of township 72, range 2, township 73, northerly two-thirds of township 70 and southerly third of township 71, range 4, northerly two-thirds of township 70 and southerly third of township 71, ranges 5 and 6, township 69, range 9, township 69 and southerly two-thirds of township 70, range 10, west of the sixth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor	Address.	Description of Work.
Martindale, E. S.	Kingsmill, Ont.	Survey of the fifteenth base line across ranges 22 to 27 and the sixteenth base line across ranges 14 to 27, west of the second meridian.
Matheson, H.	Ottawa, Ont.	Surveys along the Canadian Northern railway in townships 47 and 48, ranges 17 and 18, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of Fitzhugh townsite, villa lots at Pyramid and Patricia lakes and corrals at Jasper in township 45, range 1, west of the sixth meridian. Correction survey in Lake St. Anne settlement in township 54, range 3, west of the fifth meridian. Topographical survey in Jasper Forest Park in townships 44 and 45, range 1, and township 45, range 2, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse of road from Jasper to Pyramid and Patricia lakes, and traverse of Pyramid and Patricia lakes in township 45, range 1, west of the sixth meridian.
McFarlane, J. B.	Toronto, Ont.	Survey of the twenty-fourth base line across ranges 7 to 11 and part of range 6, and the twenty-fifth base line across ranges 1 to 12, west of the fourth meridian.
McGrandle, H.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Contract No. 11 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 69 and 70, ranges 25, 26 and 27, west of the fourth meridian.
McKay, R. B.	Vancouver, B.C.	Subdivision in townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the sixth meridian; townships 17, 19, 21, 22 and 25 east of the coast meridian; township 39 west of the coast meridian. Resurvey in townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, west of the sixth meridian; townships 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 40 east of the coast meridian; and township 39 west of the coast meridian. Traverse in townships 1, ranges 28 and 29, and township 3, range 30, west of the sixth meridian; townships 22, 23 and 24 east of the coast meridian; and township 39 west of the coast meridian.
Miles, C. F.	Toronto, Ont.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 13 and 33 of 1912, and 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of 1913. Traverse in township 73, range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision in townships 45, ranges 9 and 10, west of the second meridian; township 70, range 18, and township 73, range 19, west of the fourth meridian.
Narraway, A. M.	Ottawa, Ont.	Retracement surveys in townships 6 and 7, range 30, west of the third meridian; townships 5 and 6, ranges 3, 4 and 5, township 6, range 6, townships 1 and 2, ranges 9 and 10, and township 21, range 10, west of the fourth meridian. Resurveys in townships 18 and 19, range 9, townships 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 10, township 21, range 11, townships 21 and 22, range 12, and townships 2 and 3, ranges 14 and 15, west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision surveys in townships 18 and 19, range 10, township 21, range 11, and townships 21 and 22, range 12, west of the fourth meridian. Traverse in townships 8, ranges 22 and 23, township 10, range 24, townships 9 and 10, range 25, and township 9, range 26, west of the fourth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Neelands, R.	Hamiota, Man.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 39 and 40, range 17, townships 39, 40 and 41, range 18, townships 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45 and 45a, range 22, townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 44, range 23, townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, range 24, townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, range 25, townships 39, 40, 41 and 49, range 26, townships 46 and 49 range 27, township 46, range 28, west of the second meridian; township 46, range 1, west of the third meridian.
Neville, E. A.	Vancouver, B.C.	Contract No. 6 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 72, 73 and part of township 71, range 11, townships 72, 73 and 74, range 12, townships 73, ranges 13, 14 and 15, west of the fifth meridian.
Palmer, P. E.	Dorchester, N.B.	Subdivision in township 52, range 29, townships 50 and 51, range 30, township 50, range 31, and townships 49 and 50, range 32, west of the principal meridian; townships 48, 49 and 50, range 1, townships 47 and 48, range 2, and townships 46 and 47, range 3, west of the second meridian. Survey of the east outlines of township 49, range 30, and townships 49, 51 and 52, range 31, west of the principal meridian; townships 46, 49 and part of township 45, range 2, township 48, range 3, and townships 47 and 48, range 4, west of the second meridian. Retracement of the east outlines of townships 45 and 46, range 3, west of the second meridian. Survey of the north outlines of township 49, range 31, west of the principal meridian, and of township 47, range 1, west of the second meridian.
Pearson, H. E.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 12 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 71 and 72 and part of township 73, range 26, west of the fourth meridian; township 72 and parts of townships 70, 71 and 73, range 1, and part of township 70, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of part of east outline of township 70, range 27, west of the fourth meridian.
Pierce, J. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract No. 21 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 57 and 58, range 13, townships 57 and 58 and the southerly two-thirds of township 59, range 14, west of the third meridian. Survey of the east outlines of townships 59 and 60, range 13, and of township 60, range 14, west of the third meridian.
Pinder, Geo. Z.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 10 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 67, 68 and 69, range 1, the northerly two-thirds of township 67 and parts of townships 68 and 69, range 2, west of the fifth meridian.
Plunkett, T. H.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the thirteenth base line from the northeast corner of township 48, range 28, west of the principal meridian easterly to the western shore of lake Winnipeg, and the fourteenth base line from the northeast corner of township 52, range 28, easterly to the western shore of lake Winnipeg.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Ponton, A. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 5 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 76, ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10 and parts of townships 75, ranges 7, 8 and 9, west of the fifth meridian.
Purser, R. C.	Windsor, Ont.	Subdivision in township 33, range 6, township 39, range 19, and township 34, range 25, west of the third meridian. Resurveys in township 29, range 15, west of the principal meridian; township 27, range 24, west of the second meridian; township 42, range 6, and township 26, range 12, west of the third meridian. Correction surveys in township 47, range 14, township 42, range 16, and township 33, range 28, west of the second meridian, and township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian. Retracement in township 33, range 31, west of the principal meridian; township 26, range 11, township 42, range 16, and township 25, range 27, west of the second meridian; township 30, range 3, township 47, range 4, townships 47, 48 and 55, range 5, township 29, range 17, townships 40, ranges 23 and 24, and township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian, and township 34, range 21, west of the fourth meridian. Traverse in township 29, range 15, and township 33, range 31, west of the principal meridian; townships 25, ranges 4 and 5, township 33, range 10, townships 26 and 33, range 11, and township 33, range 12, west of the second meridian; township 37, range 1, township 33, range 6, township 53, range 7, township 50, range 23, and township 34, range 25, west of the third meridian. Investigation in township 29, range 17, west of the second meridian; township 45, range 23, and township 51, range 27, west of the third meridian; and township 33, range 10, west of the fourth meridian.
Rinfret, C.	Montreal, Que.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 4, 5 and 7, range 19, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, range 20, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, range 21, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 22, townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, range 23, townships 4, 5, 6 and 7, range 24, townships 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, ranges 25 and 26, townships 3, 4, 5 and 6, range 27, townships 4, 5 and 6, range 28, townships 3, 4, 6 and 9, range 29, and townships 3, 4, 5 and 6, range 30, west of the second meridian. Retracement surveys in township 2, range 21, and township 6, range 25, west of the second meridian.
Robinson, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Production of the second meridian from the northeast corner of township 78 to the quarter section post on the east boundary of section 13, township 85.
Rolfson, O.	Walkerville, Ont.	Survey of the sixteenth base line across ranges 26 to 31, and the seventeenth base line across ranges 6 to 20, west of the principal meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Roy, G. P. J.	Quebec, Que.	Subdivision surveys of the parts of township 41, range 13, township 37, range 3, township 37, range 4, and township 39, range 9, west of the second meridian; and townships 36, ranges 30 and 31, west of the principal meridian not included in the Porcupine Forest Reserve. Survey of timber berth No. 2055, blocks 1 and 2 in townships 42 and 43, range 11, west of the second meridian. Retracement of part of the north outline of township 35, range 31, west of the principal meridian, north outlines of townships 36, ranges 3 and 4, and part of the east outline of township 37, range 5, west of the second meridian. Traverse in township 37, range 4, west of the second meridian.
Saint Cyr, A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the third meridian from the eighteenth to the nineteenth base line, and the nineteenth base line across ranges 1 to 17, west of the third meridian.
Saint Cyr, J. B.	Montreal, Que.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in townships 32 and 33, range 14, township 32, range 15, townships 34 and 35, range 16, townships 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, range 17, townships 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, range 18, townships 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, range 19, townships 31, 34, 37 and 38, range 20, townships 29, 38 and 39, range 21, townships 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, range 22, townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, range 23, townships 35, 36 and 37, range 24, townships 35, 37 and 41, range 25, townships 36, 37, 40 and 41, range 26, townships 34, 36, 39 and 40, range 27, townships 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; townships 40, 41, 42 and 43, range 1, west of the fifth meridian.
Segré, B. H.	Toronto, Ont.	Investigation and traverse of lakes in township 25, range 18, townships 23, 24, 25 and 26, range 19, townships 20 and 25, range 20 townships 20, 21, 25 and 26, range 21, townships 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 26, range 22, townships 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28, range 23, townships 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, range 24, townships 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27 and 28, range 25, townships 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 26, townships 22, 23, 25 and 26, range 27, and township 18, range 30, west of the second meridian; township 18, range 1, west of the third meridian.
Seibert, F. V.	Edmonton, Alta.	Survey of the twenty-first base line from the fourth to the fifth meridian. Retracement of the east outline of section 36, township 80, range 1, west of the fourth meridian.
Steele, I. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract No. 4 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 76, ranges 11, 12 and 13 and parts of townships 75, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fifth meridian.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Stewart, N. C.	Ottawa, Ont.	Subdivision of townships 23 and 24, range 17, and township 23, range 18, west of the fifth meridian; townships 23, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, township 18, range 8, township 20, range 9, townships 18 and 21, ranges 10 and 11, townships 21 and 25, range 12, townships 24 and 25, range 13, and township 25, range 14, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in township 23, range 18, west of the fifth meridian; township 23, range 1, townships 22 and 23, range 2, townships 23, ranges 4 and 5, townships 19 and 20, range 9, townships 18 and 21, range 10, township 21, range 11, townships 21 and 25, range 12, and townships 25, ranges 13 and 14, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in townships 22 and 23, range 2, townships 23, ranges 3, 4 and 5, township 21, range 11, township 25, range 12, township 24, range 13, and township 25, range 14, west of the sixth meridian.
Stock, J. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract No. 8 of 1913. Subdivision of township 66 and parts of townships 67 and 68, range 3, townships 65, 66 and part of township 67, range 4, and township 65 and southerly half of township 66, range 5, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of timber berth No. 1935 in township 62, range 4, and townships 60 and 61, range 5, and timber berth No. 1918 in township 59, range 12, west of the fifth meridian.
Street, P. B.	Toronto, Ont.	Subdivision in township 61, range 20, township 60 and 61, range 21, townships 59 and 60, range 22, townships 58 and 59, range 23, townships 57 and 58, range 24, township 54, range 26, and townships 53 and 54, range 27, west of the principal meridian. Traverse in township 61, range 20, township 60, range 21, townships 59 and 60, range 22, townships 59, range 23, township 58, range 24, township 54, range 26, township 53, range 27, and township 54, range 27, west of the principal meridian.
Stuart, A. G.	Buckingham, Que.	Retracement of the second base line from the principal to the second meridian, the east boundary of range 31 from the international boundary to the northeast corner of township 24, and the fifth, sixth and seventh base lines across ranges 31 to 33, west of the principal meridian; the third base line across ranges 1 to 7 and the east boundary of range 7 from the northeast corner of township 8 to the northeast corner of township 16, east of the principal meridian.
Taggart, C. H.	Kamloops, B.C.	Subdivision in townships 16 and 17, range 13, townships 18 and 19, ranges 14 and 15, township 21, range 18, township 20 and 21, range 19, townships 21, ranges 20 and 21, township 22, range 22, townships 21 and 22, range 23, townships 18, 19 and 21, range 24, townships 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 25, townships 19, 20 and 21, range 26, and township 20, range

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
		27, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in townships 18 and 19, range 15, townships 21, ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21, township 22, range 22, townships 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 24, townships 18, 19 and 21, range 25, and townships 20, ranges 26 and 27, west of the sixth meridian. Traverse in township 19, range 15, townships 21, ranges 18 and 21, townships 22, ranges 22 and 23, townships 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 24, townships 18, 19, 20 and 21, range 25, and township 21, range 26, west of the sixth meridian.
Taylor, W. E..	Toronto, Ont..	Contract No. 27 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 21, 22 and 23, range 9, and parts of townships 21, 22 and 23, range 8, east of the principal meridian.
Tipper, Geo. A..	Brantford, Ont..	Contract No. 2 of 1913. Subdivision of townships 85, 86 and 87, range 23, townships 86 and 87, ranges 24, 25 and 26, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of the east outlines of townships 88, ranges 23 and 24, and of townships 85 and 88, ranges 25 and 26, west of the fifth meridian.
Tremblay, A. J..	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 13 of 1913. Subdivision of township 72, range 23, and townships 71 and 72 ranges 24 and 25, west of the fourth meridian. Survey of the east outlines of townships 70, ranges 24 and 26, west of the fourth meridian.
Waddell, W. H..	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 9 of 1913. Subdivision of township 72 and part of townships 73 and 74, range 2, townships 73 and part of townships 74, ranges 3, 4 and 5, township 74 and part of townships 75 and 76, range 6, all west of the fifth meridian.
Walker, C. M.	Guelph, Ont..	Surveys of cemeteries at Banff and Bankhead in Alberta and Field, B.C. Traverse, levels and supervision of the construction of roads in the neighbourhood of Banff. Survey of small parcels of land for leaseholds in township 25, range 12, township 28, range 18, and township 26, range 26, west of the fifth meridian. Survey of golf links and recreation grounds at Banff. Contour survey and a survey for the location of improvements in the villa lot section of Banff.
Wallace, J. N.	Calgary, Alta..	Levelling along Athabaska river from Athabaska to Lesser Slave lake; along Athabaska river down stream from Athabaska to the twentieth base line west of the fourth meridian; along the Canadian Pacific railway from Edmonton to Calgary; along the Canadian Northern railway from Edmonton to Lloydminster; along the Hudson Bay railway northeast from Hudson Bay Junction to the fifteenth base line west of the principal meridian; along the Canadian Northern railway east and south from Hudson Bay Junction to Swan River.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 1—*Concluded.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Waugh, B. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Production of the principal meridian from the northeast corner of section 24, township 72, to the northeast corner of township 80; the twenty-first base line across ranges 1 to 9 east of the principal meridian, and the twentieth base line across ranges 1 to 3, west of the principal meridian, and ranges 1 to 7, east of the principal meridian.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SCHEDULE showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the number of miles surveyed of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and resurvey, also the cost of the same.

Surveyor.	Miles of section.	Miles of outline.	Miles of traverse.	Miles of resurvey.	Total mileage.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.	Day work or contract.
						$	$ cts.	
Akins, J. R		147			147	23,377	159 03	Day.
Allison, C. B	180	30	7		217	6,146	28 32	Contract.
Aylsworth, C. F				195	195	10,533	54 02	Day.
Baker, J. C	200	52	25		277	8,717	31 47	Contract.
Bennett, G. A	16	4	54	158	232	5,267	22 70	Day.
Blanchet, G. H		152		7	159	25,589	157 27	"
Boulton, W. J	132	12	9	44	197	12,890	65 43	"
Bowman, E. P			214		214	7,027	32 84	"
Brenot, L	100	74	43		217	26,767	123 32	"
Brown, C. D	227	58			285	9,060	31 68	Contract.
Buchanan, J. A	339	185			524	17,601	33 59	"
Calder, J. A	121		52	3	176	8,314	47 24	Day.
Chase, A. V	42		56	8	106	8,346	78 74	"
Christie, Wm	202	54	93		349	9,167	26 27	Contract.
Coltham, G. W			373		373	7,281	19 52	Day.
Cowper, G. C			425		425	5,489	12 92	"
Cumming, A. L	1		77	122	200	8,754	43 77	"
Davies, T. A	241	86	88		415	13,094	31 55	Contract.
Day, H. S	168	60	74		302	8,887	29 43	"
Evans, S. L	129	6	20	3	158	9,559	60 50	Day.
Fawcett, A	168	72	28		268	8,182	30 53	Contract.
Fletcher, J. A		152			152	24,542	161 46	Day.
Francis, J	166	42	36		244	7,236	29 66	Contract.
Galletly, J. S	181	87	119		387	15,755	40 71	Day.
Gibbon, Jas	208	36	56		300	9,047	30 16	Contract.
Green, T. D	168	36			204	6,789	33 28	"
Herriot, G. H		133			133	19,549	146 98	Day.
Hunter, A. E	44		57	3	104	8,240	79 23	"
Jackson, J. E	385	127	215		727	18,018	24 78	Contract.
Johnston, C. E			259		259	5,872	22 67	Day.
Johnston, J. H	263	55	63		381	11,159	29 29	Contract.
Johnston, W. J	52		55	2	109	9,779	89 72	Day.
Lighthall, A	138	30	62		230	6,591	28 66	Contract

APPENDIX No. 2—*Concluded.*

SCHEDULE showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the number of miles surveyed, &c.—*Concluded.*

Surveyors.	Miles of sections.	Miles of outline.	Miles of traverse.	Miles of resurvey.	Total mileage.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.	Day work or contract.
MacLeod, G. W.	427	52	123	16	618	17,574	33 93	Contract.
Martindale, E. S.	.....	196	.....	.....	196	26,820	136 84	Day.
McFarlane, J. B.	.....	105	.....	1	106	23,132	218 23	"
McGrandle, Hugh	196	52	48	.....	296	8,325	28 13	Contract.
McKay, R. B	42	.....	23	24	89	10,091	113 38	Day.
Narraway, A. M.	40	.....	64	450	554	9,632	17 39	"
Neelands, R.	.....	.....	572	.....	572	7,313	12 78	"
Neville, E. A.	261	12	33	.....	306	9,366	30 61	Contract.
Palmer, P. E.	211	156	8	12	387	12,680	32 76	Day.
Pearson, H. E.	218	47	99	.....	364	10,710	29 42	Contract.
Pierce, J. W.	190	72	74	.....	336	9,127	27 16	"
Pinder, G. Z.	244	28	39	.....	311	9,139	29 39	"
Plunkett, T. H	.....	211	.....	.....	211	20,592	97 59	Day.
Ponton, A. W.	206	54	14	.....	274	8,783	32 05	Contract.
Purser, R. C.	2	.....	46	43	92	7,053	76 66	Day.
Rinfret, C.	.....	.....	506	.....	506	6,017	11 89	"
Rolfson, O.	.....	117	.....	.....	117	25,093	214 47	"
Roy, G. P. J	121	.....	9	25	155	12,495	80 61	"
Saint Cyr, A	.....	126	.....	.....	126	26,394	209 48	"
Saint Cyr, J. B.	.....	.....	603	.....	603	6,862	11 38	"
Segré, B. H	.....	.....	407	.....	407	6,745	16 57	"
Seibert, F. V.	.....	153	.....	1	154	26,022	168 97	"
Steele, I. J.	221	39	36	.....	296	7,732	26 12	Contract.
Stewart, N. C.	84	.....	32	9	125	10,220	81 76	Day.
Stock, J. J	272	51	12	.....	335	11,866	35 42	Contract.
Street, P. B.	196	70	61	.....	327	13,094	39 95	Day.
Stuart, A. G.	.....	.....	.....	490	490	8,704	17 76	"
Taggart, C. H.	189	.....	35	13	237	10,772	45 45	"
Taylor, W. E.	139	28	53	3	223	6,041	27 09	Contract.
Tipper, G. A	305	174	139	.....	618	16,800	27 18	"
Tremblay, A. J	206	80	69	.....	355	11,113	31 30	"
Waddell, W. H.	276	83	83	.....	442	12,437	28 14	"
Waugh, B. W.	.....	164	.....	.....	164	29,636	180 70	Day.
Total	7,918	3,760	5,748	1,632	19,058	821,004		

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST of lots in the Yukon Territory, survey returns of which have been received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

GROUP 2.

Lot No.	Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
348	100·00	F. H. Kitto	1913	Sept. 25, 1913	Patrick Roach	Surface.
351	160·00	"	1913	Mar. 20, 1914	Joseph Rousseau	"
357	40·00	"	1913	" 20, 1914	"	"
363	51·65	"	1912	July 28, 1913	Amanda Savory	Virgin mineral claim
364	30·23	"	1912	" 28, 1913	"	Virgin No. 2, M.C.
366	10·89	"	1913	Jan. 22, 1914	Lone Star Limited	Surface.

GROUP 3.

21	160·00	F. H. Kitto.	1914	Feb. 23, 1914	V. E. Ferry		Surface.
24	51·65	"	1913	Mar. 26, 1914	Donald McKinnon, *et al*		Lion, M. C.
25	51·31	"	1913	" 26, 1914	" "		Thistle, M.C.
26	51·31	"	1913	" 26, 1914	" "		Hidden Treasure, M.C.
29	40·27	"	1913	" 26, 1914	" "		Talisman, M.C.
30	160·00	"	1913	Feb. 17, 1914	Donald McKinnon		Surface.
31	51·63	"	1913	Mar. 26, 1914	Donald McKinnon, *et al*		Argyle, M.C.
32	51·65	"	1913	" 26, 1914	" "		Drumkinnon, M.C.
33	51·52	"	1913	" 26, 1914	" "		Roseneath, M.C.

GROUP 4.

9	160·00	F. H. Kitto.	1913	Dec. 19, 1913	Geo. Grenier	Surface.

GROUP 10.

34	141·70	F. H. Kitto.	1913	Mar. 26, 1914	M. H. Boulais & Jos. Viau.		War Eagle, M.C.
35	98·00	"	1913	" 26, 1914	" " Paul Guité		Bunker Hill, M.C.
36	36·09	"	1913	" 26, 1914	L. A. Herdt		Susie, M.C.
37	41·11	"	1913	" 26, 1914	Victor and Joseph Dupont.		Glenlivet, M.C.

APPENDIX No. 4.

List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Year.	Surveyor.	Description of Survey.
1912	F. H. Kitto.	Base line on part of Tenmile creek, a tributary of Sixtymile river.
1913	"	Base line on part of Barlow and Clear creeks.
1912	"	" " Minto creek.
1912	"	Reference traverse from mouth of Clear creek, on Stewart river to mouth of Flat creek on Klondike river.
1913	"	Reference traverse on McKinnon creek, a tributary of Indian river.
1911	"	Triangulation topographical survey on Klondike watershed.
1913	H. G. Dickson	Ibex river reference traverse Whitehorse district.
1912	"	Base line on Nansen creek a tributary of Nisling river.
1912	"	" Summit " Nansen creek.
1912	"	" Courtland " "
1912	"	" Dolly " "
1912	"	" Webber " "
1912	"	" Cabin " "
1912	"	" Center " "
1912	"	" Newbauer " "
1912	"	" Discovery pup " "
1912	"	" Shaw creek " "
1912	"	" Eliza " "
1912	"	" Rush " "
1912	"	" Slate " "
1912	"	" East Fork " "
1912	"	" South " "
1912	"	" Victoria creek a tributary of Nisling river.
1912	"	" Dome " "
1912	"	" Back " "

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Topographical Surveys Branch.

Letters of instruction to surveyors	365
Progress sketches received and filed	1,304
Declarations of settlers received and filed	107
Returns of timber berths received	11
Plans received from surveyors	762
Field books received from surveyors	782
Timber reports received	219
Observations for magnetic declination received	1,295
Preliminary township plans prepared	371
Sketches made	7,971
Maps and tracings made	236
Plans of Yukon lots received	20
Plans of miscellaneous Yukon surveys received	25
Returns of surveys examined—	
Township subdivision	729
Township outline	243
Road plans	405
Railway plans	36
Yukon lots	20
Miscellaneous Yukon surveys	25
Mineral claims	26
Timber berths	24
Correction and other miscellaneous surveys	95
Township plans compiled	97
Townsite settlement and other plans compiled	10
Proofs of plans examined	42
Township plans printed	910
Townsite and settlement plans printed	13
Miscellaneous plans printed	151
Descriptions written	12
Areas calculated	394
Pages of field notes copied	386
Applications for various information dealt with	2,446
Files received and returned	1,734
Letters and memoranda drafted	11,964
Books received from Record Office and used in connection with office work	5,712
Books returned to Record Office	5,068
Plans other than printed township plans received from Record Office and used in connection with office work	944
Plans returned to Record Office	537
Volumes of plans received from Record Office and used in connection with office work	53
Volumes of plans returned to Record Office	52
Books sent to Record Office to be placed on record	549
Plans other than township plans sent to Record Office to be placed on record	105
Sectional maps (3 miles to 1 inch)—	
Revised and reprinted	25
Reprinted but not revised	7
New maps compiled and printed	9
Sectional maps (6 miles to 1 inch)—	
Reprinted	59
New maps printed	9

APPENDIX No. 6

List of New Editions of Sectional Maps compiled from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Scale, 3 miles to 1-inch.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
10	Port Moody.	216	Sullivan Lake.
11	Yale.	220	Nut Mountain.
15	Lethbridge.	264	Brazeau.
18	Wood Mountain.	266	Ribstone Creek.
21	Turtle Mountain.	269	Prince Albert South.
22	Dufferin.	270	Pasquia.
23	Emerson.	313	Brulé.
61	Lytton.	315	Edmonton.
65	Macleod.	320	Carrot River.
68	Swift Current.	363	Baptiste.
71	Brandon.	413	Iosegun.
72	Portage la Prairie.	414	Saulteux.
73	Winnipeg.	415	Tawatinaw.
119	Regina.	461	Moberly.
120	Qu'Appelle.	463	Smoky River.
121	Riding Mountain.	465	Pelican.
122	Manitoba House.	166	Landels.
163	Donald.	511	St. John.
165	Rosebud.	512	Montagneuse.
170	Yorkton.	516	McMurray.
214	Rocky Mountain House.		

Scale, 6 miles to 1-inch.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
10	Port Moody.	120	Qu'Appelle.	270	Pasquia.
11	Yale.	121	Riding Mountain.	313	Brulé.
14	Pincer Creek.	122	Manitoba House.	314	St. Ann.
15	Lethbridge.	163	Donald.	315	Edmonton.
18	Wood Mountain.	164	Morley.	320	Carrot River.
21	Turtle Mountain.	165	Rosebud.	363	Baptiste.
22	Dufferin.	166	Sounding Creek.	364	Ft. Assiniboine.
23	Emerson.	168	The Elbow.	365	Victoria.
24	Lake of the Woods.	170	Yorkton.	366	Saddle Lake.
61	Lytton.	171	Duck Mountain.	367	Meadow Lake.
65	Macleod.	214	Rocky Mountain House.	368	Green Lake.
66	Medicine Hat.			413	Iosegun.
68	Swift Current.	215	Red Deer.	414	Saulteux.
69	Moosejaw.	216	Sullivan Lake.	415	Tawatinaw.
70	Moose Mountain.	219	Humboldt.	416	La Biche.
71	Brandon.	220	Nut Mountain.	461	Moberly.
72	Portage la Prairie.	262	Yellowhead.	463	Smoky River.
73	Winnipeg.	263	Jasper.	464	Giroux.
74	Cross Lake.	264	Brazeau.	465	Pelican.
114	Calgary.	265	Peace Hills.	466	Landels.
115	Blackfoot.	266	Ribstone Creek.	511	St. John.
118	Rush Lake.	267	Battleford.	512	Montagneuse.
119	Regina.	269	Prince Albert South.	516	McMurray.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Photographic Office from April 1, 1913 to March 31, 1914.

	3¼ x 3¼	3¼ x 5½	5 x 7	8 x 10	10 x 12	11 x 14	15 x 18	16 x 18	18 x 20	20 x 24	24 x 32	25 x 35	30 x 36	36 x 42	42 x 48	Total.
Dry plates and films	22	952	1,042	2		4										2,022
Bromide prints			44	148	615	1,492		251	220	101	22		75	65	85	3,118
Solio "			1,019	222		7										1,248
Velox "	212	8,583	5,300	389		52										14,536
Artura "				13												13
Vandyke "			4	19	8	127		66	140	77	98		140	109	141	929
Blue "			8	54	25	313		326	117	197	228		260	200	85	1,813
Lantern slides	148															148
Photographs mounted			157	265				16	8	2						448
Wet plate negatives				156		292	1,271		200	57	51					2,027
Photo-litho plates									125	20		5	653			803
	382	9,535	7,574	1,268	648	2,287	1,271	659	810	454	399	5	1,128	374	311	27,105

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Lithographic Office from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Month.	Maps.			Township plans.			Forms.		
	No.	Copies.	Impressions.	No.	Copies.	Impressions.	No.	Copies.	Impressions.
1913.									
April	8	1,325	2,150	58	11,600	12,400	7	5,275	5,275
May	15	4,800	5,475	65	13,000	13,000	8	5,541	5,541
June	8	3,500	3,500	59	11,800	12,000			
July	3	225	600	28	5,600	5,800	5	35,000	35,000
August	7	16,875	75,775	36	7,200	7,200	3	1,650	1,650
September	11	15,925	63,950	72	14,400	14,600	4	3,500	3,500
October	54	23,425	24,025	43	8,600	8,600	5	1,600	1,600
November	45	18,925	19,650	84	16,800	17,600	5	9,100	10,300
December	9	3,375	3,525	64	12,800	12,800	3	3,500	3,500
1914.									
January	17	27,540	71,550	174	34,800	35,.00	4	8,750	8,750
February	14	28,380	97,725	142	24,300	24,300	2	600	600
March	15	2,810	4,935	85	17,000	24,600	10	26,200	26,200
Total	206	147,105	372,860	910	177,900	188,000	56	100,716	101,916

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Copies.	Impressions.	Cost.
Maps	206	147,105	372,860	3,425 74
Townships	910	177,900	188,000	3,776 00
Forms	56	100,716	101,916	927 76
Grand total	1,172	425,721	662,776	8,129 50

NOTE.—In the above schedule, the figures given for "cost" cover only the wages of the lithographers and printers: they do not include the cost of paper, machinery, supplies, rent, etc.

APPENDIX No. 9.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa, on March 31, 1914, with the name, classification, duties of office and salary of each. (Metcalfe street, corner of Slater.)

NAME.	CLASSIFICATION.		Duties of Office.	Salary.
	Division.	Sub-division.		
				$
Deville, E., D.T.S., LL.D	1	A	Surveyor General	3,950
Shanks, T., B.A.Sc., D.L.S.	1	B	Asst. Surveyor General	2,750
	Correspondence.			
Brady, M.	1	B	Secretary	2,600
Cullen, M. J	3	A	Clerk	1,200
Moran, J. F.	3	A	"	1,050
Williams, E. R.	3	A	"	1,050
Addison, W. G.	3	A	Stenographer	950
Renault, J. F.	3	B	"	750
Pegg, A.			Messenger	800
O'Meara, M. T.			"	650
	Accounts.			
Hunter, R. H.	2	A	Accountant	2,100
Lemay, A.	2	A	Asst. Accountant	1,650
McPhail, N. R.	2	B	"	1,000
	Field work.			
Brown, T. E., B.A.	1	B	Supervisor of field work	2,750
	DIVISION I.			
	Survey Instructions and General Information.			
Barber, H. G., Grad. S.P.S.	2	A	Chief of division	2,200
Rice, F. W., Grad. School of Mining	2	A	Technical clerk	2,000
MacIlquham, W. L., B.Sc.	2	A	"	2,000
Weld, W. E.	2	A	"	2,000
Peaker, W. J., Grad. S.P.S.	2	A	"	1,700
Carroll, M. J., Grad. S.P.S.	2	A	"	1,700
Rochon, E. C.	2	A	"	1,650
McRae, A. D., B.A., B.Sc.	2	A	Supply clerk	1,650
Grant, A. W., B.A.	2	A	Editor	1,650
Hayward, H. E., B.Sc.	2	B	Registration clerk	1,400
MacMillan, J. P., B.E.	2	B	Technical clerk	1,400
Wadlin, L. N., B.Sc., D.L.S.	2	B	"	1,300
Chartrand, D. E., B.Sc., D.L.S.	2	B	"	1,150
Gagnon, J. N. H., B.A.S.	2	B	"	1,150
Armstrong, W. B., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,300
Nevins, L. A., B.A.	2	B	"	1,300
McDonald, J. F., B.A.	2	B	Rregistration clerk	1,300
Sammon, J. J., B.A.	2	B	"	1,250
Fleming, A. C., B.A.	2	B	"	1,250
Quinlan, L. J., B.A.Sc.	2	B	Technical clerk	1,250
Lawrence, J., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,200
Gallaher, O. G., B.Sc	2	B	"	1,200
Miller, A. H., B.A.	2	B	"	1,200
Burkholder, E. L.	3	A	Clerk	1,050

DIVISION II.

Examination of Survey Returns and Compilation of Plans.

Name.	Classification.		Duties of Office.	Salary.
	Division.	Sub-division.		
				$
Nash, T. S., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S	1	B	Chief of division	2,750
Dennis, E. M., B.Sc	2	A	Surveys examiner	2,000
Elder, A. J., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S	2	A	"	2,000
Hill, S. N., Grad. S.P.S	2	A	"	2,000
Genest, P. F. X., Q.L.S	2	A	"	2,000
Kitto, F. H., D.L.S	2	A	Director of surveys (Yukon)	1,700
McClennan, W. D	2	A	Surveys examiner	1,700
Roger, A., O.L.S	2	A	"	1,700
Sutherland, H. E., B.Sc	2	A	"	1,650
Ault, H. W	2	A	"	1,650
Bray, R. P	2	A	"	1,650
Spreckley, R. O	2	B	"	1,600
Goodday, Leonard	2	B	"	1,500
Harrison, E. W	2	B	"	1,400
Lytle, W. J	2	B	Recorder	1,150
LaBeree, E. E	2	B	Surveys examiner	1,150
Jones, G. S., Grad. S.P.S., O.L.S	2	B	"	1,150
Bradley, J. D	2	B	"	1,150
Kirwan, G. L., B.A.Sc	2	B	"	1,250
Callender, R., B.Sc	2	B	"	1,200
Cram, R. M., B.Sc	2	B	"	1,200
Timbrell, E. G., B.Sc	2	B	"	1,200
Macdonald, J. A	3	B	Clerk	800

DIVISION III.

Drafting and Printing, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Engler, Carl., B.A., D.L.S	1	B	Chief of division	2,300
May, J. E	2	A	Draughtsman	2,000
O'Connell, J. R	2	A	Draughtsman and engraver	1,800
Moule, W. J	2	B	Litho-designer	1,600
Helmer, J. D	2	B	Draughtsman	1,200
Dawson, R. J	2	B	Stamper	1,200
Archambault, E	2	B	Draughtsman and stamper	1,200
Watters, James	3	A	Printer	1,200
McLennan, A. G	3	A	Recorder	1,200
Brown, A	3	A	Stamper	1,050
Ebbs, E. J	3	A	"	1,050
Baril, C	3	A	Clerk	900

DIVISION IV.

British Columbia Surveys, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Rowan-Legg, E. L	2	A	Chief of division	2,100
Gillmore, E. T. B., Grad. R.M.C	2	A	Surveys examiner	2,100
Morley, R. W	2	A	"	2,000
Wilson, E. E. D., B.Sc	2	A	"	1,750
Harris, K. D	2	B	"	1,400

DIVISION V.

Mapping, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Name.	Classification.		Duties of Office.	Salary.
	Division.	Sub-division.		
				$
Smith, J.	1	B	Chief of division	2,750
Begin, P. A.	2	A	Draughtsman	2,050
Blanchet, A. E.	2	A	"	1,650
Côté, J. A., Grad. R.M.C.	2	A	Editor of reports	1,750
D'Orsonnens, A.	2	A	Draughtsman	1,700
Flindt, A. H.	2	A	"	1,800
Bergin, W.	2	B	"	1,200
Blanchard, J. F.	2	B	Technical Clerk	1,200
Colquhoun, G. A., B. Sc.	2	B	"	1,300
Davies, T. E. S.	2	B	Recorder	1 600
Davy, E.	2	B	Draughtsman	1,500
Howie, Jas.	2	B	"	1,150
Perrin, V.	2	B	"	1,600
Purdy, W. A.	2	B	"	1,250
Squire, R. L.	2	B	Technical Clerk	1,200
Villeneuve, E.	2	B	Draughtsman	1,200

DIVISION VI.

Special Surveys, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Dodge, G. B., D.L.S.	1	B	Chief of division and Supt. Surveys Laboratory	2,750
Watt, G. H., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.	2	A	Computer	2,000
Way, W. C., M.Sc.	2	A	Asst. Supt. Surv. Laboratory.	1,650
Wardle, J. M., B.Sc.	2	B	Laboratory assistant	1,250
Fredette, J. F., D.L.S.	2	B	" "	1,200
Hughson, W. G., B.Sc.	2	B	" "	1,250
Cannell, H. W., D.L.S.	2	B	Computer	1,250
Cousineau, A., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,200
Herbert, W. H., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,300
Milliken, J. B., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S.	2	B	Examiner of baseline surveys.	1,400
Parry, H., B.Eng., D.L.S.	2	B	Mathematician	1,150
Roe, B. J.	2	B	Computer	1,250
Ross, R. C., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,300
Lynch, F. J.	3	B	Stenographer	800
Watson, J. W.	3	B	Clerk	800
Pick, A. C.			Messenger	650

Chief Inspector of Surveys Office, 98 Wellington Street.

Hubbell, E. W., D.L.S.	1	B	Chief inspector	2,800
Sylvain, John	2	A	Assistant	1,800
Stalker, Miss M. W.	3	A	Stenographer	1,050

Board of Examiners for D.L.S.

Henderson, F. D., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.	2	A	Secretary	2,000
Nolan, Miss A. A.	3	B	Stenographer	500

Geographic Board, Woods Building, Slater Street.

Name.	Classification.		Duties of Office.	Salaries.
	Division.	Sub-division.		
				$
Whitcher, A. H., F.R.G.S., D.L.S.	2	A	Secretary	2,100

Photographic Office, Metcalfe Street, corner Slater Street.

Carruthers, H. K	2	A	Process photographer	2,000
Woodruff, John	2	A	Chief "	2,000
Collins, G. H. A	2	B	Photographer	1,000
Whitcomb, H. E	3	A	"	1,200
Morgan, W. E	3	A	"	1,200
Kilmartin, A	3	A	Asst. photographer	1,050
Ouimet, E. G	3	B	"	950

Lithographic Office, Imperial Building, Queen Street.

Name.	Occupation.	Salaries.
Moody, A	Foreman	$27 00 per week.
Burnett, E	Lithographer	25 00 "
Thicke, C. R	"	23 00 "
Deslauriers, J. H	Transferrer	20 00 "
Bergin, J	Printer	21 00 "
Thicke, H. S	"	20 00 "
Boyle, S	Stone polisher	15 00 "
Gagnon, J	Press feeder	12 00 "
Kane, P	"	9 50 "
Easton, R. M	Printer	19 50 "
Hare, E. H	Asst. photographer	15 00 "

APPENDIX No. 10.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures.

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Akins, James Robert	Ottawa, Ont	Sept. 2, '76	Mar. 14, '10	
Allison, Calvin Bruce	South Woodslee, Ont.	June 16, '84	Mar. 28, '10	O.L.S.
Ashton, Arthur Ward	Ottawa, Ont	Nov. 5, '80	May 29, '08	B.C.L.S.
Austin, George Frederick	Not known		April 14, '72	
Aylen, John	North Bay, Ont		May 29, '85	
Aylsworth, Charles Fraser	Madoc, Ont	April 21, '62	May 13, '86	O.L.S.
Baker, James Clarence	Vermilion, Alta	May 12, '78	May 18, '06	A.L.S.
Baker, Mason Hermon	St. Thomas, Ont	July 9, '84	Aug. 6, '08	O.L.S.
Bartlett, Ernest	Medicine Hat, Alta.	——— '83	Jan. 16, '11	A.L.S.
Bayne, George A	Winnipeg, Man	Oct. 25, '50	April 14, '72	M.L.S.
Beatty, David	Parry Sound, Ont	Dec. 22, '42	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Begg, William Arthur	Hamilton, Ont	July 15, '82	June 8, '09	S.L.S.
Belanger, Phidime Roch Arthur	Ottawa, Ont	Mar. 5, '53	May 17, '80	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior.
Belleau, Joseph Alphonse	Ottawa, Ont	Sept. 30, '56	May 15, '83	Land Patents Branch, Department of Interior.
Belyea, Albert Palmer Corey	Edmonton, Alta		July 14, '09	A.L.S.
Bemister, George Bartlett	Winnipeg, Man		June 11, '78	M.L.S. Engineering Dept. C.N.R.
Bennett, George Arthur	Ottawa, Ont	May 18, '86	Aug. 25, '10	A.L.S.
Berry, Edward Wilson	Seaforth, Ont	Aug. 26, '81	May 18, '11	
Bigger, Charles Albert	Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 15, '53	Mar. 30, '82	B.C.L.S., O.L.S., Assistant Superintendent Geodetic Survey.
Bingham, Edwin Ralph	Fort William, Ont.	——— '78	Oct. 25, '06	O.L.S.
Blanchet, Guy Houghton	Ottawa, Ont	Feb. 12, '84	Mar. 10, '10	
Boivin, Elzear	Edmonton, Alta	June 13, '57	Nov. 13, '83	
Boswell, Elias John	Montreal, Que	Sept. 26, '70	Mar. 18, '03	O.L.S., M.L.S.
Boulton, William James	Wallaceburg, Ont.	Oct. 2, '84	Mar. 7, '12	
Bourgeault, Armand	St. Jean Port Joli, Que	Feb. 23, '58	Mar. 29, '83	Q.L.S.
Bourgault, Charles Eugene	Lauzon, Levis, Que.	Sept. 6, '61	Feb. 21, '88	
Bourget, Charles Arthur	Lauzon, Que	Aug. 26, '51	May 14, '84	Q.L.S.
Bowman, Edgar Peterson	West Montrose, Ont.	Sept. 29, '83	Sept. 26, '07	O.L.S.
Bowman, Herbert Joseph	Berlin, Ont	June 18, '65	Feb. 16, '88	O.L.S.
Brabazon, Alfred James	Ottawa, Ont		May 13, '82	Boundary Surveys, Dept. of the Interior.
Bray, Samuel	Ottawa, Ont	Nov. 5, '46	Nov. 14, '83	O.L.S., Chief Surveyor, Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Bray, Lennox Thomas	Edmonton, Alta	Mar. 14, '77	Feb. 18, '03	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Brenot, Lucien	Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 31, '87	Mar. 18, '10	
Bridgland, Morrison Parsons	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 20, '78	Mar. 10, '05	A.L.S.
Broughton, George Henry	Penticton, B.C.	Aug. 12, '86	June 3, '09	B.C.L.S.
Brown, Charles Dudley	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 25, '83	April 4, '10	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Brown, Edgar Carl	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 28, '86	May 23, '11	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Brown, Thomas Wood	Saskatoon, Sask.	Nov. 10, '79	June 21, '09	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Brownlee, James Harrison	Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 22, '56	April 15, '87	M.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Buchanan, John Alexander	Edmonton, Alta.	Mar. 4, '87	May 17, '12	A.L.S.
Burd, James Henry	Weyburn, Sask.	Sept. 7, '71	May 18, '11	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Burgess, Edward LeRoy	Kamloops, B.C.	May 5, '78	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S.
Burnet, Hugh	Victoria, B.C.		June 22, '85	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Burwash, Nathaniel Alfred	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 28, '79	Mar. 6, '07	O.L.S.
Burwell, Herbert Mahlon	Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 23, '63	Feb. 17, '87	B.C.L.S.
Calder, John Alexander	Lytton, B.C.	June 2, '86	May 21, '12	
Cameron, Charles Scott	Beaverton, Ont.	Dec. 6, '84	Mar. 15, '13	
Campbell, Alan John	Sidney, B.C.	Oct. 1, '82	April 13, '09	B.C.L.S., A.L.S.
Campbell, Alexander Stewart	Kingston, Ont.	Mar. 7, '80	Mar. 6, '09	O.L.S.
Carbert, Joseph Alfred	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Feb. 4, '56	May 12, '80	O.L.S., A.L.S., District Engineer and Surveyor, Dept. of Public Works, Alberta.
Carpenter Henry Stanley	Regina, Sask.	Feb. 8, '74	Feb. 20, '01	O.L.S., S.L.S., Department of Public Works.
Carroll, Cyrus	Regina, Sask.	Dec. 6, '34	April 14, '72	O.L.S., S.L.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 10—*Continued.*

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Carson, Percy Alexander	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 25, '77	Feb. 22, '06	Hydrographic Survey.
Carthew, William Morden	Edmonton, Alta.	Oct. 19, '86	Mar. 29, '10	A.L.S.
Carthew, John Trewalla.	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 15, '91	Mar. 15, '13	
Cautley, Reginald Hutton	Edmonton, Alta.	Dec. 6, '79	May 1, '05	A.L.S.
Cautley, Richard William	Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 3, '73	Sept 2, '96	A.L.S.
Cavana, Allan George	Orillia, Ont.	Jan. 22, '58	Nov. 16, '76	O.L.S.
Charlesworth, Lionel Clare	Edmonton, Alta	Nov. 17, '73	Mar. 24, '03	O.L.S., A.L.S., Dept. of Public Works, Alberta.
Chase, Albert Victor	Orillia, Ont.	Mar. 4, '83	Oct. 11, '10	O.L.S.
Chilver, Charles Alonzo	Walkerville, Ont.	Feb. 8, '83	Feb. 22, '07	
Christie, William	Prince Albert, Sask.	Feb. 13, '76	Mar. 22, '06	S.L.S.
Clarke, Frederick Fieldhouse	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 22, '78	Feb. 18, '08	O.L.S.
Clarke, Charles Wentworth	Regina, Sask.	Nov. 19, '75	Mar. 24, '10	S.L.S.
Cleveland, Ernest Albert	Vancouver, B.C.	May 12, '74	June 27, '99	B.C.L.S.
Coates, Preston Charles	Victoria, B.C.	May 16, '81	April 19, '07	B.C.L.S.
Cokely, Leroy S	Duncan, B.C.	Nov. 23, '84	Mar. 22, '10	B.C.L.S.
Coltham, George William	Aurora, Ont.	Feb. 19, '89	Mar. 15, '13	O.L.S.
Cond, Fritz Thomas Piercy	Vancouver, B.C.	May 16, '86	May 18, '11	B.C.L.S.
Côté, Joseph Adélard	Prince Albert, Sask.	June 5, '64	May 14, '84	S.L.S.
Côté, Jean Léon	Edmonton, Alta.	May 6, '67	Mar. 21, '90	A.L.S.
Côte, Joseph Martial	Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 25, '89	May 13, '13	
Cotton, Arthur Frederick	Massett, B.C	Aug. 8, '52	May 11, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Cowper, George Constable	Welland, Ont.	Oct. 20, '86	Mar. 11, '11	
Craig, John Davidson	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 30, '76	Feb. 24, '02	Boundary Surveys, Dept. of the Interior.
Cumming, Austin Lewis	Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 25, '82	Feb. 3, '10	A.L.S.
Cummings, Alfred	Fernie, B.C.	July 3, '80	Mar. 3, '09	B.C.L.S.
Cummings, John George	Cranbrook, B.C.	Nov. 19, '73	Feb. 17, '04	B.C.L.S.
Dalton, John Joseph	Weston, Ont	June 12, '54	Apr. 17, '79	O.L.S., D.T.S.
Davies, Thomas Attwood	Edmonton, Alta.		Feb. 22, '06	A.L.S.
Dawson, Frederick James	Kamloops, B.C	Sept. 22, '86	Sept. 12, '10	B.C.L.S.
Day, Harry Samuel	Edmonton, Alta	Nov. 14, '85	Mar. 9, '10	A.L.S.
Deans, William James	Brandon, Man.	May 4, '60	May 13, '86	O.L.S.
de la Condamine, C	Calgary, Alta.	Feb. 13, '75	May 4, '10	A.L.S.
Dennis, John Stoughton	Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 22, '56	Nov. 19, '77	D.T.S.
Denny, Herbert C	Not known.		Apr. 1, '82	
Dickson, Henry Godkin	Whitehorse, Y.T.	Mar. 29, '64	Mar. 19, '89	M.L.S.
Dickson, James	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	Oct. 30, '34	Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S.
Dobie, James Samuel	Thessalon, Ont.	Oct. 15, '73	Mar. 22, '06	O.L.S.
Donnelly, Cecil	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 18, '89	Mar. 15, '13	M.L.S.
Doupe, Jacob Lonsdale	Winnipeg, Man.	Sept. 14, '67	Oct. 6, '88	M.L.S., A.L.S., S.L.S., Asst. Land Commissioner for C.P.R.
Drewry, William Stewart	Victoria, B.C.	Jan. 20, '59	Nov. 14, '83	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Driscoll, Alfred	Edmonton, Alta.	July 2, '65	Feb. 23, '87	B.C.L.S., A.L.S.
Drummond, Thomas	Montreal, P.Q.	1856	June 24, '78	D.T.S.
Ducker, William A.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 4, '52	Mar. 30, '83	O.L.S., M.L.S.
Dumais, Paul T. Concorde	Hull, P.Q.	Jan. 2, '47	Mar. 29, '82	Q.L.S.
Earle, Wallace Sinclair	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 8, '89	May 18, '11	B.C.L.S., O.L.S.
Edwards, George	Ponoka, Alta.	June 13, '42	Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Edwards, William Milton	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 21, '79	Apr. 5, '10	A.L.S.
Ellacott, Charles Herbert	Victoria, B.C.	Dec. 24, '66	Feb. 22, '99	B.C.L.S.
Ellis, Douglas Stewart	Kingston, Ont.	Mar. 16, '85	May 17, '12	
Empey, John Morgan	Calgary, Alta.	Apr. 16, '74	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Engler, Carl	Ottawa, Ont	Sept. 30, '72	Feb. 23, '05	T. S. Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Evans, Stanley Livingstone	Corinth, Ont.	Jan. 14, '84	Feb. 13, '11	
Fairchild, Charles Courtland	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 21, '67	Feb. 20, '01	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Farncomb, Alfred Ernest	Edmonton (South) Alta.	May 22, '73	Mar. 12, '02	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Fawcett, Adam	Gravenhurst, Ont.		Feb. 22, '93	
Fawcett, Sydney Dawson	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 29, '82	May 18, '11	
Fawcett, Thomas	Ottawa, Ont	Oct. 28, '48	Nov. 18, '76	O.L.S., D.T.S., Boundary Surveys, Dept. of Interior.

APPENDIX No. 10—*Continued.*

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission	Remarks.
Ferguson, George Hendry	Toronto, Ont	Jan. 20, '83	June 2, '09	
Findlay, Allan	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 15, '80	Mar. 21, '08	M.L.S.
Fletcher, James Allan	Fletcher, Ont.	Mar. 26, '89	May 18, '11	
Fontaine, Louis Elie	Levis, P.Q	Oct. 3, '68	Nov. 30, '92	A.L.S., Inspector of Surveys, Dept. of Interior
Francis, John	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Dec. 22, '52	June 17, '75	M.L.S.
Galletly, James Simpson	Brooklin, Ont.	Apr. 15, '88	May 18, '11	
Garden, James Ford	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 19, '47	May 13, '80	B.C.L.S.
Garden, George H	Lethbridge, Alta.		Apr. 14, '72	Deputy Surveyor for N.B.
Garden, Charles	Not known		Apr. 14, '72	Deputy Surveyor for N.B.
Garner, Albert Coleman	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 6, '78	May 27, '07	S.L.S., A.L.S., Chief Surveyor Surveys Branch Land Titles Offices.
Gauvreau, Louis Pierre	Not known		Apr. 14, '72	
Gibbon, James	Vancouver, B.C.	June 25, '60	Feb. 12, '91	O.L.S.
Glover, Arthur Edward	Edmonton, Alta.	Mar. 4, '87	Mar. 11, '11	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Gordon, Maitland Lockhart	Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 27, '82	Feb. 18, '04	B.C.L.S.
Gordon, Robert John	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 18, '69	Mar. 12, '02	A.L.S.
Gore, Thomas Sinclair	Victoria, B.C.	1852	Apr. 19, '79	B.C.L.S.
Graham, John Robertson	Vancouver, B.C.	Apr. 18, '87	May 26, '10	B.C.L.S.
Grassie, Charles Andrew	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Dec. 24, '83	Dec. 27, '10	A.L.S.
Gray, James Edward	Edmonton, Alta	Oct. 12, '81	Mar. 11, '11	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Green, Alfred Harold	Nelson, B.C.	Jan. 20, '79	Feb. 23, '05	B.C.L.S., A.L.S.
Green, Thomas Daniel	Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	Dec. 21, '57	May 19, '84	O.L.S.
Green, Frank Compton	Victoria, B.C.	May 4, '73	May 8, '03	B.C.L.S.
Griffin, Albert Dyke	Elk Lake, Ont.	Dec. 14, '60	May 13, '13	O.L.S.
Grover, George Alexander	Toronto, Ont		Feb. 18, '04	
Haggen, Rupert Williams	Quesnel, B.C	July 29, '87	May 18, '11	B.C.L.S.
Hamilton, Charles Thomas	Vancouver, B.C.	July 29, '84	May 18, '11	B.C.L.S.
Hamilton, James Frederick	Lethbridge, Alta.	April 4, '69	June 2, '09	A.L.S.
Harris, John Walter	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 26, '45	April 14, '72	O.L.S., M.L.S., Assessment Commissioner and City Surveyor.
Harrison, Edward	Calgary, Alta.		May 14, '10	A.L.S.
Harvey, Charles	Kelowna, B.C	May 5, '76	Feb. 17, '04	B.C.L.S.
Hawkins, Albert Howard	Listowel, Ont.	July 27, '62	Mar. 6, '06	
Heaman, John Andrew	Winnipeg, Man.	June 3, '75	July 15, '09	O.L.S.
Heathcott, Robert Vernon	Edmonton, Alta	July 7, '81	May 13, '07	A.L.S.
Henderson, Walter	Not known		Nov. 17, '83	
Herriot, George Henry	Souris, Man.	Feb. 23, '83	Sept. 18, '09	M.L.S.
Heuperman, Frederick Justinus	Calgary, Alta.	July 23, '87	Mar. 13, '11	A.L.S.
Heuperman, Lambertus Fred	Calgary, Alta.	Sept. 20, '81	Mar. 29, '10	A.L.S.
Hoar, Charles Millard	Calgary, Alta.	Sept. 26, '85	Mar. 9, '11	A.L.S.
Hobbs, Wilfrid Ernest	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 12, '87	Mar. 5, '12	M.L.S.
Holcroft, Herbert Spencer	Toronto, Ont	Sept. 4, '77	Feb. 18, '03	O.L.S.
Hopkins, Marshall Willard	Edmonton, Alta	May 24, '61	Feb. 20, '01	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Hubbell, Ernest Wilson	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 5, '62	May 19, '84	Chief Inspector of Surveys, Dept. of Interior.
Hunter, Albert Ernest	Wiarton, Ont.	Nov. 8, '87	Mar. 7, '12	
Inkster, Oluff	Edmonton, Alta	Mar. 25, '85	May 18, '11	A.L.S.
Jackson, John Edwin	Hamilton, Ont	Dec. 27, '81	May 18, '11	O.L.S.
James, Silas	Toronto, Ont	June 19, '34	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Jephson, Richard Jermy	Brandon, Man.	Feb. 5, '54	May 12, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S., M.L.S.
Johnson, Alfred William	Kamloops, B.C	Feb. 23, '74	Mar. 12, '02	B.C.L.S.
Johnson, Percy Nowell	Edmonton, Alta	Oct. 4, '75	May 10, '09	
Johnston, James Homer	Edmonton, Alta	Aug. 23, '87	May 17, '12	A.L.S.
Johnson, William James	St. Catharines, Ont.	Jan. 31, '81	Mar. 11, '11	
Keith, Homer Pasha	Edmonton, Alta	Aug. 30, '85	Feb. 1, '11	A.L.S.
Kimpe, Maurice	Edmonton, Alta	Jan. 17, '76	May 13, '07	A.L.S.
King, William Frederick	Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 19, '54	Nov. 21, '76	D.T.S. Chief Astronomer, Dept. of Interior.

APPENDIX No. 10—*Continued.*

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Kirk, John Albert.	Summerland, B.C.	Jan. 9, '54	May 11, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Kitto, Franklin Hugo.	Dawson, Y.T.	Mar. 28, '80	Mar. 6, '08	
Klotz, Otto Julius	Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 31, '52	Nov. 19, '77	O.L.S., D.T.S., Astronomer, Dept. of Interior.
Knight, Richard H	Edmonton, Alta	June 7, '77	Feb. 18, '04	A.L.S.
Lamb, Frederick Carlyle	Saskatoon, Sask.	Dec. 11, '88	May 17, '12	
Lang, John Leiper	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Aug. 18, '84	Oct. 14, '08	O.L.S.
Latimer, Frank Herbert.	Penticton, B.C.	May 23, '60	Nov. 13, '85	B.C.L.S.
Laurie, Richard C	Battleford, Sask	Jan. 31, '58	April 27, '83	S.L.S.
Leblanc, Pierre Maxime Henri	Ottawa, Ont	Oct. 1, '84	May 13, '13	
Lemoine, Charles Errol	Ville Montcalm, P.Q.		Mar. 31, '82	Q.L.S.
Lighthall, Abram	Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 30, '78	Dec. 25, '09	
Lindsay, James Herbert	Prince Albert, Sask.	Nov. 27, '82	May 18, '11	S.L.S.
Lonergan, Gerald Joseph	Buckingham, P.Q.	Oct. 8, '71	Feb. 28, '01	Q.L.S., A.L.S., Inspector of Surveys, Dept. of Interior.
Loucks, Roy Wm. Egbert.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Oct. 31, '84	Mar. 1, '12	A.L.S., S.L.S.
Lunnsden, Hugh David.	St. Andrews, N.B.	Sept. 7, '44	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Macdonald, Colin Stone	Ottawa, Ont.	May 26, '87	Mar. 10, '14	
Macdonald, Gordon Alexander.	Muirkirk, Ont.	May 24, '85	May 17, '12	B.C.L.S.
MacLennan, Alexander L.	Toronto, Ont	May 10, '78	Feb. 23, '05	S.L.S.
MacLeod, George Waters.	Edmonton, Alta	——	'88 Mar. 1, '12	A.L.S.
MacPherson, Charles Wilfrid.	Dawson, Y.T.	Sept. 6, '71	Mar. 7, '00	O.L.S.
Magrath, Charles Alexander	Ottawa, Ont.	April 22, '60	Nov. 16, '81	O.L.S., B.C.L.S., D.T.S., Member International Waterways Commission.
Martindale, Ernest Smith.	Kingsmill, Ont.	May 20, '86	Mar. 11, 11	
Martyn, Oscar William.	Regina, Sask.	Dec. 2, '88	Mar. 11, '11	S.L.S.
Matheson, Hugh	Ottawa, Ont.	May 2, '79	May 9, '11	
McArthur, James Joseph.	Ottawa, Ont	May 9, '56	April 17, '79	Boundary Surveys, Dept. of Interior.
McCaw, Robert Daniel.	Sidney, B.C.	May 24, '83	Mar. 23, '09	O.L.S., B.C.L.S., A.L.S.
McColl, Gilbert Beebe	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 8, '82	Mar. 20, '07	M.L.S., D.T.S.
McColl, Samuel Ebenezer.	Winnipeg, Man.	July 17, '86	May 18, '11	M.L.S.
McDiarmid, Stuart Stanley.	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 4, '81	Feb. 23, '05	B.C.L.S.
McDonald, Harold French.	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 22, '85	Mar. 3, '13	M.L.S., S.L.S., A.L.S.
McElhanney, Thomas Andrew.	Vancouver, B.C	April 21, '86	Mar. 17, '12	
McEwen, Duncan Findlay	Edmonton, Alta	Aug. 7, '76	May 18, '11	A.L.S.
McFadden, Moses	Vancouver, B.C	Aug. 26, '26	April 14, '72	O.L.S., M.L.S.
McFarlane, Walter Graham.	Peace River Landing Alta	Sept. 28, '75	May 19, '05	A.L.S.
McFarlane, John Baird.	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 25, '79	June 3, '08	A.L.S.
McFee, Angus.	Red Deer, Alta.	July 14, '46	April 19, '79	A.L.S.
McGeorge, Wilham Graham.	Chatham, Ont.	Mar. 22, '87	Mar. 31, '10	O.L.S.
McGrandle, Hugh	Wetaskiwin, Alta	Mar. 12, '57	Mar. 30, '83	O.L.S., A.L.S.
McKay, Robert B.	Vancouver, B.C	April 21, '83	May 21, '12	
McKnight, James Henry	Simcoe, Ont.	July 13, '85	May 13, '13	
McLellan, Roy Alexander.	Toronto, Ont.	July 31, '89	Mar. 15, '13	
McMaster, William Angus Alexander	Prince Albert, Sask.	Feb. 1, '85	July 6, '10	A.L.S., S.L.S.
McMillan, George.	Finch, Ont.	Dec. 9, '69	Feb. 22, '06	
McNaughton, Alexander L.	Kelowna, B.C.	Sept. 30, '81	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
McPherson, Archibald John.	Regina, Sask.	——, '70	Feb. 21, '01	S.L.S.
McPhillips, Robert Charles.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 24, '56	May 17, '80	M.L.S.
McVittie, Archibald W.	Victoria, B.C.	May 5, '58	Mar. 30, '82	B.C.L.S.
Meadows, William Walter.	Maple Creek, Sask.	May 27, '73	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Melhuish, Paul.	Vancouver, B.C	April 14, '87	May 18, '11	B.C.L.S.
Miles, Charles Falconer.	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 30, '38	April 14, '72	O.L.S. Inspector of Surveys, Dept. of Interior.
Mitchell, Benjamin Foster	Edmonton, Alta	June 16, '80	April 16, '08	A.L.S.
Moberly, Harford Kenneth.	Yorkton, Sask	——, '69	April 21, '03	S.L.S.
Montgomery, Royal Harp.	Prince Albert, Sask	May 20, '82	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Moore, Herbert Harrison.	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 1, '69	Feb. 17, '04	A.L.S.
Morrier, Joseph Eldedge.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Aug. 29, '74	May 16, '07	S.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 10—*Continued.*

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Murray, Ernest William	Regina, Sask.	Mar. 20, '84	May 31, '10	S.L.S.
Narraway, Athos Maxwell	Ottawa, Ont.	July 19, '88	May 18, '11	
Neelands, Rupert A.	Hamiota, Man.	Aug. 26, '84	Mar. 5, '12	
Nelles, Douglas Henry	Ottawa, Ont	Mar. 26, '81	Mar. 9, '07	
Nesham, Edward Williams	Ottawa, Ont	June 10, '88	Mar. 15, '13	
Neville, Everett A.	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 8, '87	May 18, '11	B.C.L.S
O'Hara, Walter Francis	Ottawa, Ont.	....	Feb. 19, '95	O.L.S.
Ord, Lewis Redman	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 17, '56	April 1, '82	O.L.S.
Palmer, Philip Ebenezer	Dorchester, N.B.	May 6, '88	Mar. 7, '12	
Parsons, Johnstone Lindsay R.	Regina, Sask.	Jan. 18, '76	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Patrick, Allan Poyntz	Calgary, Alta.	July 18, '49	Nov. 19, '77	B.C.L.S., D.T.S., A.L.S.
Patten, Thaddeus James	Little Current, Ont.	Feb. 4, '59	Mar. 29, '83	O.L.S.
Pearce, William	Calgary, Alta.	Feb. 1, '48	May 10, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S., A.L.S.
Pearce, Seabury Kains	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 6, '87	Mar. 9, '11	A.L.S.
Pearson, Hugh Edward	Edmonton, Alta.	Oct. 17, '87	May 17, '12	A.L.S.
Pequegnat, Marcel	Berlin, Ont.	April 27, '86	June 6, '10	O.L.S.
Peters, Frederic Hatheway	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 4, '83	Mar. 4, '10	A.L.S., Com. of Irrigation
Phillips, Edward Horace	Saskatoon, Sask.	Dec. 19, '78	Feb. 24, '02	S.L.S.
Phillips, Harold Geoffrey	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 3, '87	April 23, '10	S.L.S.
Pierce, Benjamin Clifford	Kingston, Ont.	Nov. 5, '90	Mar. 13, '14	
Pierce, John Wesley	Ottawa, Ont.	July 14, '85	Dec. 24, '09	O.L.S.
Pinder, George Zouch	Edmonton, Alta.	Mar. 5, '81	Mar. 15, '13	
Plunkett, Thomas Hartley	Meaford, Ont.	June 1, '78	Mar. 12, '08	
Ponton, Archibald William	Edmonton, Alta.	Jan. 25, '59	May 18, '81	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Powell, William Henry	Vancouver, B.C.	Dec. 22, '84	Feb. 22, '11	B.C.L.S.
Proudfoot Hume Blake	Prince Albert, Sask.	June 23, '58	Mar. 28, '82	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Purser, Ralph Clinton	Windsor, Ont.	April 7, '86	Feb. 2, '11	
Rainboth, Edward Joseph	Ottawa, Ont.	.. ..	May 19, '81	Q.L.S., O.L.S.
Ransom, John Thomas	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 24, '88	Jan. 14, '11	O.L.S.
Reilly, William Robinson	Regina, Sask.	Aug. 10, '57	Nov. 17, '81	O.L.S., M.L.S., S.L.S.
Richard, Joseph Francois	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.	.....	May 13, '82	Q.L.S.
Rinfret, Claude	Montreal, P.Q.	Jan. 5, '86	Mar 20, '08	Q.L.S.
Rinfret, Raoul	Montreal, P.Q.	July 16, '56	Feb. 20, '00	Q.L.S.
Ritchie, Joseph Frederick	Prince Rupert, B.C.	May 23, '63	Jan. 7, '89	B.C.L.S.
Roberts, Sydney Archibald	Victoria, B.C.	April 10, '48	May 16, '85	B.C.L.S.
Roberts, Vaughan Maurice	Goderich, Ont.	Mar. 22, '64	May 17, '86	
Robertson, Donald Fraser	Ottawa, Ont.	'80	May 25, '09	Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Robertson, Henry H.	N.Timiskaming, P.Q	Sept. 13, '47	April 14, '72	Q.L.S.
Robertson, Edgar Doctor	Edmonton Alta.	Sept. 12, '85	Mar. 15, '13	
Robinson, Ernest Walter P.	Ottawa, Ont.	May 8, '80	May 1, '08	
Robinson, Franklin Joseph	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 20, '70	Feb. 20, '00	S.L.S., Deputy Minister of Public Works.
Robinson, William Andrew	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 21, '81	Oct. 2, '11	S.L.S. M.L.S.
Rolfson, Orville	Walkerville, Ont.	Feb. 26, '85	July 11, '08	
Rombough, Marshall Bedwell	Morden, Man.	Oct. 14, '35	April 14, '72	M.L.S.
Rorke, Louis Valentine	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. — '65	Aug. 13, '91	O.L.S., Inspector of Surveys for Ontario.
Ross, George	Welland, Ont.	June 12, '53	Nov. 21, '82	O.L.S.
Ross, Joseph Edmund	Kamloops, B.C.	Jan. 9, '61	Feb. 12, '91	O.L.S., B.C.L.S
Routly, Herbert Thomas	Toronto Ont	Jan. 20, '78	Feb. 15, '11	O.L.S.
Roy, George Peter	Quebec, P.Q	Oct. 1, '52	Nov. 17, '81	Q.L.S
Roy, Joseph George Emile	Quebec, P.Q.	Mar. 14, '86	May 25, '10	Q.L.S.
Russell, Alexander Lord	Port Arthur, Ont.	....	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Saint Cyr, Jean Baptiste	Montreal, P.Q	Dec. 17, '66	Feb. 17, '87	Q.L.S.
Saint Cyr, Arthur	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. — '60	Feb. 17, '87	
Saunders, Bryce Johnston	Edmonton, Alta.	Oct. 17, '60	Nov. 16, '84	O.L.S.
Scott, Walter Alexander	Calgary, Alta.	Aug. 8, '85	Mar. 9, '09	A.L.S., S.L.S
Seager, Edmund	Kenora, Ont	Nov. 22, '38	April 14, '72	O.L.S
Segré, Beresford Henry	Davidson, Sask.	Feb. 19, '86	May 8, '12	
Seibert, Frederick V.	Edmonton Alta.	Nov. 5, '85	Mar. 11, '11	O.L.S. S.L.S.
Sewell, Henry DeQuincy	Toronto, Ont.	April 18, '48	May 16, '85	O.L.S.
Seymour, Horace Llewellyn	Red Deer, Alta.	June 11, '82	Feb. 22, '06	O.L.S., A.L.S., S.L.S

APPENDIX No. 10—*Concluded.*

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who are in possession of Standard Measures.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission	Remarks.
Shaw, Charles Æneas	Greenwood, B.C.	Nov. 16, '53	May 10, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Shepley, Joseph Drummond	N. Battleford, Sask.	Sept. 13, '79	Mar. 12, '06	S.L.S.
Smith, Charles Campbell	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 1, '73	Feb. 22, '06	O.L.S.
Smith Donald Alpine	Regina, Sask	Sept. 22, '80	April 21, '10	S.L.S.
Smith, James Herbert	Edmonton, Alta.	Nov. 9, '76	Feb. 23, '05	A.L.S., O.L.S.
Sears, Henry Martin Robinson	Edmonton, Alta.	April 22, '77	Nov. 2, '08	A.L.S.
Speight, Thomas Bailey	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 8, '59	Nov. 16, '82	O.L.S.
Starkey, Samuel M.	Codys, N.B.	Sept. 4, '37	April 14, '72	P.L.S. for N.B.
Steele, Ira John.	Ottawa, Ont.	April 6, '81	April 16, '08	O.L.S. S.L.S.
Stewart, Elihu	Collingwood, Ont.	Nov. 17, '44	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Stewart, Lionel Douglas N	Fort Frances, Ont.	Sept. 15, '83	Jan. 27, '10	O.L.S.
Stewart, Will Malcolm	Saskatoon, Sask.	Nov. 26, '84	June 6, '07	S.L.S.
Stewart, Louis Beaufort	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 27, '61	Nov. 22, '82	O.L.S., D.T.S. Professor of Surveying and Geodesy, University of Toronto.
Stewart, Alexander George	Edmonton, Alta	Aug. 16, '87	Mar. 14, '10	A.L.S.
Stewart, George Alexander			April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Stewart, Norman C.	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 9, '85	March 7, '12	B.C.L.S.
Stock, James Joseph	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 16, '87	March 2, '10	
Street, Paul Bishop	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 3, '81	Mar. 29, '10	
Stuart, Alexander Graham	Buckingham, P.Q.	July 16, '88	May 9, '11	
Summers, Gordon Foster	Haileybury, Ont		Oct. 20, '10	O.L.S.
Swannell, Frank Cyril	Victoria, B.C.		May 10, '04	B.C.L.S.
Taggart, Charles Henry	Kamloops, B.C.	'83	May 9, '11	
Talbot, Albert Charles	Calgary, Alta.	April 5, '56	May 13, '80	A.L.S.
Taylor, Alexander	Portage la Prairie, Man	Aug. 6, '75	June 9, '01	M.L.S., S.L.S.
Taylor, William Emerson	Toronto, Ont	Aug. 3, '81	Dec. 16, '10	O.L.S.
Teasdale, Charles Montgomery	Moosejaw, Sask.	Oct. 18, '79	March 9, '06	S.L.S.
Thompson, William Thomas	Grenfell, Sask	Nov. 1, '53	Nov. 19, '77	D.T.S., S.L.S.
Tipper George Adrian	Brantford, Ont.	July 25, '86	May 18, '11	A.L.S.
Tracy, Thomas Henry	Vancouver, B.C.	June 25, '48	April 14, '72	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Tremblay, Alfred Joseph	Montmagny, P.Q.		Feb. 18, '90	
Tremblay, Albert Jacques	Edmonton, Alta.	July 25, '87	March 1, '12	A.L.S.
Turnbull, Thomas	Winnipeg, Man.	May 26, '57	Mar. 29, '82	O.L.S.
Tyrrell, James William	Hamilton, Ont	May 10, '63	Feb. 16, '87	O.L.S.
Underwood, Joseph Edwin	Saskatoon, Sask.	Nov. 3, '8	May 18, '11	S.L.S.
Van Skiver, Leighton A.	Fish Lake, Ont.		'74 May 13, '13	
Vaughan, Josephus Wyatt	Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 17, '45	June 11, '78	B.C.L.S.
Vicars, John Richard Odlum	Kamloops, B.C.	April 16, '56	May 17, '86	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Vickers, Thomas Newell	N. Battleford, Sask.	April 19, '90	May 17, '12	S.L.S.
Von Edeskuty, Joseph Otto	Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 27, '84	March 3, '13	
Waddell, William Henry	Edmonton, Alta.	March 23, '83	Mar. 25, '07	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Waldron, John	Moosejaw, Sask.	Aug. 1, '72	April 2, '07	S.L.S.
Walker, Claude Melville	Guelph, Ont	Oct. 16, '84	Mar. 11, '11	
Wallace, James Nevin	Calgary, Alta.	Aug. 21, '70	Feb. 20, '00	O.L.S., A.L.S.
Warren, James	Walkerton, Ont.	Nov. 7, '37	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Warrington, George Albert	Winnipeg, Man	'83	Mar. 15, '13	M.L.S.
Watt, George Herbert	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 5, '76	Feb. 24, '02	
Waugh, Bruce Wallace	Ottawa, Ont.	March 21, '88	May 28, '12	
Weekes, Abel Seneca	Edmonton, Alta.	Feb. 17, '66	Feb. 11, '92	A.L.S., S.L.S., O.L.S.
Weekes, Melville Bell	Regina, Sask.	Nov. 28, '74	Feb. 18, '03	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Wheeler, Arthur Oliver	Sidney, B.C.	May 1, '60	Nov. 21, '82	O.L.S., B.C.L.S., M.L.S., A.L.S.
White-Fraser, George W.R.M.	Victoria, B.C.	'61	Feb. 21, '88	D.T.S., B.C.L.S.
Wiggins, Thomas Henry	Saskatoon, Sask.	Aug. 24, '63	Feb. 18, '96	O.L.S., S.L.S.
Wilkins, Frederick, W. B.	Norwood, Ont.	June 27, '54	May 18, '81	O.L.S., D.T.S.
Wilkinson, William Downing	Hamilton, Bermuda	Mar. 22, '64	Feb. 22, '93	
Williams, Guy Lorne	Enderby, B.C.	March 3, '79	June 21, '08	B.C.L.S.
Wilson, Reginald Palliser	Winnipeg, Man.	July 9, '72	Jan. 26, '11	M.L.S.
Woods, Joseph Edward	Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 13, '61	Nov. 14, '85	A.L.S.
Wrong, Frederick Hay	Windsor, Ont.	Aug. 22, '86	May 18, '11	
Young, Stewart	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 2, '84	May 17, '13	S.L.S.
Young Walter Beatty	Winnipeg, Man.	July 6, '80	Mar. 25, '05	M.L.S.
Young William Howard	Calgary, Alta.	June 8, '78	May 17, '07	A.L.S. District Engineer

PART V.

DOMINION PARKS

DOMINION PARKS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION PARKS.

OTTAWA, October 1, 1914.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1914. Attached hereto are annual reports from the Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks and from the superintendents of the various parks, covering the work accomplished during the year.

In previous reports, I have pointed out that in two important respects national parks very distinctly and very effectively serve public needs: one relates to the revenue they attract to the country by way of tourist traffic, the other relates to the service they render to the people of Canada through the facilities which they provide for recreation in the open air under the best conditions.

To emphasize the commercial value of national parks, I think that it is worth while assembling, with the new material secured in that connection, some of the more important figures given in previous reports. In an earlier report I have shown:—

1. Annual revenue of France from tourist traffic	$500,000,000
2. Annual revenue of Switzerland from tourist traffic	150,000,000
3. Annual revenue of Italy from tourist traffic	100,000,000
4. Annual revenue of Maine, U.S.A., from tourist traffic	40,000,000
5. Annual expenditure of American tourists in England	25,000,000
6. Expenditure of American tourists abroad in 1910	350,000,000

The United States Bureau of Statistics has made a calculation in regard to the amount of money spent abroad in 1912 by American tourists. On the basis of 800,000 persons sailing from the United States in 1912, it is estimated that 400,000 were tourists and that each of these spent on an average $1,000 on the trip, making a total annual expenditure abroad by American tourists of $400,000,000.

It is calculated that from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 is spent each year by tourists in the three great tourist cities, London, Paris, and Berlin. Figures have been compiled by the New England railway lines with respect to tourist traffic in the New England States, in these states there are 4,406 hotels and boarding houses capable of accommodating 221,141 people. In 1913 these accommodated 1,400,000 guests, and it is calculated the tourists spent there not less than $100,000,000.

Mr. W. T. Robson, organizer of the Canadian Travel Association (formerly General Advertising Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway), has prepared a careful estimate of the amount of money spent by tourists in Canada last year. His figures are $50,000,000. Startling as it may appear, these figures place the value of tourist traffic in the fourth position with respect to revenue from Canada's national resources. The comparison is:—

Field crops, Canada, 1913	$509,437,000
Forest products, Canada, 1913	161,093,000
Minerals, Canada, 1913	102,300,000
Tourist traffic, Canada, 1913	50,000,000
Fisheries, Canada, 1913	43,667,000

The figures compiled are calculated to emphasize the tremendous commercial potentialities of the tourist traffic. Nothing attracts tourists like national parks. Therefore, national parks provide the chief means of bringing to Canada a stream of tourists and a stream of tourists' gold. With the natural attractions and wonders possessed by Canadian parks in particular and Canada in general, it seems obvious that a proper and adequate development of Dominion parks means that millions of dollars annually will be brought into Canada by tourists.

It is perhaps as important to keep Canadian money in Canada as it is to attract foreign money to the Dominion. I have not been able to get any figures in regard to the amount of money spent by Canadians at American resorts, but a moment's thought will convince any one that it will total many millions. Even the money spent abroad is very great. The steamship figures of eastbound traffic during 1912 from Canadian ports are: first cabin, 8,607 and second cabin, 25,519.

I am assured that $600 per first-class passenger and $300 per second-class passenger, is a modest estimate as to the average expenditure by such passengers abroad. While, of course, all these people are not tourists, and, for that matter, are not all Canadians, the figures give a basis upon which to make a calculation as to the money annually spent abroad by Canadians, and the calculation is that the total is nearly $15,000,000.

The development of national parks which give Canadians an opportunity to see incomparable scenery and enjoy unequalled opportunities of recreation under the best conditions, means keeping a portion at least of this money in Canada.

In the United States there has been an active movement whose slogan is: "See America First." The slogan which Canada's outstanding advantages in the way of natural scenic and other attractions justify using in regard to parks' development in Canada is: "See America's Best."

Every step taken in connection with Dominion Parks' work is taken on the principle that they are entirely "Service Parks"; that is, they exist to furnish distinct, effective, and necessary service to the people of Canada. The commercial side of parks already dealt with, constitutes a real service to the people of Canada, but the most important service which the parks render is in the matter of helping to make Canadian people physically fit, mentally efficient, and morally elevated.

The Act under which parks are administered calls them "parks or pleasure grounds." In reality they are entirely pleasure grounds; their mission is to provide, for all Canadians, facilities for obtaining pleasure by play in the broadest meaning of the term. I say this because in its broadest sense, it is wide enough to cover all those elements provided by parks which are so necessary for man,—fresh air, exercise, sunshine, the mental and moral exhilaration which comes from beautiful scenery and life close to nature, and the marvellous tonic properties of play.

The play spirit seems to be one of the strongest instincts in the human being. People strive for wealth chiefly in order that they may provide themselves with more pleasure and more play; they emigrate from one country to another, not so much to secure better food or clothes, as to enable themselves financially and otherwise to do better, in order that they may introduce more joy into their lives. The dominant character of this play-spirit of humanity is indicated by the gigantic sums of money people spend annually upon it. Travel, theatricals, ball games, athletic contests, golf, automobiles, clubs and race courses,—all these and many more are sought by man through his instinct for play. The marvellous development in connection with the moving-picture business is evidence, if any were necessary, that the poorer people share equally with their richer brothers the craving for joy and recreation.

In the final analysis, people play because of the results that follow, whether the play be in the form of athletics, or entertainments, or outings, it matters not, they

feel—they know—they have been benefited by it; the recreation has been a tonic for them. If a man is sick of body or weary in mind, the remedy suggested to him by the physician is change of scene, removal from conditions that interfered with the "play spirit," the remedy in reality is play in its broad sense. Most people take holidays in the summer in order that they may be "toned up"; and holidays after all mean play. It therefore seems that play is essential to the well-being of man; if he is weakened, play is one of the most important means to effect his restoration.

It is often a subject of wonder that successful business men remain at work long after they have accumulated vast fortunes. It is well recognized that, in many cases, successful business men who suddenly relinquish business fail in physical and mental health and die. Is it not that their business has become to them a game that it is in reality play and that loss of the "play-spirit" has meant the loss of the sovereign panacea which nature has provided for the maintenance of their health.

The study of history shows that in the ages when the "play instinct" reached its highest development the national life was also at its fullest. The "Golden Age" of Greece is the most notable example; but, in the age of chivalry in Europe, in the Renaissance of Italy and the Elizabethan age in England, there are evidences of the high development of the "play instinct." In the Elizabethan age the "play instinct" reached its highest; England was truly "Merrie England," and all the national life seemed to break into flower. Art, literature, learning, invention, discovery, and adventure were its products. When the reaction came in the Puritan age which followed, national life became sterile, art and literature died. In all ages the absence of the "play spirit" in national life has meant a deterioration in that life through a lack of the vividness, joyousness and liberty out of which national art, invention and heroism have come.

Sir Oliver Lodge in "Modern Problems" says:—

> "What again was the main purpose of an Englishman in the time of Elizabeth? Was it not in the fullest and freest sense to live, to develop his life and that of others in the largest manner, to travel and see the world, to depict human life in the drama, to enjoy fresh air and open country and scenes of joyousness? Prof. Bradley has told us how men's minds were filled with the sense of largeness and beauty in the world, which new discoveries and the opening of ancient literatures had almost created anew for them. Life was a thing to be rejoiced in and made much of; even the life of the common people seemed joyous, and its development a worthy theme for poetry and romance. And the result was a patriotism capable of repelling an Armada, and a literature which in some respects surpasses everything that has been done in the world, before or since."

Within recent years there has been a movement, particularly in Europe and the United States, generally referred to as the "Recreation Movement." It has had much to do with the wonderful progress that has been made with respect to supervised playgrounds for children, but its field is much greater than that, and concerns play for adults as well. It has had its origin through recognition of the fact that modern social and industrial conditions are resulting in a suppression or a perversion of the "play spirit," and that this spells danger for the nation as well as for the individual. These adverse conditions exist both in the city and in the country.

To many people in cities, life means long hours of labour amidst the dust and whirr of wheels, an excessive nervous strain, and joyless, monotonous employment; to many of them life is a grind, a round of labour, a season of care, on top of which are conditions of overcrowding. The dangers that threaten, the evils which have been constantly increasing in industrial centres, are a degeneration in physical type, a deterioration in mental and moral quality. The natural course under the existing

conditions leads to the development of a dull, soulless, unimaginative people. For instance, it is well known that in the slums of English cities there has grown up, as a result of modern conditions, a well recognized type weak, hopeless, without initiative, energy, or self-respect, which does not want to secure work and which has no power of "sticking to" work if it is secured—a type which is a menace to the race. Conditions in Canada have not reached the point that they have in the huge industrial centres of England; but England's experience constitutes a warning to Canada to make provisions now to guard against similar misfortune.

The industrial workers are not the only class who have suffered from modern conditions. The ideal of the past century has been the "Strenuous life" and it has pervaded all classes. The policy has been "work, work, work"! The necessity of recreation has not received the recognition due to it. An American writer thus refers to this condition:

> "In America, while our minds have been drawn away to material conquests and accumulations, we have, all unconsciously, forgotten how to live; we have lost the tradition of play. In country-side and city we have cherished the ideals of work, not of play; we have apologized for leisure instead of making it divine."

City life means to many temptations which constitute a perversion of the play spirit. Cheap dramatics, low pool-rooms and probably most of the saloons are instances of unworthy relaxation; in fact it is recognized that vice is largely caused by improper or inadequate recreation. It is certain that much harm follows the fact that in cities many young men have to seek recreation on the street corners.

Life in rural districts is also suffering from the stifling of the play-spirit; modern machinery and other improvements in the art of agriculture have meant greatly enlarged farms, and consequently a far more sparse population in the rural districts In addition, the cities have largely drawn population to themselves at the expense of the farming districts. In this connection it is significant that in dealing with this question the Royal Commission on Technical Education (Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman) gives as one reason for this movement to the cities: "The attractiveness to young people of the amusements and excitements afforded by town and city life." People living in the country to-day too often find life an increasing round of toil with few opportunities for pleasure and recreation.

The adverse conditions in city life mean degeneration—physical, mental, and moral—for many workers. The adverse conditions in the country drive people to the cities, and at the same time put a blight of monotony and toil upon many of those who remain.

Howard S. Braucher, author of "Play and Social Progress" has drawn a vivid pen picture of the consequences of the loss of the "play spirit." He says:—

> "Hunger, cold, loss of shelter, and needless pain, surely these are tragedies. Yet the climax of tragedy is not reached until one has unveiled another picture—that of a dwarfed, starved, unresponsive and joyless life. When the play spirit has been lost and the future is only one long drawn out work, work, work, which taxes the body but does not engage the soul, then tragedy has reached its climax.
>
> "Every one, even the wealthy business man, may lose the spirit of play. Such a loss may not lessen the volume of work done, but it materially lessens its value. The present financial and industrial losses, due to underplay and consequent loss of power on the part of business leaders for one year alone, would reach a startling amount.
>
> "A lack of vividness, responsiveness and joy is in varying degrees to be observed in all walks of life, in our cities and in the open country. Few people

are obtaining the maximum amount of joy, efficiency and power from their lives. The presence of the play spirit means adaptability, capacity for quickly appreciating the influences about them, keen enjoyment of the game, and a consciousness that there are other players besides themselves."

The ultimate purpose of national parks is to provide opportunities and facilities for wholesome play for all Canadians. Many are losing their play instinct because of the drudgery and strenuousness of their occupations; some would play in their leisure hours, but the facilities are denied them; others again, with their play spirit natural and vigorous, have to satisfy it with commercialized recreation that has much evil about it.

Play, or recreation in the parks means fresh air, sunshine and exercise—the most potential agencies which nature provides for the physical regeneration of man. It needs no argument to convince any one in these days of the necessity of pure air. Air is absolutely vital to life; man can live for some time without food or drink, but deprive him of air and he dies almost immediately. Sunlight, too, is of the utmost importance to the physical well being of man; it is not only inimical to the various low forms of life, like tubercle bacilli, which prey on man, but, as one health writer puts it, "Light should be welcomed by us as the first, best, and safest of stimulants and tonics when stimulation is desirable."

The condition of the body has a profound influence upon the brain; the latter can never be at its best when bodily health is impaired, and moral vigour is rarely evident if body and mind are weakened. The modern treatment for the "cure" of convicts—very successful in many countries and many states—is to put them at work in the open air, on prison farms or road construction. When fresh air, sunshine, exercise, and life close to nature cure those with criminal instincts, transforming them into clear-eyed, honest citizens, how can they fail to elevate the man who is without this handicap? It is superfluous to dilate on the value of fresh air, sunshine and exercise to the human being. The importance is instinctively recognized. The only duty is to provide ample facilities for the people to secure them.

This is the reason why in my report last year, I emphasized the necessity of securing national parks or playgrounds throughout the entire Dominion; they are necessary to the well being of the public. Their necessity will become more and more apparent as population increases and life becomes more complex, and, if they are not secured now when land is available and cheap, there can be little hope that reservations adequate to the needs of the country will ever be secured, which will mean failure to provide for all the right and facilities to play under wholesome conditions.

During the past year extensive development work has been carried on in the various parks. Rocky Mountains park, with Banff as its principal town, received most attention, because the hot sulphur springs at Banff, and the grandeur of the scenery in the Lake Louise district, attract by far the largest number of visitors. A great deal of attention was paid to conditions at Banff itself, as it is visited by almost every tourist. The work done chiefly concerned water-service, sewer-service, roads, walks, and similar matters which ultimately affect the comfort and safety of tourists.

An important service was rendered to Rocky Mountains park by Mr. Harlan I. Smith, of the Geological Survey of Canada, in his reorganization of the museum at Banff. Mr. Smith undertook to devote his holidays without charge to the department to this work, and in a short time, and at trifling cost, completely made the Museum over. While the Museum is small, the rearrangement has made it in many respects a model institution.

During the year the department of Marine and Fisheries established a fish hatchery at Banff; as the fisheries of the park had never fully recovered from the dynamiting and netting of the early years of railway construction, the hatchery was

of vital necessity. The co-operation of the Fisheries Department in this connection has been a matter of gratification to all concerned in the welfare of Canada's most wonderful playground, as it doubtless will also be to the thousands of tourists to whom it will mean opportunities for good fishing.

By the construction of a large drain the department was able to reclaim a very large area of swampy ground, situated between the two sections of Banff. A portion of this has been laid out as a recreation ground to accommodate the thousands of one-day excursion parties that daily visit Banff. An unusually handsome and useful building for recreation purposes was also erected on this playground.

During the year a new policy in regard to the disposal of lots in Banff was initiated. Experience had shown that in many cases speculators took up Banff lots without any intention of complying with the building conditions. The result was that persons who really desired to secure homesites for themselves either had to purchase from the speculators or do without lots, which meant that the progress of Banff was being retarded, and that bona fide lot seekers were compelled to pay money to speculators without any real value being received. To terminate this condition of affairs a vigorous policy of cancellation was inaugurated against lot holders who had failed to carry out the conditions of the agreements covering their lots. To give every one an equal chance to secure these cancelled lots, it was decided not to grant them to the first applicants, as had been the practice, but to dispose of them by public auction; it was also felt that this method of disposal would make it unprofitable for the speculator to endeavour to blanket lots as in the past. The experiment proved eminently successful and when a new subdivision—made necessary by the expansion of the town—was completed in the autumn, the lots therein were also offered by public auction.

A contract was made with Mr. T. W. Mawson, the world-famous landscape artist and town planner, for a rearrangement of the two sections of the Banff townsite. Mr. Mawson gave this work his personal attention, and has handed to the department comprehensive reports and plans covering this work; attached hereto is a copy of Mr. Mawson's general report.

A quantity of literature dealing with the parks was prepared during the year. Included in it are:—

A handbook of the Banff Museum, which is designed to cover in a popular way, the natural history of the Rocky mountains. This pamphlet was prepared by Mr. Harlan I. Smith of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.

"Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks," by Professor Coleman of Toronto University.

"The Nakimu Caves," a description of the wonderful caves and subterannean passages in the Cougar mountain district of the Selkirks.

A handbook of the Fisheries of Rocky Mountains park, by Mr. S. C. Vick, Fishery Inspector at Banff.

A handbook by Mr. Camsell, of the Geological Survey, designed to explain to the layman the marvellous history of the Rockies as read from the rocks by the geologist.

"Just a sprig of Mountain Heather," a booklet accompanied by a sprig of mountain heather from the Canadian Rockies. This publication was written chiefly to inform the public with respect to the real purposes served by the National Parks work.

Included in this report is a statement with respect to the annual camp of the Canadian Alpine Club. This club from year to year continues to do a great deal of work of the utmost importance to the Canadians mountains and Canadian mountaineering. Probably no one in Canada has a greater knowledge of, or a greater love for the Rockies than Mr. A. O. Wheeler, the capable and energetic Director of the club. To him and to his associates in the club is largely due the spreading of the fame of Canada's mountains to every quarter of the globe.

Mrs. Mary Schäffer, of Banff, the author of "Old Indian Trails" and, in collaboration with Stewardson Brown, of "Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rockies," delivered a series of lectures in Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Edmonton and other Canadian cities, which attracted very large audiences, and gave to her hearers a fascinating vision of the majesty and grandeur of Canada's western parks.

BUFFALO.

The Government buffalo herd continues to do well; there are now 1,535 buffalo in the two animal enclosures, Elk Island park and Buffalo park. The Elk Island herd shows an increase of eleven for the year making a total of eighty-two head; the Buffalo park herd shows a gross increase of 236 with a decrease of four bringing the number of animals now in the herd up to 1,453. This is more than twice the original number secured in 1907 from Michael Pablo of Montana, and is an indication of the success of the experiment. The animals are in excellent condition and are becoming tamer. Ten females from Rocky Mountains park were shipped to Wainwright during the present month, leaving seventeen males in the Banff paddock.

During 1913-14 the first real development work in Jasper park took place. Lieut.-Col. S. M. Rogers, the Superintendent, proved equal to the great task of transforming a wilderness—a wilderness of extraordinary scenic beauty—into a park; and even in one year he accomplished striking results.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HARKIN,
Commissioner of Dominion Parks.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOMINION PARKS.

EDMONTON, ALTA., April 1, 1914.

J. B. HARKIN, Esq.
Commissioner of Dominion Parks,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report as Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks for the year ending March 31, 1914.

The reports of the superintendents of the different parks are tabulated under the headings as on previous occasions, viz.:—

1. Report of Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks.
2. Report of Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park.
2a. Report of the Curator of Banff Museum.
2b. Report of Nationalities of Visitors to the Hotels.
2c. Report of the Alpine Club.
3. Report of the Superintendent of Yoho and Glacier Parks.
4. Report of Superintendent of Buffalo Park.
5. Report of Superintendent of Elk Island Park.
6. Report of Superintendent of Waterton Lake Park.
7. Report of Superintendent of Jasper Park

The fiscal year 1913-1914 was entered upon with a large amount of new development work projected in the various parks. These works have been completed well within the appropriations.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

The improvements carried out in this park consisted in the building of a roemac road from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station to Banff avenue as far as Buffalo street. This road was an experiment, and I am pleased to report that the expectations of having a good thoroughfare on the main street have been fully realized. The centre of Banff avenue was laid out as a boulevard and planted with grass. With all the projected alterations this business section will be greatly improved.

The school trustees have erected a very handsome school to accommodate the large increase of pupils. A large brick stable and a storehouse have also been completed by the department, and the old school-house has been taken over and converted into Government engineers' offices, telephone exchange, and a much needed fire hall. A large amount has been spent in the grading of streets, building of sidewalks and opening up of new blocks for residential purposes.

A number of new residences have been erected to house the ever-growing population which is being attracted to Banff by the grandeur of the scenery, the benefits to be derived from the invigorating atmosphere, the mineral waters, and the sulphur baths which can be taken at small cost at the different establishments under government and private ownership. The water and sewer extensions have been kept up to the requirements.

The road mileage has been considerably increased. There are now some thirteen good roads within the park limits, the mileage of which is over 100 miles. The automobile road is practically completed from the eastern boundary to a point about 5 miles west of the town of Banff; there is still an unfinished portion between Banff and Castle mountain, some 4 or 5 miles, and when this is completed, the motorist will be able to travel in comfort, enjoying the magnificent scenery. From Castle mountain the road will connect with the Castle and Vermilion branch of the Alberta and British Columbia motor road through Sinclair pass. The main road will be continued in a westerly direction to that paradise of beauty—lake Louise. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has spent a large sum in remodelling the magnificent hotels at Banff and lake Louise, in order to accommodate the tourist traffic from all parts of the world. Recreation grounds are being laid out, and a pavilion has been built, to afford to visitors every facility for healthful enjoyment.

A fish hatchery has been built for the restocking of the streams and lakes with the various species of trout, in order to afford the followers of Isaac Walton excellent sport during the open season.

Additions have been made to the Zoological Gardens, the chief attraction being "Pat," the Polar bear, disporting himself in his spacious plunge bath. All the animals are in excellent health.

The wild inhabitants of the park, including a number of deer, often visit the streets and avenues without fear of molestation; large numbers of wild sheep are often to be seen on the motor road 3 miles west of Banff. Tourists can study them at close range, and they are easily photographed, being so accustomed to the camera that they apparently enjoy the situation.

A winter "Sports Club" was organized, and to judge by the vigour and heartiness with which the toboggan slide and other sports were taken advantage of, the success of the venture was beyond expectation.

There are approximately some 600 miles of trails within the boundaries of Rocky Mountains park open to the traveller who desires to explore the hidden

grandeur of the magnificent panorama which gradually unfolds before him, and is often unsurpassable. In order to make these trails easily accessible, I would suggest the erection of a series of "chalets" or rest houses about 10 miles apart, so that a tourist or traveller desiring to spend a considerable time in exploration may be assured of a haven of refuge after an arduous day's climb and tramp, where he can comfortably rest and regale himself with such provisions as he may have brought with him.

The great enemy of the park—fire—has not given great alarm this season; there were only two outbreaks in the town of Banff, the damage in one case being very small. The second fire occurred on February 7, of the present year in the old frame portion of the "King Edward" hotel, which was totally destroyed. It was one of the coldest days of the season, some 20 degrees below zero, but, in spite of the low temperature, the volunteer fire brigade did splendid work.

The total number of visitors to the park, registered at the different hotels, showed a decrease of some 12,800 as compared with last year, owing no doubt to the unfavourable weather and general financial depression.

YOHO PARK.

The work undertaken in Yoho park consists of general repairs and widening of the many roads which lead to the different scenic centres. Considerable changes were made in the road system; many small bridges were dispensed with by diverting the roads to higher ground, at the same time improving the general alignment. A considerable quantity of gravel was hauled and placed on the main road to Emerald lake, which is now in "first-class" condition. Maintenance work on new roads will be done by sectionmen, who will be housed in log cabins, three of which will be built during the coming year. On the Yoho drive, owing to the Kicking Horse river changing its course during high water, a large amount of rock-filled cribwork was built to divert the stream and protect the road from being completely washed away. The road was gravelled and is now in good order. At one point the alignment will be changed, to cut a short, dangerous grade, a little distance west of the Yoho and Kicking Horse rivers.

There are many trails leading to a number of new scenic points which have been annually repaired, but not extended, so as to enable tourists to return to the starting point by a different route, making the round trip. It is proposed to extend these trails during the coming season, to meet the desire of the many tourists who go to Field specially for the purpose of enjoying the scenery by walking, rather than riding the usual mountain pony.

GLACIER PARK.

Construction work on the new road to the Nakimu Caves was continued during the latter half of June, and the months of July, August, and September. About two miles of new road were completed, but there is still about 6,000 feet to be built.

Several requests for new trails, and repairs and renewing of some small bridges, have been made. All visitors to the park praise the surroundings, and the numbers will naturally increase as the trails are made more accessible. The proposed trail to the Great glacier was diverted at a point about timber line, carried across the glacial stream and joined with the old trail leading to the foot of the ice field. A new location was necessary, as the moraine on which it was proposed to build the trail has completely obliterated that portion which had been constructed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is building a 5-mile tunnel through mount MacDonald and a Government inspector has been placed at each end of the tunnel, his duties being to safeguard the interests of the park in every way.

BUFFALO PARK.

The farming operations carried on at Buffalo park during the year just closed were highly satisfactory. The area under cultivation was considerably increased. There are now 300 acres of good rich soil for raising fodder for the buffalo and work-horses. The crop of oats this year, owing to the favourable weather conditions and good farming methods, averaged 47 bushels to the acre. It is proposed to break an additional 300 acres and work the two parcels in rotation. Haying operations resulted in stacking for winter use some 900 tons of excellent hay. The old hay was dealt out first, and the new hay held in reserve, so that the question of feed for the coming year is amply provided for.

Additional accommodation has been provided at winter quarters for the proper stabling of the work-horses. A commodious barn has been erected which will accommodate 31 head. The loft will hold some 40 tons of hay, and there is ample space for taking care of several hundred bushels of oats. A harness room is also one of the features of the new structure. The farm hands at winter quarters have been provided with a comfortable frame cottage, which will be greatly appreciated. The men are now more contented, as prior to the building of this cottage the hired help lived in tents and a dilapidated log shack.

To prevent the destruction of the deer which frequent the western end of the park, a game warden was required; an efficient patrol has now been established, and a suitable frame lodge and stable erected. A lodge has been erected at home quarters as sleeping accommodation for the men. Up to this time they slept in the hay loft over the stable. Additional horses were purchased to carry out the farming operations properly, also to provide spare mounts for the patrol riders.

The buffalo show a net increase of some 300, for the year, all are in a flourishing condition. They are becoming much tamer, owing to the continual presence of the patrol riders among them, and before long we hope to have them as tractable as domestic cattle. Ten head have been shipped from Banff to this park, and as soon as some typical male specimens can be selected, they will be sent to Banff to replace those removed from there.

The moose have eaten down the browse to such an extent that it has been found necessary to turn them out into the large park in order to give the willows a chance to grow and recuperate. Two male moose are held in the home park for exhibition purposes.

The elk are in exceptionally fine condition, two of their number are quite tame and will approach the visitor when offered food. The antelope are doing well, especially one lone buck who has made friends with two bull buffalo and is rarely to be seen except in their company.

The feathered tribe are taking full advantage of the protection afforded them by the park being fenced. Prairie chickens are to be seen in great numbers, ducks and geese breed in the numerous lakes. Judging from the many lodges to be seen on the lakes and sloughs within the park area, the muskrats have colonized and are in great numbers.

There is an increase in the numbers of visitors, and it is expected when the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has completed its main line, and is advertising Buffalo park as a resort for tourists, the patronage will go up by leaps and bounds.

A telephone system is to be installed in the near future; it will fill a much-felt want.

ELK ISLAND PARK.

The work of improvement in this park consisted in cutting out the old buffalo trails, clearing up underbrush, ploughing a fire guard, and opening up a road to reach

the east end of the lake, locally known as "Sandy Beach," where there is excellent bathing.

Two of the many islands have had the heavy underbrush cleared off and burnt to make them accessible to camping parties. The picnic grounds have been enlarged by the cutting out of a quantity of scrub, poplar timber and brush. Rustic seats have been provided, and a short dock built to provide a landing for row boats.

The buffalo, moose and deer are doing very well. This park is especially adapted to the raising of moose, there is plenty of browse, and no danger of a shortage for some time to come.

The number of visitors has increased, owing no doubt to the park becoming more favourably known. The lake with its many islands affords an ideal pleasure resort.

WATERTON LAKE PARK.

The work carried out in this park consisted in widening and re-grading the roads, and clearing the roadways within the surveyed townsite to enable owners of lots to gain access to their holdings; the bridge over Pass creek was repaired, a short trail cut out to lake Bertha and the wagon road to Oil City considerably improved. The boundaries of this park should be extended as its area is very small, consequently the scenic points are few.

A large number of people from Lethbridge, MacLeod, Pincher Creek, Cardston, and other towns motor down to the park and spend the week-end in enjoyment of the excellent fishing and boating to be had there. A hotel is being built to accommodate the tourist traffic.

A safe means of crossing the Waterton river is urgently needed. When improvement in this matter has been provided many people who are now afraid to cross the treacherous ford will be attracted to Waterton Lake park. The view of the varicoloured mountains is alone worth the excursion.

JASPER PARK.

A change was made in the administration of Jasper park, Lt.-Col. Rogers being appointed to succeed Mr. Byron Burton. A small staff was organized, the various positions being filled temporarily by persons already at Jasper. A survey party was sent out, and the road to Pyramid lake laid out in record time; a road crew was then placed on the work and the construction prosecuted with vigour. Instead of a 16-foot roadway, as had been projected, it was decided to build only a 10-foot roadway, in order to enable visitors to reach the shores of Pyramid lake as soon as possible and enjoy at its best the beautiful scene of mountain, lake, and river.

Jasper park has the advantage of being served by two transcontinental lines which traverse its length from Dyke to Yellowhead on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The pass is so narrow that the two railways utilize the one right of way and double track for a considerable distance. There are scenic points of much beauty on both lines and, when the length and breadth of the park are fully explored, each railway will have special attractions for the tourist who desires to see the beauties of Jasper park.

About 42 miles of trails have been constructed and repaired during the past year, and others to points of interest outside the boundaries of the present park are under consideration.

The exploration of Sulphur creek revealed a succession of beautiful waterfalls, which are at their grandest during the spring run-off. A trail can be built to reach the most distant fall, and from there to "Lookout-Point; from this elevation a magnificent panorama spreads before the tourist. The trip can easily be made in one day, taking the hot sulphur springs as the starting point.

Six miles of roads have been constructed outside the townsite area, the streets of Jasper have been graded and many other improvements made. The administration building has been completed, and is now occupied temporarily by the superintendent as a residence, a portion of the building being set apart for the present requirements of the clerical staff. A temporary bridge has been constructed across the Athabaska river to Maligne lake and the Maligne canyon.

Forest fires of previous years have sorely marred the beauty of the park, but it is pleasing to note the second growth making a valiant attempt to restore Jasper to its original state. Thousands of cords of pit props and dry wood can be cut on the Maligne trail close to Jasper, and this should be done, as the present quantity of standing dead timber and windfalls is a danger in the event of fire, which might start from many unknown causes on the east side of the Athabaska river. One forest fire at Geikie burnt for a considerable time in the deep moss, and fanned by a strong wind travelled at a rapid rate; a large force of men was called out, but their labour was practically in vain. The fire burnt up to the snow line when it was finally extinguished by a heavy shower of rain.

In concluding my report I desire to express my sincere thanks for the support which I have received at all times from the department and the superintendents of the different parks, and trust that the work which was commenced, and has been carried out to such a successful conclusion well within the estimates provided for the national parks will redound to the credit of all engaged, from the highest to the lowest.

My duties of superintending and visiting the different parks under my jurisdiction entailed travelling no less than 23,000 miles, in addition to the routine business of my office. My staff, small as it is, deserves the highest praise for the painstaking manner in which every detail has been kept up to date.

The revenue of all the parks shows a gratifying increase, and I trust the coming tourist season will eclipse those of former years. The weather conditions of last year were very unfavourable, the tourist is not encouraged to venture forth in torrents of rain to search out the hidden beauties of that heritage placed in our keeping, the national parks of the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. BARNARD-HERVEY,

Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

BANFF, Alberta, April 1, 1914.

The Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains park, and have pleasure in reviewing the work of a year of achievement. The work which the appropriation made possible has greatly improved the appearance of the town of Banff; has improved and extended the water and sewer facilities; has helped to open up some of the most beautiful spots on the continent

which had previously been unknown, and were inaccessible to all but the most experienced trail blazers, and has very appreciably hastened the time when the park will be accessible *via* fine roads from both east and west. The expenditure of this money has also improved the facilities for the recreation of the many thousands of tourists who visit Banff and other parts of the park during the summer season. This "season" appears to be lengthening yearly, if the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Banff was the only hotel closed down during the winter season be taken as a criterion.

Probably the most important work of the year has been that of road-building, and the principal portion of this work has been in connection with the automobile road. This road, which will be completed in the spring or early summer of this year, will traverse the whole length of the park from east to west, connecting with the road from Calgary at the eastern boundary and with the British Columbia Government road in the west, making possible vehicular trips through the Rocky mountains to the coast, and opening up some of the most beautiful and inspiring scenery in the world to travellers by conveyance other than the railway car.

The other great work of the year was that of water and sewer extension, the record of which eclipses that of all previous years and which is dealt with elsewhere.

The usual maintenance work has been done where required.

FIRE AND GAME PROTECTION.

Owing to the heavy rainfall during the summer few forest fires were reported, so that little damage has been done within the park in this respect. The railway is our most dangerous source of fire; but the Canadian Pacific Railway fire patrol, working in conjunction with our game wardens' patrol, has lessened this danger to a very great extent.

A new fire trail has been cut along the south side of the Bow valley, from the Castle-Vermilion automobile road to a point on the Banff-Simpson Pass trail, a distance of seventeen miles. This trail will greatly facilitate matters in the event of fire breaking out, say at a point on the railway, and, aided by wind, jumping the Bow river, as has occurred in the past. It is our intention to continue this policy of opening up fire trails as occasion arises.

Game of all kinds is becoming very numerous all over the park, as may be seen by any one who takes a trip up any of the valleys leading out of Banff, and I am pleased to be able to state that only one infraction of the game regulations has been reported by the wardens during the year.

A number of shelter cabins for the use of the wardens has been erected, and it is our intention to continue erecting these cabins at suitable distances all over the park as opportunity arises. In this connection I might point out that, as the work of erection is being undertaken by the wardens themselves, the cost is very low. The wardens are also employed during the beginning of the season each year in clearing out all fallen timber on the trails. This work has to be done each spring, as the high winds during the fall and winter of each year bring down large numbers of dry trees.

It is our intention to have a trail cut next season from the mouth of Red Earth creek to Shadow lake and mount Ball (altitude 10,825), opening up to tourists a number of beautiful lakes and great glaciers, thence over to Simpson summit, giving tourists easy access to these beautiful spots which are only a comparatively short distance from Banff, and opening up an entirely new portion of the park.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

As fishing is one of the great attractions of the park, it was thought necessary to have a special officer to look after that branch and a fishery inspector was accordingly

appointed in June. The inspector, in addition to his other duties, is compiling a classified fishing guide for the whole of the angling waters within the park boundaries.

On searching lake Minnewanka with a view to discovering whether unlawful fishing were going on, the inspector found night lines with dead fish on them, though he did not catch those by whom the lines had been set. The knowledge that a special officer is on the lookout for such infractions of the law, is expected to be a deterrent in future, and it is probable that dynamiting and trapping in the lakes and streams will now come definitely to an end.

The new fish hatchery, a very handsome structure of its kind, containing equipment of the most modern description, is situated between Glen and River avenues, and has a hatching capacity of more than three million fry. Cut-throat trout and lake trout will be hatched here, and at present there are one million lake trout ova in the hatching trays, which will be put into the streams and lakes in the spring. When the spawning season arrives, two million ova of the cut-throat trout will be gathered and hatched out in this institution, and, when sufficiently matured, will be turned into the waters of the park in like manner. The Marine and Fisheries Department, by whom the hatchery was built, also intend putting in ponds where fish of larger size will be kept, which will greatly increase the interest in this work to visitors.

TRAILS IN THE PARK.

The following is a list of the trails in the park compiled this year by the chief fire and game warden, with notes on the principal points of interest along their routes. (The distances given are only approximate, but do not in any case overlap previously mentioned trails):—

1. *Bow lake and pass.*—Thirty-three miles from lake Louise.

Points of interest: Bow valley, Hector lake or lower Bow valley, lakes Margaret and Turquoise, Upper Bow lake, Bow glacier, Crowfoot glacier, Balfour glacier, Waputik icefields, mounts Gordon, Balfour, Bow, Pulpit, Portal, Observation, Dolomite, Peyto lake and glacier, Observation point with wonderful view north.

Trail continues down Bear creek to the Saskatchewan, and thence in all directions.

2. *Molar pass.*—Twenty miles. From Bow trail to Pipestone trail. Mosquito creek, High pass, Molar creek, mount Hector and mount Molar.

3. *Dolomite pass.*—Nine miles from Bow trail to boundary of Park. Trail continues down Doone creek to Siffleur. Dolomite pass, altitude 7,905 feet. Lakes Katherine and Helen.

4. *Pipestone Pass trail.*—Twenty-eight miles to summit. Altitude 8,364 feet. Mounts Richardson, Hector, Molar, Cataract, many unnamed lakes, falls, caves, etc.; trail continues either down the Siffleur or over Clearwater pass.

5. *Little Pipestone trail.*—This can be followed either of three ways: to Red Deer summit, to Baker lake or to Ptarmigan lake, all of which are delightfully wild, each about 9 miles distant. 14 lakes can be seen from one point on this trail.

6. *Ptarmigan Lake trail.*—Twelve miles. Ptarmigan lakes, Baker lake, Carroll creek, mounts Fossil, Oyster, Ptarmigan, Pika, Redoubt; grand views to the south of the lake Louise mountains and Ten Peaks. Altitude of Ptarmigan lakes 7,561 feet.

7. *Red Deer Summit and Douglas lake.*—Nine miles. North and south towers of mount Douglas, mount Drummond, Summit lakes, Douglas lake, Silver Serpent lake, Moonstone falls, Natural Bridge.

Trail continues down the Red Deer.

8. *Baker Creek trip.*—Eleven miles. Baker Creek valley, mount Redoubt, Heart lake, and others.

9. *Johnson creek.*—Twelve miles. Canyon lakes, Castle mountain, Bonnet peak,

10. *From Baker to Johnson Creek.*—Eight miles. Summit lakes, etc.

11. *Hillsdale trail.*—Five miles. A short cut from Johnson creek to Hillsdale or Massive. Fine views up and about Bow valley.

12. *Mystic Lake trail.*—8 miles. Leading from Johnson creek east. Sawback range. Mystic lakes, Forty-mile creek.

13. *Mount Edith and Sawback lakes.*—Twenty-one miles. Vermilion lakes, mount Edith pass, mounts Edith, Louise, Norquay, Sawback lakes, and creek to Cascade river.

14. *Flint and Johnson creeks.*—Ten miles. Flint park and Block mountain.

15. *Bijou Pass.*—Fifteen miles. Harrison lake and Panther falls.

16. *Cascade river.*—Twenty-three miles from Banff. Animal pasture, Bankhead coal mines, Stewart canyon, Cascade mountain, Stony creek.

17. *Cut Head and Wigmore.*—Twelve miles. Lakes, coal seams and Panther falls.

18. *Snow creek.*—Fourteen miles. Panther falls, Bare mountains, White creek, White mountain and Prow mountain.

19. *Panther river.*—Eighteen miles. Sulphur springs, coal seams, Panther mountain, White mountain.

20. *South branch of the Panther to Cascade.*—Twenty miles. Great game and fish country.

21. *Stony creek and Ghost river to Gap.*—Eighteen miles. Mount Aylmer, Castle Rock, Devil's Head point where river disappears.

22. *Aylmer pass, lake Minnewanka and Ghost river.*—Thirty miles. Aylmer canyon and mount Alma, Costigan, Minnewanka, Inglismaldie, Girouard, Peechee, Devil's Gap, Saddle peak.

23. *Carrot creek to lake Minnewanka and south fork of Ghost river.*—Twenty-five miles. Peechee, Fairholme, Saddle and End mountains.

24. *Great Divide and Bath creek and Lake O'Hara.*—Twenty miles. Daly and Niles glaciers, mounts Hector, Stephen, Cathedral, Field, Odary, Lefroy, Biddle, Wiwaxy peaks, Victoria, Park, Schaffer, Opabin; lakes Summit, Sink, Wapta, O'Hara, Oesa, McArthur, and Grouse.

Trail continues down McArthur creek.

25. *Lake Louise to Ross lake.*—Eight miles. Mount Niblock and Great Divide.

26. *Banff to Laggan, north side.*—Thirty-eight miles. Mounts Edith, Hole-in-the-wall, Bourgeau, Pilot, Massive, Castle, Ten Peaks, Temple, Hector, and others.

27. *Upper lakes, Mount St. Piran and Little Beehive.*—Six miles. Lakes in the Clouds.—Louise, Mirror and Agnes.

28. *Grandview trail.*—Two miles. Birds-eye view of Victoria glacier and lake Louise.

29. *Lake Louise and Victoria.*—Four miles.

25 v—2

30. *Saddle peak and Sheol valley.*—Six miles. Fairview, Saddle, and Temple.

31. *Paradise valley.*—Six miles. Mount Aberdeen, Horseshoe glacier, the Mitre, Pinnacle peak, Wastach pass, Eiffel peak, and mount Temple.

32. *Giant Step falls.*—One mile from main Paradise Valley trail.

33. *Lake Annette.*—One mile from main Paradise Valley trail.

34. *Sentinel pass* (altitude 8,556 feet).—Seven miles. Between mounts Temple and Pinnacle. Larch valley, Ten peaks and Moraine lakes.

35. *Moraine Lake trail.*—Nine miles. On base of Fairview and Temple. Carriage road. Ten peaks, Bident, Quadra.

36. *Consolation lakes.*—One and one-half miles. Lake Bident and mounts Bident and Quadra.

37. *Wenkchemna valley and lakes.*—Five miles. Moraine lake, Wenkchemna lake and glacier. Ten peaks, etc.

38. *Wenkchemna pass.*—Seven miles. High trail on Temple, Pinnacle and Eiffel. Prospector's valley.

39. *Vermilion pass and Boom lake.*—Twelve miles. Summit lakes, Boom mountain and lakes, mounts Storm, Whymper and Bident.

40. *Twin lakes.*—Five miles. Copper and Storm mountains.

41. *Copper mountain.*—Four miles. Copper mine.

42. *Red Earth creek and Shadow lake.*—Ten miles. Mounts Copper, Pilot, Ball and Brett, Shadow lake and many others. Canyon.

43. *Castle mountain to Banff* (south side).—Twenty miles. Mounts Copper, Pilot, Brett, Bourgeau, Healy creek, Sheep cave, Cave and Basin.

44. *Healy creek and Summit, high trail.*—Sixteen miles. Mount Bourgeau, Window-of-the-Gods (Hole right through the mountain). Simpson summit and lakes and view of mount Assiniboine.

45. *Healy creek, Simpson pass and head of Red Earth creek.*—Sixteen miles. Several lakes.

46. *Brewster creek.*—Fourteen miles. Fatigue mountains, Brewster glacier.

47. *Douglas creek.*—Seven miles. Summit lakes, etc.

48. *Sundance pass and around Sulphur mountain.*—Twenty miles. Sundance canyon, Eau Claire lumber camps, mount Rundle, Spray canyon.

49. *Hot Springs and Observatory.*—Six miles. Middle Springs, Kidney Springs, Government swimming baths and Hot Springs, Sulphur mountain and Observatory. Carriage road to Hot Springs, balance cinder path.

50. *Around Tunnel mountain.*—Four miles. Bow falls, Hoodoos, etc. Carriage road.

51. *Spray lakes, main trail.* Thirty miles. Mount Rundle, Three Sisters, Spray lakes. Carriage road 6 miles.

52. *Spray River falls, Bryant creek.* Sixteen miles. Spray falls, Bryant creek, mount Assiniboine.

53. *Main Spray river.*—Twelve miles. Goat range, Eau Claire camps.

54. *East branch of Spray to Mud lakes.*—Ten miles. Mud lakes and Hogarth lakes, southern boundary of park.

55. *From Head of Kananaskis to Spray.*—Ten miles. Chain of four lakes, glacier, and fine peaks. Route along Continental Divide.

56. *Spray river, Palliser branch.*—Six miles. Caribou lakes, Canyon, etc.

57. *South branch of Spray to Whiteman's pass.* Six miles.

58. *Canmore to Spray trail.*—Four miles. Sulphur Springs, Whiteman's pass, Rundle, Three Sisters, Hoodoos.

59. *Kananaskis river and lakes.*—Thirty miles. Mount McDougall, Kananaskis range, Fishers range and lakes.

60. *Gap trail to Kananaskis valley.*—Ten miles. Pigeon mountain, Wind mountain.

N.B.—All mileage, except branch trails, starts from Banff or Lake Louise.

A trail was started in the month of May and finished in September, at a cost of about $1,200, from the automobile road at the south of Vermilion creek over to Healy creek, a distance of about 16 miles, and involving in its construction 87 feet of corduroy and 2,247 feet of grading. The cost of the bridges over Healy and Red Earth creeks is estimated at $800. All the trails in the park received the attention of the wardens during the year, and were reported to be in fair condition.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I give below a tabulated list of the roads in the park which are in condition for vehicular traffic, together with the mileage. During the year the whole length of the road from Kananaskis to Banff was widened and surfaced, at an approximate cost of $20,000, while the road from Banff to Laggan was extended. The road from Canmore station to the Canmore mines was lined with a cinder footpath, and all the other roads were repaired where this was found to be necessary.

	Miles.
Kananaskis to Banff	37
Banff to Hot Springs	3
Banff to Sundance canyon	4
Banff to lumber camp on Spray river	8
Tunnel Mountain drive	5
Lake Minnewanka drive	9
Banff to Laggan	38
Laggan to Lake Louise	3
Lake Louise to Mer[illegible] lake	9
Bankhead road to buffalo paddock	1
Town streets	16
Loop drive	7
Canmore station to Mines	1·5
Total	179·5

THE AUTOMOBILE ROAD.

During the season we employed on an average 200 men, approximately half this total number being continuously at work on the automobile road. There were four large gangs in all employed on this road, and the men were accommodated in well-kept and orderly camps. The road has been cut to the maximum width practically the whole length of the park, and when finished will constitute an ideal drive and

safe road for vehicles. The timber which had to be removed has been utilized in a number of ways, and a large number of posts have been saved for the erection of the fence enclosing the new moose pasture. All the underbrush, and any material that might have been dangerous in the way of starting forest fires, was cut and burned, and the whole right of way is now cleared and in good order, leaving surfacing, blasting, and stumping to be done at various points along the route. The work, which went on steadily all the summer and fall, was stopped about the end of November by a heavy snowfall, which was not dissipated before the real winter came, so that it was necessary to dismiss the workmen for the year.

AUTOMOBILES.

The total number of automobiles in which parties visited the park, and for which licenses were taken out, was 173, a considerable increase over the total for previous years. With the formal opening of the new road east and west, this number is expected to be very largely exceeded.

WORK IN THE TOWN OF BANFF.

A large amount of work was done in the town of Banff during the year, principally on Banff avenue, and on the roads leading to the railway station, the whole length of the streets between the station and the river bridge at the end of Banff avenue having been surfaced with roemac.

A great improvement was also made in the appearance of Banff avenue, by the formation of an ornamental plot in the centre, which it is intended to sow with grass. The street has been divided for traffic purposes, and it is intended to set up in the centre of this plot a number of cobble stone pedestals, upon which will be erected cluster lights. This artistic improvement in the lighting of the avenue will greatly enhance the appearance of the principal thoroughfare of the town. Considerable work was also undertaken in connection with the formation and grading of new streets, the latter of which has greatly improved their accessibility and appearance.

In conjunction with the work of surfacing the roads in the town of Banff, there has also been finished a considerable mileage of new sidewalks, bordered with concrete curbs, the excellent effect of which may be noticed especially on the roads leading from the railway station to Banff avenue.

During the summer, in order to lay the dust on the town streets, they were continually sprinkled with water, and in some parts treated with oil, the result in the abatement of the dust nuisance being most gratifying. I also kept street cleaners at work during the season on Banff avenue, which, from having in the past the appearance of a village road, now attains to the dignity of a city street.

As an aid to ensuring the general health of the town, I instituted a yard-cleaning movement which was very successful, and had notices erected forbidding expectoration on the sidewalks which have been well observed. The appearance of the town in the lanes and corners, where garbage and other offensive debris is apt to collect unless carefully watched, is most satisfactory.

WATER AND SEWER WORK.

During the year there were 293 applications for water and the same number for sewer connections with our mains.

Water.

The town of Banff is fortunate in having an excellent supply of water, which is frequently analyzed, and never fails to give results pointing to uniform purity. The

low water flow shows that the available supply is sufficient for a city many times the size of Banff. The present system consists of a twelve-inch wooden gravity pipe line tapping Forty-mile creek, at an elevation of 325 feet above the main portion of the town. The size of the pipe reduces to 10 inches, is of cast-iron where it passes through the streets, and finally discharges into a 150,000 gallon wooden tank set at an elevation of 295 feet, 3·86 miles distant from the intake. Until the enlargement of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel, and the very large increase in the number of annual connections to our main, this supply was considered quite sufficient, but there is now in contemplation an enlargement of the system.

Sewer.

A large amount of work has been done during the year on sewer extension, which gave employment to a large number of men. The total extension was 16,525 feet or 3·13 miles, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Street.	From.	To	Length.
			feet.
Beaver street..	Wolf street..	Elk street ..	168
Beaver street	Elk street..	Banff avenue ..	1,500
Elk street...	Muskrat street	Squirrel street	1,408
Squirrel street.	Elk street ...	Moose street	650
Marten street	" "	" "	650
Banff avenue..	" "	Muskrat street .	2,326
Muskrat street..	Wolf street..	Banff avenue..	2,182
Otter street. .	" "	Lot 9 B. 23 ..	804
Lane between Otter and Grizzly	" "	Grizzly street..	1,292
Cariboo street...	Lane between Grizzly and Otter	Otter street	210
Wolf street..	" " "	" "	210
Moose street.	Muskrat street..	Beaver street	210
Bear and Lynx streets....	Buffalo street...	Northwards	791
Spray avenue. . .	River avenue.	Road to Spray bridge	80
Spray avenue	" "	" " "	2,236
Road to Spray bridge .	Spray avenue.	Glen avenue	678
Drain from Pavilion	Pavilion .	Cave avenue .	1,000
		Total.	16,525

NEW BUILDINGS IN BANFF.

Splendid progress was made with building construction during the year by the Public Works Department, the Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with the new fish hatchery, and by the general public.

The principal buildings which have been finished in the town during the year are as follows: New police barracks, new school, new Government stable, recreation pavilion at new grounds, new fire hall and offices, cage for polar bear, loading chute at Buffalo park, shelters on road to Hot Springs, houses for game wardens at Laggan, Minnewanka, and Panther creek, fish hatchery.

The new police barracks, situated next to my office on Banff avenue, while not erected by the department, are worthy of notice, as they constitute perhaps the most comfortable Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks in the west. The building is a handsome one of red brick, and contains large office and court-room, sleeping quarters for the officers, fully equipped cell-accommodation on the ground floor, and housekeeping facilities in the basement.

The new School which was opened in the fall is situated on Banff avenue, a little to the east of the old building, and has all the conveniences for carrying on educational work in the town. The building is of brick and has a very handsome appearance

The Government Stores building is situated immediately behind the wooden building which, for many years, did duty as the storehouse, and consists of a substantial two-story brick building on concrete foundation, with basement giving ample storage room and having the necessary facilities for the handling of the stores.

The recreation building is situated on the south bank of the Bow river at the edge of the new recreation grounds, a little west of the bridge spanning the Bow river at Banff avenue. There is a large recreation hall with the necessary administration and service rooms.

When the school trustees gave up the old school building, it was immediately taken over by the department and entirely remodelled, an additional story and bell-tower being added. In it will be housed the new fire-fighting apparatus, and space will also be found for members of the fire brigade, the staff of the resident engineer of the park, and the new telephone exchange.

The new stables which are situated at Squirrel and Elk streets, were finished early in the fall. They consist of a large brick building of pleasing design having accommodation for a large number of horses, and storage room for fodder and the like on the second floor, and also room for the proper administration of the property.

I am glad to say that we have been able to erect a number of shelters on the Hot Springs road. These will serve the double purpose of giving facilities for rest to walking parties, and shelter from the elements when unpropitious.

The chutes for loading and unloading buffalo will obviate the considerable difficulty which has previously attended the shipment of these animals.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

There is not much that is new to report in connection with the telephone system in the park. A very satisfactory service continues to be given, but the system has been found to be too limited for all the demands that are made upon it. Fourteen new connections were made during the year, the number being necessarily restricted on account of the switch board being filled up; but with the installation of the new exchange in the remodelled school building, we shall be able to take care of all the applications for some time to come.

LOTS AND BUILDINGS.

Notwithstanding the financial stringency all over the West during the year there was a large amount of building and other work in the park, apart from the work which was undertaken by the department. We issued eighty-four building permits during the year, and the estimated value of the dwellings which these permits covered reaches the total of approximately $110,000, exclusive of the immense sum which has been expended by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with the additions to their hotel.

We had sixty-eight applications for lots in Banff townsite during the year, which is a slight falling-off; but nevertheless, a good record for the year which has just passed. Twenty lots were taken up at Canmore, and twelve at Lake Minnewanka. These figures show a slight decrease so far as concerns Canmore, and a light increase so far as lake Minnewanka is concerned.

On July 11 and September 27, 1913, cancelled and otherwise vacant lots in the town-site of Banff were put up at auction. The sale in July, being in the height of the summer season, was largely attended, and bidding was keen for the fifty-three lots offered, while the 147 lots in the new subdivision offered in September were also fairly well taken up. In July, lots were also offered for lease in lake Minnewanka and Canmore townsites, and these, too, met with a good demand.

WINTER SPORTS.

A glance at the meteorological report will show that the climate of the park, and especially at Banff, has not been rigorous, and can compare favourably with many of the favourite European winter sport resorts. During the winter there has not been a single day upon which out-door bathing was not pleasant at the Cave and Basin and the Hot springs, and, at no time, was the cold intense enough to put even a temporary stop to out-door recreation.

The Winter Sports Club of Banff, constructed and maintained an excellent toboggan slide on Cariboo street, at rates which made its pleasures available to many hundreds during the winter. The slide was a distinct attraction for many week-end parties to Banff, and the club's periodical snowshoe tramps have invariably been well attended.

The Curling Club had four open-air rinks on the old location during the season, and their annual "bonspiel," held during the month of February, was a great success, attracting, as it did, competition from all over the province of Alberta.

Mr. Mather again prepared and maintained in excellent condition a large skating and hockey rink, which drew large crowds throughout the season, especially when hockey and broomball matches were held, besides adding to the number of week-end visitors from the neighbouring cities.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The number of animals and birds which we have at present in the zoo is fifty animals and thirty-six birds, the details in regard to which are given below. Nine birds and seven animals were added this year, the greater number of which I purchased; but I should like to convey my thanks to those who gave specimens to the "Zoo" free of charge.

Animals.—Black bears, 4; polar bear, 1; grizzly bears, 2; cinnamon bear, 1; mountain lion, 1; timber wolves, 3; coyotes, 3; lynx, 3; racoons, 2; porcupines, 4; red foxes, 2; kit foxes, 3; badgers, 2; pine martens, 3; fox squirrels, 3; black squirrels, 2; orange squirrel, 1; white gopher, 1; mountain gopher, 4; marmots, 2; rhesus monkeys, 2; ringtail monkey, 1.

Birds.—Silver pheasants, 3; golden pheasants, 4; Lady Amherst pheasants, 2; common pheasants, 4; Reeves pheasants, 2; Canada geese, 4; Pekin ducks; golden eagles, 3; black-headed eagle, 1; hawks, 3; owls, 2; pea fowls, 2; turkey buzzards, 2.

All the inmates of the "Zoo" are in excellent health.

FREE ANIMALS.

Outside these precincts, there are in the winter months hundreds of deer. Their instinct has apparently told them of the protection afforded them in the park, and they have, in consequence, become very tame. To see them parading along the streets of Banff itself, or nosing round back doors for potato peelings or other scraps which the housewife may dole out, is evidence of their, at all events temporary, domesticity when under protection, and forms an ever appreciated source of interest to visitors.

The mountain sheep and goats on the adjacent mountain sides are also becoming exceedingly tame. It is a remarkable sight when driving along the trails to meet large flocks of these. The magnificent spectacle of a mountain ram, with his huge horns, standing on a rock within a few yards of the passer-by, provides an opportunity for the camera unknown elsewhere.

THE ANIMAL PADDOCK.

The statistics relating to the captive animals in the buffalo park east of the town of Banff make rather interesting reading, showing that the animals there confined are increasing in numbers, a condition which is contrary to our experience in connection with the animals in the cages at the "Zoo."

During the month of April, 1913, two buffalo calves were born into the herd, but we had to slaughter two bulls in February, 1914, as they had injured themselves in a fight for the supremacy of the herd, and were thus unsuitable for retention as specimens. During April, one Persian sheep was born, but died soon afterwards; a fine specimen of the four-horned sheep was also born and continues to do well. A mule-deer was caught outside the pasture and added to the herd, and a Rocky Mountain goat regained its liberty in the same month.

In the month of May, two moose calves and one Rocky Mountain sheep were born, and remain in the enclosure and, on the instructions of the Commissioner of Dominion parks, one yak was shot and sent to Ottawa as a specimen.

In June, three elk and two mule deer were born and are doing well and, in July, three Angora goats, two yak, and one four-horned sheep were born, and remain inmates of the enclosure.

During the month of March, the ten female buffaloes which were in the enclosure were shipped to join the large herd at Wainwright; the intention is to replace them later on.

The animals at present in the paddock are as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Buffalo	17	..
Moose	5	4
Elk	12	11
Mule deer	7	4
White tail deer	1	1
Persian sheep	2	3
Angora goats	11	6
Rocky Mountain sheep	1	4
Rocky Mountain goat	1	1
Four-horned sheep	2	4
Yak	3	4

FOX-FARMING.

Coincident with the great rise of the fox-farming industry in Prince Edward Island, we received one inquiry as to the facilities for the carrying on of this industry in the park. The necessary information was given, but if there was any real movement at the back of the inquiry it has not taken further shape.

FIRES.

During the year there were only two outbreaks of fire, and at both of these the members of the fire brigade and employees of the department did effective work.

In the summer months there was a small outbreak in the kitchen of the Alpine club grill, which was extinguished before damage exceeding $200 had been done.

The serious fire of the year occurred on the morning of February 7, 1914, when the larger part of the "King Edward" hotel was destroyed. The fire broke out in the timber part of the structure on Banff avenue; but, as it was late in the morning, none of the guests were caught in their beds. It happened to be one of the coldest days of the winter, and the fire-fighting was handicapped by the hose continually freezing. In spite of the drawbacks, however, the volunteer fire brigade, aided by employees of the department, did splendid work and managed to confine the fire to one building so effectually, that the premises of the Brewster Trading Company,

separated from the hotel building by an opening less than two feet wide, were hardly scorched, while the brick portion of the hotel was saved in similarly good condition.

In a town like Banff, where so many of the buildings are of wood, the fire danger is always more or less present; but, with the new apparatus which will be delivered shortly, I am confident that we shall be in a position to deal adequately with this danger.

VISITORS TO THE PARK.

Although the hotelkeepers did not call the season of 1913 an excellent one, the number of visitors as compared with previous years was well maintained, and among those visitors was a large number of distinguished persons from all over the world.

On August 2, 1913, perhaps the most prominent party of the year, consisting of members of the Empire Parliamentary Association who were travelling through Canada, arrived at Banff. The party included the following persons: The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott and Lady Emmott; the Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; Mr. G. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.; Mr. Thos. Lough, M.P., and Mrs. Lough; Col. Sir E. Hildred Carlile, M.P., Lady Carlile, and Miss Carlile; Mr. Arthur Sherwell, M.P.; Sir Arthur Priestly, M.P.; Sir Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P.; Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., and Mrs. Greenwood; Mr. Sidney Goldman, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Goldman; Capt. D. V. Pirie, M.P., and Miss Pirie; Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P., and Mrs. Yate; Mr. Will Crooks, M.P.; Sir Stephen Collins, M.P., and Lady Collins; Mr. A. F. Bird, M.P.; Mr. A. W. Black, M.P.; Mr. Edgar Jones, M.P.; Mr Howard d'Egville, Hon. Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Mr. E. E. Mitchell, K.C., of Australia, accompanied by Mr. George Ham, of Montreal.

On arrival at Banff the party was met by Senator Lougheed, Senator J. A. Forget, Dr. Brett and myself, and driven to the Banff Springs hotel, where the members resided during their brief stay at Banff. The visitors saw all the places of interest in the town and immediate vicinity, the upper Hot springs, the Buffalo park, the higher reaches of the Bow river, the golf course, the Cave and Basin, and a section of the new automobile road. They all appeared to enjoy their stay in Banff very much, and expressed their regret that their planned itinerary did not permit of a stay longer than two days.

In the month of June, the semi-annual meeting of the Law Society of Alberta was held in Banff, combining pleasure and business. It was attended by most of the prominent lawyers in the province. In the same month the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Dominion Minister of Labour, while travelling in the West with a party, made a short stay in the town.

In the month of July the prominent visitors from Europe and the United States included Capt. Farrar, D.S.O.; Mr. G. B. Baker, Major Eckford, W. P. Hesketh-Smith, Mr. L. F. Steele, Mr. C. S. Thompson (well known as an old-time explorer of the Rockies); Profes or Fay, Dr. Chas. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institute; Hon. R. C. Cecil, and Mr. Roger Pocock, the last named two of whom were on their way through the Rockies on horse-back. In the same month the park was visited *inter alia* by the following people from eastern Canada: Mayor Lavallée, of Montreal; Mayor Blighe, of Halifax; Mayor Herbert of Sherbrooke; Mayor Graham of London; Aldermen Lapointe, Boyd, and Poirant of Montreal; Comptroller Church of Toronto; Comptroller Duprief of Montreal; Alderman and Mrs. Desette of St. Hyacinthe; Mayor Brosseau of Sault du Recollect; Ald. Kyle of Longueuil; Mr. Bragg of St. Lambert, Editor of the Canadian Municipal Journal; Rt. Rev. Bishop Scollard of Sault Ste. Marie; and Bishop O'Brien of Peterboro.

During August, the visitors to the park included, besides the British Parliamentary party, already mentioned, Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and party; Mr. J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works; Professor Fulong of Cor-

nell University; Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior; and, in September, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, M.D., (Camb.), Physician to the Chinese Foreign Office, was one of our visitors.

The picnic parties during the 1913 season were also numerous, as the following statement shows. This statement, however, cannot be taken as complete, as there were large numbers of semi-private parties averaging perhaps fifty persons, of which an accurate record was practically impossible. I would draw particular attention to a highly successful trip, which was run from Calgary during the week-end beginning February 28, 1914. The special train was run under the auspices of the Department of Natural Resources (C.P.R.) Athletic club, the Calgary "Vics," the Calgary "Centrals," and the ladies "Crescent" Hockey team. A total of 210 people was carried on the train, and all joined in saying it was one of the finest excursions ever held from Calgary. This, I believe, is the first special train ever run into Banff during the winter months. The party spent some hours at a hockey carnival at Canmore, afterwards coming to Banff, and found that the Park in the winter season was as delightful as during the summer. There was excellent skating, tobogganing, snowshoeing and sleighing, and both of the open-air baths were largely patronized. Late in the season though it was, there was a noticeable increase in the subsequent number of small week-end parties.

Excursions.

Date.	Where from.	Number.
May 8	Soo Railway Conductors	100
" 24	Calgary I.O.O.F.	2,400
June 1	Calgary Masons	200
" 5	" I.O.O.F.	1,500
" 5	Semi-annual meeting Alberta Law Society	100
" 14	Banff Overseas Club	200
" 17	Canadian Press Women's Association	250
" 20	Neilson's Furniture Company, Calgary	200
" 24	Calgary Methodists	1,200
July 1	Rice's Circus	250
" 8	Calgary Salvation Army	565
" 9	" " "	1,100
" 15	Exshaw Sunday School	100
" 16	Moore Employees, Calgary	120
" 17	Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary	650
" 17	Indian Day	3,000
" 18	Women's Temperance Union, Calgary	200
" 19	Indian Day	3,000
" 22	Hudsons Bay Store, Calgary	750
" 22	High River School Picnic	600
" 30	Knight Templars, Calgary	300
" 31	Messrs. Fish, McNeill & Martin's Employees, Calgary	400
" 31	Carstairs Methodist Sunday School	750
Aug. 2	British Parliamentary Party	50
" 20	Geological International Congress	110
" 26	Calgary Methodist Choir	115
Sept. 1	Calgary Electricians' Union	1,500
" 1	Trip from Calgary	700
" 5	Calgary Pro-Cathedral Choir	70

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. CLARKE,

Superintendent Rocky Mountains Park.

APPENDIX No. 2a.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF BANFF.

BANFF, ALBERTA, April 1, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the ninth annual report of the Rocky Mountains Park museum for the year ending March 31, 1914.

During the spring and early summer some entomological and botanical material was collected around Banff, and part of previous collections arranged. I also renewed the open exhibit of wild flowers and kept a list of the arrival of birds, etc. Later, a case of local moths and buttertlies was made up, being the start of an open exhibit of insects.

SIMPSON PASS AND SUMMIT.

On July 4, 1913, acting on instructions from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, I accompanied Mr. A. Knechtel, Chief Forester of Dominion Parks, Ottawa, on a trip to Simpson summit, in order to make arrangements for collecting a quantity of some suitable flowering plants for a small pamphlet to be issued in 1914.

We concluded that the red heather, which grows so abundantly on this summit, would be most suitable for the purpose required. The heathers were then only commencing to flower and as we had pressing material and outfit to procure, we returned to Banff.

On July 14, we again started for the summit with our outfit, setting to work to make up many pressing frames after our arrival.

On July 17, we commenced collecting the red heather, which was then not much more than beginning to flower in any quantity, at the same time collecting some other conspicuous flowering plants in order to find which would make good dried specimens. By August 2, good specimens of the red heather were getting scarce, a deeper coloured form (smaller plants and flowers) coming out more abundantly.

Mr. Knechtel had to leave about August 13 to attend to other duties; but I remained on the summit till September 6, during which time I was occupied in changing drying heather, roaming about more and collecting other flowering plants, mosses, lichens, hepaticas, grasses, etc., and insects. In this work I climbed a little, and got much material.

The summit (6,670 feet-length of pass 70 miles) was an inspiring sight by the beginning of July:—Countless numbers of the white western anemone (*Pulsatilla occidentalis* : the beautiful yellow snow lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum Pursh*); the white globe flower (*trollius laxus Salisb*) and the marsh caltha (*Caltha leptosepala*), covered the summit and mountain valleys amid some small but very beautiful clear, deep lakes, which, however, contained no fish; while a noble pile of rock (Monarch mountain) stood 9,400 feet above. Down this pile rocks were always falling. On all sides were hills with open timber, mostly mountain larch (*Larix* Lyalli Parl.) and the western balsam fir (*Abies Lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt, with some Engelmann's spruce (*Picea Engelmanni Engelm*).

Later on many other beautiful flowers appeared in abundance. With the white, and pink heather, white cassiope, the mountain buttercup, yellow violets, spring beauties, pink mountain laurel, valerians, yellow and purple honeysuckles, white mountain everlastings, yellow senecios, golden rods, potentillas and white grass of

Parnassus, and the many variously coloured and very beautiful mountain Indian paint brushes (*Castillega*), the colour scene was ever changing; most of the wild flowers, so beautiful and so very hardy, were temporarily drooping before the fury of alpine snowstorms and frost, and recovering to straighten their drooping forms and smile again as if nothing had happened. These plants are, withal, very tender, wilting almost at the touch of man; especially the hardy spring beauty which droops very quickly after being plucked, only reviving when douched in hot water.

In sheltered spots plants were in flower and flowered well on into September.

FLOWERING PLANTS GROWING ON THE SUMMIT.

Anemone Drummondii Wats.—Drummond's anemone; not common.
Anemone globosa Nutt. Cutleaved anemone; not common.
Anemone parviflora Michx.—Small-flowered anemone; not common.
Pulsatilla occidentalis (Wats.) Freyn.—Western pasque flower; abundant; some seeding July 15.
Aquilegia flavescens Wats.—Yellow columbine; not common; in flower July 23.
Caltha rotundifolia (Huth.) Greene—Marsh Caltha; abundant.
Ranunculus alpophilus A. Nels.—Mountain buttercup; abundant.
Thalictrum occidentale Gray.—Western meadow rue; common.
Trollius laxis Salisb.—Globe flower; abundant; seed heads August 23.
Papaver alpinum L.—Arctic poppy; rare.
Cardamine umbellata Greene.—Bitter cress; not common; in seed August 22.
Viola mistassinica Greene.—White-flowered violet; not common; in flower July 19.
Viola orbiculata Geyer.—Yellow violet; abundant.
Lychnis apetala L.—Nodding Lychnis; tolerably common.
Draba saximontana A. Nels.—Alpine whitlow grass; tolerably common.
Arabis Lyalli Wats.—Lyall's rock-cress; common.
Claytonia lanceolata Pursh.—Lanceolate-leaved spring beauty; abundant.
Aragallus podocarpus (Gray) A. Nels.—Inflated oxytrope; tolerably common high up among the shingle; in seed August 24.
Dryas octopetala L.—White-flowered wood avens; tolerably common.
Fragaria ovalis glauca (Wats.) A. Nels.—Glaucous strawberry, berries ripe August 2[illegible].
Potentilla nivea L.—Snowy cinquefoil.
Potentilla decurrens (Wats.) Rydb.—Common; in flower July 21.
Sibbaldia procumbens L.—Sibbaldia; abundant; in seed August 21.
Mitella pentandra Hook.—Mountain Bishop's mitre; common; flowering July 17.
Parnassia fimbriata Banks.—Fimbriated parnassus; abundant; in flower July 23
Parnassia kotzebue C. & S.—Kotzebue's grass of Parnassus; rare.
Saxifraga austramontana (Wiegand.)—Spotted saxifrage; abundant; flowering till September.
Saxifraga rhomboidea Greene.—Clustered Alpine saxifrage; tolerably common; in flower July 20.
Saxifraga Lyalli Engler.—Lyallis saxifrage; tolerably common; in flower July 20.
Saxifraga oregonensis (Raf.) A. Nels.—Ascending saxifrage; tolerably common.
Saxifraga cernua L.—Nodding or drooping bulbous saxifrage; rare; seeding August 21.
Saxifraga oppositifolia L.—Purple or mountain saxifrage; common seeding August 20.
Sedum stenopetalum Pursh.—Narrow-petalled stonecrop; common.
Epilobium alpinum L.—Alpine willow herb; common; in flower July 15.
Chamaenerion latifolium L.—Sweet broad-leaved willow herb; seeding August 9; not common.
Valeriana acutiloba Rydb.—Widow or swamp valerian; abundant; in flower July 17.
Achillea millefolium L.—Mountain yarrow; fairly common.
Antennaria lanata Greene.—Woolly antenaria or everlasting; abundant; flowering end of August.
Antennaria Macounii—Macoun's everlasting; common.
Antennaria racemosa Hook.—Reacemore everlasting; tolerably common; flowering July 23.
Tonestis Lyalli (Grey) A. Nels.—Lyall's aploppatus; abundant; by July 25, in good flower.
Aplopappus brandegii Gray.—Golden erigeron; abundant; by July 25 in good flower.
Arnica fulgens Pursh.—Alpine Arnica; common, first flowering July 19 and to end of August.
Arnica subplumosa Greene.—Tomentose arnica; common.
Hieracium gracile Hook.—Slender hawkweed; tolerably common; in flower July 20.
Erigeron caespitosus Nutt.—Tufted erigeron; common.
Erigeron compositus Pursh.—Composite erigeron; fairly common.
Erigeron compositus Pursh. *var glabrata.*—Macoun's smooth erigeron; common; commencing to flower July 19 and to end of August.
Erigeron uniflorus L.—One-flowered erigeron; common.
Erigeron acris debilis Gray.—Common.
Petasites frigida Fries.—Arctic coltsfoot; common; over by August 24.
Saussurea alpina D. C. var. Ledebouri Gray.—Dense-flowered saussurea; in flower to end of August; fairly common.
Senecio triangularis Hook.—Triangular-leaved groundsel; abundant; flowering till September.
Senecio oltus Rydb.—Black-tipped groundsel; fairly common.
Senecio discoideus (Hook.) Brit.—Discoid erigeron; fairly common; commencing to flower July 28, commencing to seed August 14.

Solidago corymbosa Nutt.—Northern goldenrod; common.
Taraxacum dumetorum Greene.—Arctic dandelion; rare.
Troximon aurantiacum Hook.—Marigold agoseris; tolerably common; in flower August 20.
Troximon glaucum Nutt.—Glaucous agoseris; tolerably common.
Phyllodoce empetriformis (Smith) Don.—Red heather; abundant; July to August.
Phyllodoce glanduliflora (Hook.) Coville—White heather; abundant; July to August.
Phyllodoce glanduliflora intermedia (Hook.) A. Nels.—Pink heather; common July to August.
Cassiope mertensiana (Bong.) Don.—Cassiope or white heath; abundant July to August.
Kalmia polifolia Wang.—Pale or swamp laurel; common; in flower July 15, seeding August 14.
Pyrola minor L.—Lesser wintergreen; rare.
Vaccinium orcophyllum Rydb.—Whortleberry; abundant.
Vaccinium membranaceum Dougl.—Bilbery.
Gentiana acuta Hook.—Northern gentian; fairly common; in flower August 20.
Gentiana amarella L. *var acuta* (Michx.) Herder.—Bluish gentian; in flower July 1.
Gentiana propinqua Richards.—Four-partied gentian; fairly common; in flower August 20.
Menyanthes trifoliata Buckbean.—Not common; flowering in August.
Myosotis alpestris L.—Mountain forget-me-not; not common.
Castilleja miniata Dougl.—Alpine Indian paint-brush; common; in flower July 15 till September.
Castilleja pallida Kunth.—Pallid Indian paint-brush; in flower July 15.
Pedicularis bracteosa Benth.—Bracted pedicularis; common.
Pedicularis contorta Benth.—Contorted pedicularis; fairly common; seeding August 9.
Penstemon Menziesii Hook.—Menzies beard tongue; fairly common; seeding August 9.
Veronica alpina L.—Alpine speedwell; abundant; in flower July 15.
Erythronium parviflorum (Wats.) L. N. Good—Snow lily; abundant; June to August; seeding in August.
Stenanthium occidentale Gray.—Not common; western stenanthium.
Veratrum viride Ait.—Wild hellebore; fairly common; in flower August 5.
Zygadenus elegans Pursh.—Glaucous zygadenus; fairly common.
Oxyria digyna (L.) Camptdera—Mountain sorrel; common.
Rumex acetosa L.—Sorrel sour-dock; common.

Grasses.

Poa alpina L.—Alpine spear-grass; common.
Phleum alpinum L.—Alpine phleum grass; common.
Panicum (species)—Common.
Eriophorum (species)—Cotton grass; common.
Carex (species)—Abundant.
Equisetums—Not common.
Juncus—Common.

Ferns (Few).

Filix fragilis (L.) Underw.—Fairly common
Aspidium spinulosum (O. F. Miller) Sw.—Fairly common
Botrychium (species)—Fairly common.

Mosses (Many).

Spagnums, Polytrichums, etc., etc.
Hepaticae (Liverworts), Lichens—Common.

Fungi (Few).

Many plants common about Banff are not found here.

Shrubs and Trees.

Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.—Canadian buffalo berry; rare.
Dasiphora fruticosa (L.) Rydb.—Shrubby cinquefoil; rare.
Ribes parvulum (Gray) Rydb.—Swamp gooseberry; fairly common.
Salix Brownii Bebb var petraea Bebb.—Robert Brown's rock willow; common.
Salix petraea Rydb.—Alpine rock-willow; common.
Salix nivalis Hook.—Snow willow, common.
Salix Barrattiana Hook.—Barratt's willow; common.
Salix vestita Pursh.—Hairy trees willow, common.
Larix Lyalli Parl.—Mountain larch; abundant.
Abies lasiocarpa (Hook) Nutt.—Sub-Alpine balsam fir; common.
Picea Engelmannii (Parry) Engelm.—Engelmann's spruce; common.

THE TRAIL.

Flowering Plants.

Many of the summit plants reach lower levels. The snow lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) is found within 9 miles of Banff.

The more noticeable plants on the trail from Banff to the summit (not including those of the summit):—

Heart-leaved arnica—*Arnica cordifolia* Hook.
Silvery groundsel—*Senecio canus* Hook.
Glaucous agoseris—*Troximon glaucum* Nutt.
Glaucous zygadenus—*Zygadenus elegans* Pursh
Mountain everlasting—*Antennaria dioica* (L.) Gaertn.
Bunchberry—*Cornus canadensis* L.
Northern twin flower—*Linnea americana* Forbes.
Gaillardia—*Gaillardia aristata* Pursh.
Broad-leaved willow herb—*Chamaenerion latifolium* L.
Drummond's yellow wood avens—*Dryas Drummondii* Richards.
Bishop's mitre—*Mitella nuda* L.
Indian paint-brush—*Castilleja pallida* Kunth. *var Septentrionalis* Gray.
White-flowered hedysarum—*Hedysarum alpinum* Macoun.
Round-leaved pyrola—*Pyrola americana* Sweet.
Round-leaved orchis—*Habenaria orbiculata* (Pursh.) Torr.
White-leaved wintergreen—*Pyrola virginiana* Torr.
One-flowered wintergreen—*Moneses uniflora* (L.) Gray.
Canada violet—*Viola canadensis* L.
Purple violet—*Viola adunca* Smith.
Richardson's cranesbill—*Geranium Richardsonii* F. & M.
Glaucous strawberry—*Fragaria ovalis glauca* (Wats.) A. Nels.
Rocky Mountain clematis—*Clematis occidentalis* Hornem.
Serrated or one-sided wintergreen—*Pyrola secunda* (L.) Michx.
Cow parsnip—*Heracleum lanatum* Michx.
Red baneberry—*Actaea rubra* (Ait.) Willd.
Western stenanthium—*Stenanthella occidentalis* (A. Gray) Rydb.
Orange lily—*Lilium montanum* A. Nels.
Northern Goldenrod—*Solidago corymbosa* Nutt.
Bluebell or harebell—*Campanula rotundifolia* L.

Shrubs on Trail—from Banff to summit.

Canadian buffalo berry—*Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt. (both red and yellow berries).
Prickly rose—*Rosa Sayi* Schwein.
Macoun's rose—*Rosa Woodsii* Lindl.
Labrador tea—*Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder.
Involucred fly honeysuckle—*Lonicera involucrata* Banks.
Shrubby five-finger—*Dasiophora fruticosa* (L.) Rydb.
Glandula or shrub birch—*Betula glandulosa* Michx.
Common alder—*Alnus incana* (L.) Willd.
Barratt's willow—*Salix Tweedyi* (Bebb.) Bebb.
Hairy willow—*Salix rostrata* Richards.
Glaucous willow etc.—*Salix planifolia* Pursh.
Swamp gooseberry—*Ribes lacustre* (Pursh.) Poir.
June berry—*Amelanchier spicata* (Lam.) C. Koch.
Smooth menziesia—*Menziesia ferruginea* Smith.
Mountain Labrador tea—*Ledum glandulosum* Nutt.
White-flowered rhododendron—*Azalea (Rhododendron) albiflora* (Hook.) Rydb.

Of the bushes the following are abundant: Willows, scrub birch and smooth Menziesia.

Trees on Trail.

Aspen poplar—*Populus tremuloides* Michx.
Balsam poplar—*Populus balsamifera* L.
Lodgepole pine—*Pinus contorta* Dougl.
White spruce—*Picea canadensis* (Mill) B.S.P.
Douglas fir—*Pseudotsuga mucronata* (Raf.) Sudw.
Engelmann's spruce—*Picea Engelmanni* (Parry) Engelm.
Sub-alpine fir—*Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt.
Lyall's larch—*Larix Lyallii* (Hook.) Nutt.

INSECT LIFE ON SUMMIT.

Insect life, outside mosquitoes, horseflies and a few other flies, was rather scarce. The material I collected has not all been gone over, but it includes:—

March flies (*bibionidæ*) tolerably common at snow on mountains.
Flower flies; common.
Bee flies; rare.
Snipe flies (*Leptidæ*); common.
Allied house flies; common.
Crane flies (*Tipulidæ*) or more new species; tolerably common.
Caddis flies; perhaps a new species or so; common.
Bumble bees; very few about.
Horn tails (*Tremex*).
Long-horned beetle (*Monohammus*, Sp.) uncommon.
Click beetles (*Corymbites*, Sp.); uncommon.
Small water-beetle species; tolerably common.
Butterflies; quite rare.
Moths; rare. I only saw a *chionabas* and an *anthocaris*.
Dragon flies; very scarce.
Grasshoppers; very scarce.
House flies (*musca domestica*) about 100. Appeared late in August.

BIRDS ON SUMMIT.

White-tailed ptarmigan with nine young chicks, seen July 17. Before seeing the chicks I hunted closely all over a 25-yard square or so, finding no trace of a chick. When about to leave, the mother bird called very faintly, when, one by one, the chicks appeared from all about me, and close at my feet. I must have stepped on some of them, but the depressions into which they could crouch and the soft ground did no apparent injury. These chicks were not long hatched, and were about half grown on August 9 (when seen again) and able to fly. On August 22 they were about three-fourths grown. In all cases the young birds had no apparent fear of man. Adult birds were not uncommon.

Yellow-leg plover.—Only one seen.
American bittern.—Heard several times.
Swainson's hawk.—Flying young.
Hawk owl, with young in nest.
Richardson's owl.—Uncommon.
Grinnel's water thrush.—Tolerably common.
Rusty-backed thrush.
Western robin. Rare.
Redpolls.—Not uncommon (in flocks.)
Juncos.—Only few seen.
American crossbills.—Common (in flocks.)
American pipit.—Not often seen.
Flycatchers.—Tolerably common.
Warblers.—Few.
Humming bird (rufous-backed.)—Often heard menacingly about our camp (nest near) seen as late as August 23 and perhaps later on, passing through some snowstorms and frost.
Gray Canada jay.—One pair.

MAMMALS SEEN ON SUMMIT.

Hoary marmot.—*Arctomys caligatus* (Lsch.)
Yellow-footed marmot.—*Arctomys flaviventer*.
Parry's marmot.—*Spermophila Parryi*. All these marmots were very numerous, their whistling being continuous through the day.
Porcupine (yellow-haired.)—*Erethizon epixanthus*.
Porcupine (black-haired.)—*Erethizon dorsatus* (Linn.) The porcupine were very numerous and were often seen digging up the bulbous roots of the western pasque flower (*Pulsatilla occidentalis*) and the nutlet of the spring beauty (*Claytonia lanceolata*). They also had a habit of eating up any wooden boxes left out over night.
Western chipmunk or Western Missouri chipmunk (*Tamias Quadrivittatus*)—One of these had completely lost its tail in a trap, but was as lively as ever, resembling a young chick.
Different Species of Mice.
Pine marten (*Mustela americana* (Turton.)
Snowshoe rabbit. (*Lepus americanus*, Lrxl.)

Pika rock-rabbit (*Ochotona princeps*, Richardson.)—Common amongst loose rock on mountains.
Deer species.
Black bear (*ursus americanus*) Pall.—Seen about camp.
Grizzly bear (*ursus horribilis*, Ord.)—One seen on August 31. The signs of grizzly bear were noticeable by the large excavations made in digging up gophers, etc. (Parry's marmot).
Rocky Mountain goat (*orcamnos montanus*, Ord.)—Not uncommon. I unintentionally blocked the way to water of one coming down Monarch mountain. It was within 30 feet of me when, startled by his whiff, I looked up, and "Billy" commenced in rage to stamp his feet repeatedly, eventually running up the steep precipitous face of the mountain, letting out a whiff now and again till he reached the top in an incredibly short time.

WINTER.

I have been informed that snow first remains on the ground on the summit in September, deepening from that on to 7 or 8 feet where drifting. Heavy snowstorms occur during the winter, and the snow remaining loose, makes very heavy snowshoeing. The small lakes really do not freeze much, the deep snow protecting them and they are spongy. Frost penetrates the ground very little for the same reason. There is a greater amount of sunlight in the day than at lower levels, so that the range of temperature is no doubt much less than in the valleys. Some "chinook" winds occur, but the snow remains in deep rifts on the summit until some time in July. Healy's creek freezes over in October and remains frozen until the end of May. One lake at the base of a mountain west of our camp (in a shady place) was still frozen over on July 5 when we visited it.

After my return to Banff on September 6, I met Mr. Harlan I. Smith, Archaeologist of the department, who afterwards was instructed to make improvements in the arrangement of the specimens in the museum. It was decided in future to confine the museum to Rocky Mountains Park material. Mr. Smith, who has had much to do with large museums in the United States, set to work and made many decided and much required changes. We now have a good plan of how the museum should really be carried on. The buffalo were grouped, Rocky Mountain sheep and Rocky Mountain goat grouped; the animal heads were better arranged and the birds were brought from the upper to the ground floor, the exhibits on the latter now consisting of birds' eggs, mammals, fish, reptiles, insects. Painted signs have been placed over the different groups, while there are also printed and framed labels giving descriptions of some of exhibits, with catalogues, etc., for each main exhibit. The cases, labels, etc., have also all been stained the same colour as the interior of the building, and the whole effect is one of pleasing harmony.

The upper floor was similarly rearranged and contains the Indian collections (loaned), cabinets of insects, botanical collection, forestry, minerals, rocks, fossils, and formations, framed maps and large photographs; while, in a corner on the way upstairs, are shown weather maps, cloud pictures and the like. In the work of rearrangement the cases were all made about the same size so that they could be more easily moved or changed at any future time.

Some new cases have been made as follows, with as much glass space as possible.

A many-shelved case for birds, one for bats, another for other mammals; a long case for mosses, lichens, etc., hepatica and fungi, and a cupboard-stand for fish-case. A much needed extra cabinet for plants was added; shelves were altered and added to cases as required, and many ideas were thrown out which will be very useful for the future; but much remains to be done to get the collection in order for the coming season. Some exhibits are, even now, rather cramped for room, and it will be necessary to have more floor-space before long.

I put in a case, by themselves, some birds which, although not at present known to be in the park may, later on, be found in this region.

I would suggest the keeping of the Musk Oxen in the Museum to one side by themselves, or in another room, as many visitors often wish to see these northern animals that once roamed over a larger area of North America than at present.

I would strongly recommend the gradual grouping of all animals and birds with natural surroundings. This would require more room, but would be a very decided improvement, and, while everything else in the Rocky Mountains park is going ahead, I do not think or feel that the Museum should be left behind. A good taxidermist, who could do grouping with natural surroundings, and make cases for the same (which need not be expensive), should be employed, and from what I know could be done in this line, I am sure there would be enough work for a taxidermist to do for years to come. His work would include making casts of reptiles and fish, mounting skeletons of animals, birds, etc. I could also make much better progress if I were allowed the assistance of a stenographer, who could arrange all my office material, even if only temporarily employed.

I think it would be well if I were allowed during the coming summer, to visit other parts of the park in order to collect plants, insects, birds, mammals and the like for the museum, so as to become well informed in time as to what is to be found in the park, and, eventually, to compile a complete catalogue of the fauna and flora, etc., of the Rocky Mountains park. 'I might also suggest the idea—started last year—of having experts in the different divisional subjects of our museum exhibit examine the collections, and keep them thoroughly reliable and up-to-date, and also start collections of fungi, etc., to be continued afterwards, from time to time, by myself. I have much material on hand, both from last summer's work and from previous years, mostly of plants and insects, which I hope to be able to go over and arrange in time.

Dr. Allen, of Edmonton University, and Mr. L. D. Burling, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, went over the palaeontological, mineral and rock collection, arranged the specimens, and named them as far as possible.

A descriptive pamphlet of all that pertains to Sulphur mountain, including notes on animals, birds, insects, trees, bushes and other plants, with weather statistics, etc., was completed and sent in to be printed. This work took up considerable time in the fall and early winter.

A catalogue of all the plants in the Museum collection found in the Rocky Mountains park, with data of locality and nature of *habitat*, when collected and by whom, with remarks, is now being prepared. Mr. Harlan Smith corresponded frequently with me on matters connected with a pamphlet he is getting up on the museum, and correspondence with others on museum matters was also attended to.

I have received much help and encouragement during the past year in the work of improving the museum, and hope that the Rocky Mountains park museum will, in time, be the best of its kind in Canada.

I acknowledge kindly assistance in naming material collected from Dr. L. O Howard, Chief Entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; to Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and others.

I may say that we have in the museum material that is rare, and, in years to come, will be more so, and the museum collection is, altogether, a good asset, and should be housed in a fireproof building.

The following specimens have been added to the museum during the past year, not including plants and insects:

One Meadow Vole, female, collected by myself.

One Pine marten, male, in prime dark fur, from "Zoo." Well mounted; killed, because diseased.

One Pine marten, female, is being mounted; purchased.

One large timber wolf head; purchased.

Two Albinos of Richardson's ground squirrel; purchased.

One long-tailed shrew mouse, dark winter fur; collected by self.

One Canada Lynx, collected by William Peyto, game warden, very naturally mounted.

One Rocky Mountain sheep, now being mounted; collected by chief game and fire warden, H. E. Sibbald.

Three Western Grebe, mounted in different attitudes; collected by self.

Two American bittern, mounted in different attitudes.

Fine specimen of bald-headed eagle; purchased.

One Richardson's owl, presented by William Fyfe, game guardian.

One Swainson's hawk, a fine young specimen; collected by William Peyto, game guardian.

Two White-tailed ptarmigan, collected by Louis Mumford, game guardian.

One glass case of ptarmigan in winter plumage (white), amid natural surroundings; purchased.

Four Red-polls, three male and one female, mounted on branches; collected by self.

Two swallows nests, presented by William Fyfe, Banff.

A specimen of ancient cherry tree oozing from White Man's Pass, presented by T. B. Williams, M. Sc., Canmore.

Fossils, several species of *Bryozoa*, etc., perhaps a new species or so from Cascade mountain, collected by self.

Fossil coral from Mount Aylmer Canyon, Lake Minnewanka, collected by self.

Other fossils not yet classified, were collected and presented by J. W. Hill, storekeeper, Banff.

Iron stone concretion from Kananaskis Pass, presented by S. C. Vick, (from black jurassic shales).

Fossil coral from near Laggan, presented by Captain Gray.

A large core of rock taken from borings at the Banff Springs hotel, while preparing plunger holes for elevators. Specimen taken from one hundred and fifty feet below surface, shows different seams of rock. Presented by Mr. C. V. Gomez, superintendent of construction.

A good specimen of part of a large petrified tree (deciduous) from near Lake Minnewanka; presented by E. J. Ballard.

Photograph of Mastodon's tusk which was found in excavations being made for the Kananaskis Falls dam, presented by Mr. H. S. Johnston, engineer-in-charge.

A large fossil fish presented by William Peyto, fire and game guardian. A new species. (This is now in the hands of the vertebrate palaeontologist at Ottawa for identification and will be returned later on.)

A flock of prairie chickens were seen about Banff all winter.

The Museum visitors' list and meteorological weather reports are appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. B. SANSON,

Curator, Government Museum.

APPENDIX No. 2b.

ANALYSIS OF NATIONALITIES OF VISITORS TO ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

Number of Visitors at the Museum from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Canada	10,010
United States	2,997
England	754
Ireland	58
Scotland	292
Australia	102
Germany	29
Denmark	5
Japan	10
Holland	11
India	17
France	30
Norway and Sweden	17
South Africa	16
New Zealand	38
Peru	1
East Indies	1
Russia	2
Italy	14
Cuba	2
Hawaii	10
Switzerland	5
China	13
Wales	4
Jamaica	1
Austria	9
Bermuda	5
Mexico	1
Spain	1
Egypt	1
Total	14,458

Visitors at the Cave and Basin.

Canada	21,610
United States	711
England	156
Scotland	51
Ireland	17
Australia	12
France	4

Germany	15
New Zealand	1
Norway and Sweden	2
South Africa	13
Denmark	1
Switzerland	2
Wales	2
Total	22,597

VISITORS AT THE UPPER HOT SPRINGS.

Canada	9,492
England	613
Scotland	382
Ireland	59
Australia	81
New Zealand	70
New South Wales	63
Queensland	21
South Africa	32
India	55
Ceylon	14
Samoa	3
Honolulu	4
Fiji Islands	2
United States	12,102
Argentine Republic	22
China	34
Japan	29
France	41
Germany	39
Sweden	38
Switzerland	41
Norway	25
Austria	7
Italy	13
Total	23,282

STATEMENT OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, BANFF, ALBERTA, SEASON, 1913.

Alberta	2,057
British Columbia	471
Manitoba	40
Saskatchewan	206
Winnipeg	514
New Brunswick	23
Nova Scotia	31
Ontario	1,005
Prince Edward Island	5
Quebec	357
Alabama	12

Florida	18
Georgia	20
Kentucky	28
Louisiana	34
Louisville	10
Mississippi	15
North Carolina	7
South Carolina	10
Tenesseee	29
Arizona	8
California	299
Colorado	18
Idaho	12
Los Angeles	745
Montana	16
Nevada	1
New Mexico	3
Oregon	149
San Francisco	278
Washington State	235
Arkansas	18
Kansas	88
Missouri	30
Nebraska	32
Oklahama	20
Omaha	24
Texas	35
Milwaukee	69
Minnesota	81
Minneapolis	176
North Dakota	18
South Dakota	19
St. Paul	81
Wisconsin	121
Connecticut	98
Delaware	12
District of Columbia	20
Maine	19
Maryland	77
Massachusetts	288
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	141
New York	966
Pennsylvania	286
Rhode Island	44
Vermont	9
Virginia	57
West Virginia	15
Africa	28
Australia	118
Austria	1
China	36
England	796
France	35

Germany	45
Chicago	829
Cincinnati	88
Cleveland	83
Detroit	82
Illinois	192
Indianapolis	57
Iowa	39
Indiana	134
Michigan	78
Ohio	163
Pittsburg	124
St. Louis	165
Hawaii	25
Holland	15
India	21
Ireland	14
New Zealand	95
Scotland	107
Switzerland	4
Wales	7
West Indies	4
Italy	1
Japan	10
Russia	4
Belgium	8
Cuba	1
Straits Settlements	1
Spain	1
New South Wales	11
Portugal	2
Denmark	2
Philippine Islands	2
Sweden	1
Norway	3
Channel Islands	2
Unlocated	272
Total, 1913-14	13,193

STATEMENT OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT CHALET LAKE LOUISE, LAGGAN, ALBERTA, SEASON 1913.

Alberta	1,085
British Columbia	305
Manitoba	46
Saskatchewan	190
Winnipeg	270
New Brunswick	18
Newfoundland	2
Nova Scotia	28
Ontario	1,004
Quebec	535

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Alabama	18
Florida	22
Georgia	36
Kentucky	41
Louisville	9
Louisiana	36
Mississippi	21
North Carolina	3
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	38
Wyoming	2
Arizona	1
California	468
Colorado	26
Idaho	35
Los Angeles	339
Montana	12
Nevada	5
New Mexico	1
Oregon	220
San Francisco	315
Washington State	353
Arkansas	10
Kansas	53
Kansas City	78
Missouri	62
Nebraska	91
Oklahama	20
Omaha	32
Texas	89
Chicago	808
Cincinnati	98
Cleveland	111
Detroit	114
Illinois	318
Indiana	97
Indianapolis	51
Iowa	271
Michigan	178
Ohio	249
Pittsburg	127
St. Louis	160
Milwaukee	135
Minnesota	140
Minneapolis	289
North Dakota	22
South Dakota	33
St. Paul	10
Wisconsin	178
Connecticut	48
Delaware	1
District Columbia	4
Maine	25

Massachusetts	371
New Hampshire	15
New Jersey	170
New York	1,190
Pennsylvania	468
Rhode Island	32
Vermont	12
West Virginia	18
Virginia	8
Africa	36
Australia	98
Austria	10
China	17
England	539
France	19
Germany	29
Hawaii	44
Holland	12
India	17
Ireland	18
Italy	3
New Zealand	57
Russia	3
Scotland	70
Switzerland	6
Norway	1
Fiji Islands	1
Japan	11
Belgium	5
Egypt	1
Cuba	1
Hamburg	2
New South Wales	6
Maryland	90
British Guiana	2
Sweden	1
Unlocated	246
Total 1913	12,826
Total 1912	12,511
Increase	315

VISITORS REGISTERED AT THE KING EDWARD HOTEL from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914. (Hotel closed for five weeks in February and March, owing to fire).

Canada	4,270
United States	822
England	22
Scotland	12
Australia	9
Germany	1
Denmark	1
New Zealand	4

Peru	1
Russia	2
Wales	1
Austria	1
	5,436

Visitors Registered at the Chateau Rundle (Sanitarium Hotel) from April 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Canada	4,359
United States	840
England	158
Ireland	17
Scotland	86
Australia	27
Germany	7
Japan	2
France	3
South Africa	4
New Zealand	22
Hawaii	9
China	2
Mexico	1
	5,375

Visitors Registered at Mount Royal Hotel from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Canada	4,345
United States	770
England	84
Ireland	15
Scotland	30
Australia	33
Germany	5
Japan	3
Holland	2
India	1
France	3
Norway and Sweden	1
South Africa	2
New Zealand	15
Switzerland	2
China	2
Wales	1
Austria	2
Bermuda	1
Belgium	1
	5,318

Visitors Registered at Alberta Hotel from April 1 to March 31, 1914.

Canada	1,851
United States	349
England	22
Ireland	2
Scotland	10
Australia	9
Germany	1
South Africa	1
New Zealand	1
Total	5,249

Visitors Registered at Grand View Villa from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

Canada	563
United States	11
England	10
Scotland	2
Australia	3
Germany	2
Total	621

Visitors Registered at Hot Springs Hotel.

Canada	561
United States	36
Total	597

Visitors Registered at Homestead Temperance Hotel from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914: 1,300, list of nationalities not available.

SUMMARY.

Banff Springs Hotel	13,193
King Edward Hotel	5,346
Chateau Rundle	5,375
Mount Royal Hotel	5,318
Alberta Hotel	5,249
Grand View Villa	621
Hot Springs Hotel	597
Homestead Hotel	1,300
Lake Louise Chalet	12,826
Summer cottagers and campers	5,000
Estimated Excursionists	6,000
Total	60,825

APPENDIX No. 2c.

REPORT OF THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA.

In 1913, the club held two large camps. The first in operation from July 15, to July 25, was situated in the Yoho Park, in the valley of Cascade creek, the outlet of the beautiful lake O'Hara. It was pitched directly below Cathedral mountain, of which the snow-covered summit rose clearly in view.

The site was a superb one, in a park-like glade of the forest beside a rushing glacial torrent. The canvas city of a few days' existence spread itself on both sides of the stream, inter-communication being given by means of temporary rustic bridges. On one side were the official quarters, the dining canopy, the great fire-circle, the gentlemen's quarters and the married quarters; on the other side the ladies quarters. The "married quarters" is becoming a distinctly popular feature at the camp, some fifteen couples bringing their own tents, and enjoying their sojourn in the wilderness in a truly domestic fashion.

The second camp was situated in Mount Robson park, immediately below the northeast face of that "mighty monarch," who soars supreme above all compeers in the section of the Rocky mountains over which he reigns supreme.

The "Cathedral" camp was primarily for the benefit of graduating members, of whom over sixty qualified for active membership on the following peaks: Cathedral mountain (10,451 feet); mount Huber (11,011 feet); mount Oderay (10,165 feet); mount Victoria (11,335 feet) and Popes peak (10,360 feet).

One hundred and ninety-five persons were placed under canvas. It was a remarkable gathering, and, for several reasons, the most successful camp yet held. Nearly the entire number stayed for the full period, the zest shown being well illustrated by the fact that over sixty persons arrived the day before the official opening. The weather was perfect, and each day seemed more beautiful and more enticing than the preceding one. All around rose towering peaks set with snow and ice, the summits of the higher ones crowned by wonderful piles of white *cumulus* clouds, which are seen to such advantage during the month of July, and send joy to the hearts of artist, photographer, and nature-lover alike.

Two subsidiary camps were placed in conjunction with the main "Cathedral" camp; one at lake O'Hara to enable expeditions and climbs to be made in the vicinity of that wonderfully beautiful mountain tarn, and to visit ice-bound lake Oesa and Opabin pass; the other was set at timberline on MacArthur pass. The latter was chief favourite, and daily parties made expeditions to it to visit lake McArthur, that rock-bound glacial lake of bright cerulean blue wraped in the arms of mount Biddle. The lake, which is unique of its kind, lies above timberline, and the Biddle glacier buries its icy nose in the crystal waters.

Chief of events may be recorded the splendid two-day expedition made from the O'Hara camp, comprising a complete circuit of mount Lefroy (11,220 feet) and mount Hungabee (11,447 feet). It was made via the Abbot, Mitre, Wastach, Wenkchemna and Opabin passes, or vice versa, and, in addition to crossing these five passes, entailed the traverse of six glaciers, viz., the Victoria, Lefroy, Mitre, Horseshoe, Wenkchemna and Opabin. For the purposes of the expedition a halfway camp was placed in the upper reaches of Paradise valley, where the several parties spent one night.

This circular traverse is without a peer, and was largely patronized, each member on returning declaring both wonder and delight at the magnificence of the alpine

scenery, the snow and ice, the towering peaks, the rushing torrents, the gem-like lakes, the crystall icefalls,—where every step disclosed greater wonders and more fascinating views.

As principal guest we had with us Professor Charles E. Fay, past-president of the American Alpine Club and Appalachian Mountain Club, than whom there is none that the Alpine Club more delights to honour. Professor Fay is well known to us as one of the earliest explorers in the Canadian Rockies, and as one who has done more than any other man to explore them and bring them to public notice. His first ascents and original explorations in this field would fill a volume of no small size that would furnish the most fascinating kind of reading.

The mountain clubs represented were: the Alpine Club (England), the Swiss Alpine Club, the Italian Alpine Club, the American Alpine Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the Mazamas, also the Royal Geographical Society.

The various countries, provinces, states and places represented are as follows:—

CANADA.

British Columbia.—Fernie, Kelowna, Revelstoke, Rossland, Sidney, Vernon, Vancouver, Victoria, Wilmer.

Alberta.—Banff, Bow Island, Calgary, Edmonton, Edson, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pine Lake.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg, Virden.

Saskatchewan.—Drinkwater, Saskatoon, Moosejaw, Regina.

Ontario.—Toronto.

Quebec.—Montreal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.—London.

SWITZERLAND.

Interlaken.

UNITED STATES.

Indiana.—Lafayette.
Illinois.—Chicago.
Massachusetts.—Boston.
New Jersey.—East Orange, Summit.
New York.—Brooklyn, New York.
Oregon.—Portland.
Pennsylvania.—Bryn Mawr.

GERMANY.

Detmold.—Lippe.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.

Mr. Hayter Reed, manager-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway hotels, again placed at our disposal two of the Company's Swiss guides: Rudolph Aemmer and Christian Hasler, Jr., of Interlaken. The former has been with us at a number of our camps. It is a very wise policy on the part of the railway company to keep these professional mountaineers, the best to be had, at their hotels during the summer months, and there is no doubt it has been the main reason why so very few accidents

have been recorded in the Canadian Rockies. Conrad Kain, guide, of Nasswald, Raxalpe, who for a number of years has been attached to the Alpine club in a professional capacity, was in attendance for part of the time.

The transport for the camp was in the hands of James Simpson, outfitter and hunter, of Banff, the "Sunny Jim" of the Rockies. Jimmy Simpson has catered to the Alpine club for a number of years, and has always given it the best of satisfaction. He was assisted by Ernie Brearley of Banff, and Bob Logan, of Jumping Pond.

Before the camp closed, an expedition by the Director and several assistants was made to the Yoho Glacier, and the yearly measurements for the flow of the ice and for advance or retreat were taken. These measurements have been carried on since 1905, and now furnish a valuable series for the information of the International Society to report on the action of glaciers throughout the world.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF YOHO AND GLACIER PARKS.

FIELD, B.C., March 31, 1914.

The Chief Superintendent, of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—The early spring of 1913 permitted us to open work in the park on May 1. Operations were begun on raking the streets of Field clear of the ordinary accumulations of refuse. Over one hundred trees were planted along the streets and one thousand yards of gravelling done.

Inspection was made of all government lots in Field by the Provincial Health officer and myself, and written instructions, where necessary, were issued requiring the necessary cleaning up to be attended to by all lot holders. I may state that this matter was well attended to, and the lots and streets during the summer presented a very clean appearance. It was found necessary later in the season to notify some of the lot holders regarding noxious weeds, and in order to set an example we cut or pulled all such on the streets. The Railway company were also notified in this regard, and responded promptly by clearing their townsite of weeds.

Widening and gravelling were then undertaken on the Ottertail drive. On the first mile west of Field the roadway was widened, ditches cleared out and several new culverts put in. Three hundred and thirty-five loads of gravel were hauled for this drive. Mile posts were also placed on the first 6 miles.

A greatly needed convenience—a proper nuisance ground—was supplied by clearing an area west of Field, some distance from the drive and building a road to it. The old ground was on the bank of a stream running into the Kickinghorse river, and had to be relinquished as it was polluting the river.

After completing the above work on the streets of Field, the Ottertail drive and the nuisance ground, attention was directed to widening, gravelling and making general repairs to the Emerald lake drive and the branch to the natural bridge. All necessary widening, etc., on this drive, about nine miles in extent, was rushed to completion and finished on July 14. Altogether, 1,465 loads of gravel were hauled, the covering on the bridge over Emerald creek renewed, and two smaller bridges between mileage 5 and 6 completely rebuilt. In order to provide shelters for see-

tionmen to keep the road in repair, and to eliminate the necessity of providing tents to house these men, a cabin was built at Emerald Creek. It is intended to place the floor, roof and windows in this cabin in the spring, and also to construct two other similar ones on this drive, as well as three or four on the Yoho drive.

On account of the very high water in August, a portion of the road 1 mile west of Field was in danger of being washed away, and I found it necessary to build a temporary crib 200 feet long to protect this point.

On Yoho drive the first work undertaken was the building of a crib 250 feet long and 3 feet high, to divert the water from the road one mile east. During high water in 1912 the river was running over, and along the drive at this place threatening to destroy about four hundred yards of the roadway; this crib amply protected this point during the present season.

Near mile 3, it was necessary to build 100 feet of dry rock wall to stop the encroachments of the river at that point. In the meantime it was found necessary to have the drive as far as Takakkaw falls ready for tourist traffic as the Canadian Pacific railway wished to establish their summer camp there on June 20. A small crew was placed at work clearing out the slides and rocks along the route to make this point accessible. In places snow ten feet deep was encountered, but the road was ready for traffic on June 19.

We began widening and gravelling on July 15, and pushed forward until all was completed to mileage 4½. In making these improvements, bridge No. 6, one-half mile east, was entirely rebuilt, and so placed as to do away with a very sharp curve in the road at that point. On the flat, 2½ miles out, two small bridges were removed and the road re-located, thereby shortening it.

At mile 3 the river had washed out about 200 yards of the roadbed so that it was necessary to build 330 yards of new road around this place and to construct a new bridge thirty feet long by eighteen feet wide. One thousand six hundred and ninety-two loads of gravel were hauled for the four and one-half miles east of Field, besides the widening, bridging and renewing of the culverts.

Between miles 10 and 11, bridges 16, 19 and 20 were altogether renewed, and bridges 17 and 18 were disposed of by making a new channel for the small stream at this point. One hundred and sixty-five loads of gravel were placed on this mile of Yoho drive and the grade on a steep hill at this point lowered.

Many tourists at the Canadian Pacific railway summer camp in the Yoho valley have been wanting a bridge over the Yoho river, opposite Takakkaw falls, to enable them to get close to the bottom of the falls. We, therefore, built a new footbridge across the stream, and roughly cleared a trail to the falls, so that it is now possible to get right up to the base. Some work will be required on this footpath to put it in first-class condition.

I would suggest that this trail be extended along the same side of the river, as far as the Minto cascade, a beautiful series of falls almost equal to the Takakkaw in volume, but tumbling over cliff after cliff to the river bottom below. This beautiful cascade cannot be enjoyed from the present trail which passes through a heavily timbered country which completely shuts off the view. By the building of this trail, a fine return walk would be formed from the camp, which would be about six miles in length, and would be a great attraction.

Some work was also done at widening the two turns on the switchback, and clearing out rocks and mud which had come down during the season.

During October and November, we worked at clearing the cemetery site, and repairing and replanking the bridge over the Kickinghorse river at Field, besides building a crib to direct the river channel at the bridge. The cemetery site was nearly all cleared and 600 yards of road built to it. A bridge 24 feet long was also built over the stream on this road.

The stringers of Kickinghorse river bridge were blocked up, the old decking removed and replaced with new 3 inch plank. Four hundred and fifty feet of cribbing was built and the two centre piers of the bridge protected by large rocks hauled for the purpose.

TRAILS.

During the season much repair work was done on trails. The first four miles of Burgess Pass trail, the trail to the fossil beds, and the one from Ottertail to Leanchoil, were gone over during the month of May. In June, a crew was placed on the Lake O'Hara trail, in order to put it in good condition for the Alpine club, which held its annual camp in this valley. The crew worked here until the arrival of the club, and a number of the members reported to me that they found the trail in very good condition. The trail to Sherbrooke lake was also cleared in July. Clearing was then started on the trail to Summit lake, Yoho pass, and Twin falls. All was finished to these two points by the end of July.

The bridge over Twin Falls stream was so weak that we rebuilt it. About a mile of the trail from Twin falls to Summit lake had also to be re-located, and considerable corduroying done along the base of mount President. Also, there were many washouts on the trail over the morraine below Michael glacier, which had to be repaired, besides removing fallen timber and rocks from the remainder of the distance from Twin falls to Field over Burgess pass.

During August, Yoho Park was favoured with a visit from the International Geological Society, about one hundred members taking the tramp to the fossil beds, and also a drive to the Yoho valley. We sent the crew over this trail again before their arrival, in order to put it in the best condition possible. Following this, the men were moved to the trail from Ottertail bridge to lake McArthur. Approximately seven miles of this trail were repaired, the heaviest work being the construction of two bridges over the Ottertail river.

I find that this trail to lake McArthur was originally located by prospectors, who were looking only for the easiest route to their claims, and did not take into consideration the scenic beauties of the valley. As a consequence, the trail is in places very steep, in others very boggy, and, instead of keeping up on the shoulders of the eastern slopes, from which many beautiful views would greet the eye of the visitor, it is principally down in the river bottoms from which scarcely any peaks can be seen. I went over twelve miles of this country this season, and I am satisfied that a much better location can be found, which will make the trip to lake McArthur much shorter, as well as providing many excellent views of the Ottertail range, which are now altogether unseen.

Fairly good fishing may be had in the waters of the Ottertail river, and also in Goodsir creek. The construction of a new trail, or else the genuine repairing of the old trail, will then make possible a beautiful two or three days' trip over this route, whereas, as this trail now exists, it is almost impossible to get around.

Later in the season, the Chief Superintendent and myself spent three or four days on a trip of inspection to the Ice River valley. The work done by our trail crew consisted chiefly of the repairing of all bridges over this route. These had been built by the Provincial Government some years ago, and were in such a decayed condition that all had to be renewed. The repairs effected will, however, leave this trail in good condition for some years excepting the usual light repairs. From Leanchoil, we made a side trip to Wapta falls, about 3 miles distant from the railway. Here the combined waters of the Kickinghorse and Beaverfoot rivers plunge over a level stratum of rock sixty or seventy feet to the level below, making a very imposing scene.

In order to provide for the transportation of supplies to men in case of forest fires, we should have a number of pack trails cleared, which would permit pack horses

to get to the remoter portions of this park. A number of the routes most advantageous for this purpose have been marked out and submitted for consideration.

Another scenic trail proposed is up the Little Yoho valley, branching from the Twin falls trail, passing along the north of Mounts President and Vice President, over the Kiwetinok pass into the Amiskwi valley. This trail will then join the present trail about four miles from the summit of the pass. It will open up new country accessible by ponies and will make a beautiful three days' pony trip. Good fishing is also to be found in the upper waters of the Amiskwi river. I might further add that the Alpine Club of Canada has done much exploration and climbing of mountains on both sides of the Little Yoho valley.

GLACIER PARK.

ROADS.

By June 12, I found the snow had disappeared sufficiently to commence work on the roads and trails in Glacier park, so a small crew was sent from Field to Glacier under charge of foreman Patterson. In order to get to the end of the road already completed, it was necessary to shovel through the remains of several snow-slides. Considerable clearing of ditches, culverts, and fallen side-banks was done on the first four miles of this drive, after which operations were started on new construction. In order to avoid the descent of about three hundred feet by way of the trail to the Nakimu caves, we ran the line for the right of way through the timber about one-half mile, until we reached the slide-swept slopes of Cougar valley. We then cleared and roughly graded this distance, until we connected it with the existing trail. By doing so we shortened the distance to be covered to the caves by approximately one mile, thereby permitting the trip to be made in much shorter time, and cutting out a very stiff climb from the railway track to the boundary of the timber.

Construction work on the building of this road was pushed forward during half of June and the months of July, August, and September, about 2 miles of new road being completed. This work was much heavier than I anticipated and, owing to the narrow valley and steep slopes, it was necessary to put in one switchback. During September, Mr. Walker, D.L.S., was sent to do the location work for the remainder of the distance to the caves, and I am advised there are yet 6,000 feet to be built in order to bring the road to the Government cabin at the caves. This portion will be the heaviest part of the construction; but, when completed, will make it possible for additional hundreds to visit the caves, and also to make the short trips to the Upper Cougar valley and to the Baloo pass. Many who do not care to take the trip on the "hurricane deck" of a broncho, will then be able to ride there in a carriage.

On no other drive in the Rocky Mountains, Yoho, or Glacier parks will there be found the diversity of scenery that will be afforded by this drive to the Nakimu caves. I submit some views selected to show some of the attractions along this drive. Looking north up Cougar valley are Mounts Bagheera, Catamount, and Ursus Major, while on the return drive looking south are to be seen Mounts Bonney, Green, Abbott, and Ross peak, with the Green, Bonney and Lily glaciers hanging on the sides of the peaks. The completion of this drive will also furnish tourists with a pleasant walk from Glacier house to the caves, and during last summer I noticed quite a number who made this journey on foot.

TRAILS.

The trail from Glacier to the caves via. Rogers pass was about all that the Government crew had to put into repair this season, owing to the Railway company attending to the other shorter trails in the vicinity. We did, however, build a portion of a new

trail crossing the moraine below the Great Glacier, thereby connecting the new trail on the west side of the valley with the old one on the east side. By doing this we have now an alternative route, both going to and coming from the Great Glacier, enabling the visitor to enjoy the scenery on both sides of the Illecillewaet valley. The Railway Company has also built several miles of good trail from Marion lake towards the summit of Mount Abbott, which, when completed, will afford access to the summit, whence many beautiful views of the surrounding country may be obtained.

I would suggest that some location work in connection with trails in Glacier park be undertaken during next season, particularly with a view to securing a better trail from the summit of Baloo pass to the caves. Owing to the very abrupt slopes and deep ravines, and the closeness of the bedrock to the surface, this two miles of trail is very difficult for ponies, and there seems to be no possible way to better the condition of the existing portion. However, I am of the opinion that a better grade and a safer trail can be procured by carrying the trail to the westward up the Upper Cougar valley, and then turning east to the caves. This route is worthy of investigation.

A number of visitors, whom I have met at Glacier during the season, have praised the beauties of the scenery to be found in the Beaver River valley southward from Bear creek, and some have asked to have the brush and timber cleared from the existing trail, and to have several small bridges removed. Another request submitted is for a trail leading up Loop creek to the Bonney glacier. This appears to be a very reasonable proposition and would entail the construction of only about five miles of new trail. This would, moreover, open up another new route, which would be appreciated by the annual visitors at this popular resort.

GENERAL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have located camps, etc., near Glacier and Bear Creek, for the purpose of constructing the five mile tunnel through Mount Macdonald. Considerable progress has already been made with this work. With the completion of the tunnel and the revision of the right-of-way, a much easier grade will be secured, thereby curtailing operating expenses on this part of the mountain division. In connection with this work a Government Inspector has been placed at each end of the tunnel, whose duties are to safeguard the interests of parks in every way.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. MAUNDER,
Superintendent Yoho and Glacier Parks.

STATEMENT of persons registered at "Mount Stephen" House, Field, B.C., season 1913

Alberta	507
British Columbia	546
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	54
Winnipeg	211
New Brunswick	10
Nova Scotia	15
Newfoundland	1
Ontario	349
Quebec	83
Alabama	4
Florida	5

Georgia	8
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	12
Mississippi	3
North Carolina	1
Tennessee	9
Wyoming	1
Arizona	1
California	100
Colorado	8
Idaho	2
Los Angeles	62
Montana	9
New Mexico	2
Oregon	39
San Francisco	77
Washington State	78
Kansas	10
Kansas City	13
Missouri	19
Nebraska	13
Oklahoma	11
Texas	6
Milwaukee	45
Minneapolis	37
Minnesota	57
North Dakota	14
South Dakota	10
St. Paul	16
Wisconsin	138
Connecticut	20
Delaware	2
District Columbia	25
Maine	10
Maryland	29
Massachusetts	167
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	55
New York	352
Pennsylvania	130
Rhode Island	20
Vermont	2
Virginia	3
West Virginia	4
Africa	7
Australia	37
Austria	6
China	18
England	311
France	13
Germany	24
Chicago	7
Cincinnati	37

Cleveland	34
Detroit	32
Illinois	62
Indiana	37
Indianapolis	24
Iowa	62
Michigan	45
Ohio	66
Pittsburg	26
St. Louis	661
Hawaii	3
Holland	4
India	10
Ireland	15
Mexico	1
New Zealand	36
Russia	1
Scotland	56
Switzerland	2
Wales	1
East Indies	1
Japan	16
Belgium	2
Cuba	2
Jamaica	1
New South Wales	4
British Guiana	2
Denmark	1
Sweden	3
Norway	2
Unlocated	119
Total 1913	4,716
Total 1912	8,443
Decrease	3,727

STATEMENT of Persons Registered at Emerald Lake Chalet, season 1913.

Alberta	190
British Columbia	91
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	23
Winnipeg	552
New Brunswick	3
Nova Scotia	3
Ontario	114
Quebec	58
Alabama	2
Florida	2
Georgia	3
Kentucky	3
Louisana	2

Tennessee	13
California	60
Colorado	2
Idaho	5
Los Angeles	53
Montana	1
Oregon	21
San Francisco	65
Washington	39
Arkansas	4
Kansas	5
Kansas City	9
Missouri	3
Nebraska	1
Texas	5
Chicago	127
Cincinnati	17
Cleveland	10
Detroit	7
Illinois	49
Indiana	5
Indianapolis	6
Iowa	41
Michigan	14
Ohio	44
Pittsburg	6
St. Louis	45
Milwaukee	33
Minnesota	11
Minneapolis	69
N. Dakota	4
S. Dakota	2
St. Paul	25
Wisconsin	15
Connecticut	21
Delaware	3
Dis. Columbia	4
Maine	2
Maryland	14
Massachusetts	187
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	28
New York	271
Pennsylvania	92
Rhode Island	5
Vermont	1
West Virginia	7
Africa	1
Australia	7
Austria	1
China	9
England	151
France	4

Germany	9
Hawaii	5
India	2
Ireland	5
New Zealand	5
Scotland	17
Switzerland	4
West Indies	3
Belgium	1
New South Wales	1
Alaska	2
Norway	4
Unlocated	20
Total, 1913	2,260
" 1912	1,192
Increase	1,068

STATEMENT of Persons registered at Glacier House, Glacier, B. C., Season, 1913.

Saskatchewan	30
Alberta	149
British Columbia	456
Manitoba	12
Winnipeg	88
New Brunswick	8
Nova Scotia	8
Ontario	229
Quebec	49
Alabama	3
Florida	12
Georgia	11
Kentucky	11
Louisana	16
Louisville	8
Mississippi	9
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	5
Tennessee	14
Arizona	5
California	164
Colorado	10
Idaho	11
Los Angeles	111
Montana	6
Nevada	1
Oregon	62
San Francisco	125
Washington State	111
Arkansas	6
Kansas	26
Kansas City	15
Missouri	34
Nebraska	27

Oklahama	2
Omaha	10
Texas	15
Chicago	293
Cincinnati	56
Cleveland	46
Detroit	36
Illinois	111
Indiana	50
Indianapolis	23
Iowa	116
Michigan	74
Ohio	85
Pittsburgh	40
St. Louis	68
Milwaukee	91
Minnesota	42
Minneapolis	82
North Dakota	2
South Dakota	20
St. Paul	35
Wisconsin	80
Connecticut	30
Delaware	2
District Columbia	6
Maine	8
Maryland	47
Massachusetts	330
New Hampshire	7
New Jersey	99
New York State	434
Pennsylvania	198
Rhode Island	9
Vermont	2
Virginia	7
West Virginia	6
Africa	19
Australia	10
Austria	3
China	13
England	82
France	78
Germany	25
Hawaii	23
Holland	7
India	7
Ireland	6
New Zealand	47
Philipine Islands	27
Scotland	27
Switzerland	1
Japan	9
Belgium	2
Bavaria	1

St. Petersburg	1
New South Wales	8
Finland	1
Canal Zone	2
West Indies	2
Norway	1
Unlocated	38
Total, 1913	5,057
Total, 1912	5,419
Decrease	362

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUFFALO PARK.

WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, March 31, 1914.

The CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report as Superintendent of Buffalo park for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

I have to report a most successful year's operations. When the frost was sufficiently out of the ground in the spring we set to work on our farm. We had a start of 12 acres of breaking, which were turned over during last season's operations, but it had to be harrowed and disced and prepared for the seed-bed. While doing this, we had other teams ploughing the stubble land which was under crop last year, and also breaking up an additional 53 acres of oats which were all disced, harrowed and seeded. This was cut for green feed in sheaves in the fall. The year was a most favourable one, and our crop turned out splendidly. The crop from 92 acres at winter quarters was threshed for feed oats, and from it we obtained 4,330 bushels of the very best grade of oats. The balance was cut for green feed in sheaves.

After the crop was all put in, we immediately set to work to break up more land for the next year's crop, and were successful in turning over 300 acres of new land, which at different times during the season was thoroughly disced and harrowed and is now ready for the seed drill, as soon as the weather permits in the spring. The above new breaking was all completed on the fourth of July. We then put our outfits on the fireguard with discs, working the guard from winter quarters north and west to the gate on the west side. This work proved unsatisfactory on account of the weeds and grass having grown so high and thick. Our outfits were then laid aside to commence haying, and the balance of the fireguarding was let by contract, and the entire guard ploughed. I am pleased to say, however, that this was not needed as we did not have a fire in this district during the entire season.

Haying operations were commenced at the Wainwright end. We put up in the neighbourhood of one hundred tons of first class hay, and then put our outfits on the hay meadow at winter quarters. We had a most successful year at hay-making, having put up in the neighbourhood of 800 tons at winter quarters. This, together with the 100 tons left over from last year, and the numerous stacks of good oat straw, and also a number of stacks of green feed, will be more than an ample supply for this

year. On any wet day which occurred during the haying, our teams were placed on the new land discing and harrowing, and the men not handling teams were placed on the main fence dropping posts. In this way no time was lost with either teams or men.

During the early spring, I placed a couple of riders on patrol, for the purpose of working among the buffalo and getting them used to horses. We found the benefit of this during the various "round-ups" this fall. The animals were much more easily handled, and I think in time that we shall be able to work them like cattle. The riders also made weekly rides about the main fence, and in the early spring reported several posts swinging. I immediately put on a few men to replace the posts, but, when work was started on the south side, the fence was found to be in a most precarious condition. I put on a gang of men and almost every post on the south, north, and west sides was dropped. The east side was not so bad, on account of there being numerous cedar posts there. This work was commenced during the first week in June, and was completed in August. The re-set posts will, I expect, last two years when it will be necessary to renew the whole fence line.

I propose next year, to cross-fence the main park into sections: one section for the old and surplus bulls; another section for the yearlings and two-year-olds, and the third section for the cows, and sufficient bulls only for breeding purposes. My aim in this connection is to breed up, and eliminate as much as possible too much inbreeding, which is bound to occur while the animals are allowed to run together continually.

Next year, I propose to build corrals to separate our stock into the different pastures, the corrals to be equipped with a squeeze gate, and also a dipping vat to be used in case of any outbreak among the buffalo. This year a number of cattle died around the park fence from black-leg, and I am advised by competent veterinary surgeons that there is nothing to prevent an outbreak of the same among the buffalo. I therefore wish to be in a position to handle the herd, in cases of any disease breaking out. The paddock at the Wainwright end is becoming very thin, and it will be absolutely necessary to extend its limits next year.

Last fall we constructed a fine large stable at winter quarters for the accommodation of our horses, and also a fine house for the accommodation of our men. The house has been completely furnished and both the buildings will fill a long-felt want. We are now in a position to hold good men the whole year round, and I am pleased to say that we have the best "bunch" of men that I ever saw working together. All the men take a deep interest in their work, which is a source of great comfort to me, as well as a great benefit to the department.

I also propose to fence the farm with high wire, to insure proper protection to our crop in future. This year we had considerable difficulty in keeping the stock out of it, and, after the grain was cut and placed in stooks, we were obliged to have men in the saddle day and night to protect it, until we had it threshed and the green feed stacked in the corral. We also experienced a great deal of trouble this year in holding the stock in winter quarters after the first round-up was made. The present fence is a low one, and the stock would break out at will, and scatter all over the park. We eventually had to give up the idea of trying to hold them, and our final round-up was not made until the first week in January, when we commenced feeding at winter quarters in order to hold the stock in. I propose next year to extend the winter quarters paddock one mile, and fence it with high wire, which will eliminate further trouble in the round-up. My idea in extending the pasture is due to the rapid increase of the stock, and also because the farm cuts off a considerable amount of the present pasture.

We constructed a small sleeping shack at the Wainwright end next to the caretaker's house, which also has been a long felt want, as previously any of our men who had to remain over night at this end were obliged to sleep in the stable. They can now be thoroughly comfortable in the new house, and, I assure you, very much appreciate the accommodation. We have also constructed a small lodge and stable for our game

warden, at Rocky ford on the west side of the park. This portion of the park had never been patrolled during the winter months before, and, as a great many rumours were in circulation through the district that considerable poaching had been going on there, I placed a man on the west side to patrol that section for the winter months. This man had been living alone in a farm house which was vacant, on the west side, until we constructed the new house for him. This patrol will prevent any further violations of the park laws on that side of the park.

Our new buildings were constructed so late in the season that they did not secure a coat of paint. Next spring I hope to give all the buildings a coat of paint, and make them as attractive as possible.

I am pleased to report that the shrubs and trees around the Superintendent's quarters have done very well during the season. The lawn, however, like that of last year, was somewhat of a failure. In the spring I rolled the lawn with a heavy roller, and again during the summer after a heavy rain, but the result was not at all satisfactory. I intend next spring to disc the lawn and then roll it. I propose to make the grounds around the Superintendent's quarters a beauty spot, and an example to the district. This is the only Government house in this district, and I think it should be made as attractive as possible.

We were successful in sinking a well, adjacent to the Superintendent's house, to the depth of 357 feet, which has furnished an endless supply of beautiful water, and has been a great source of comfort.

The building of roads was somewhat neglected this year, on account of our being short of labour; but I hope next year to build a drive through the home park which will be appreciated by all attending visitors. This work will be commenced just as soon as we get the extension of the home park fence completed.

For the accommodation of the farmers on the west side of the park, who were hemmed in by the park fence, we put in a gate on the north side, giving them an outlet with their grain to market. This has been greatly appreciated.

All our horses came through the season's work in first-class condition and the young stock broken to harness last year have developed into beautiful horses. Our saddle horses, during the spring and summer, could not stand the pace, and we found it necessary to increase the number of saddle horses by five. We bred only two of our mares last year and have an increase of two gelding colts this year. We bred all our mares this year, however, and expect a good number of colts next year. The breeding of our stock is somewhat of a problem with us, on account of no sire being registered in the south district. I should like to see the department place a good standard coach horse in here for breeding purposes, and thereby raise good general purpose stock fit for harness or saddle.

WILD ANIMALS.

The buffalo have done exceptionally well giving an increase of 236 and a decrease of 4. The heads and hides of the latter were saved, and disposed of according to instructions. Both the increase and decrease are very gratifying in comparison with other years.

The moose have also done well, and show a natural increase of 3, making the total now 13.

The elk are still keeping up their good record, giving this year a natural increase of 8, making the total number now 32, all in a most healthy, thriving condition.

The only antelope left are males, but they seem to be thriving very well. I should like to see about twelve female antelope shipped here, so that we might try our luck once more with this little animal. I should like to make a success of rearing this little animal in our parks, as it seems probable that in a few years it will be prac-

tically extinct. I believe our former failure was largely due to having too many males for the number of females. The males seem to thrive so well, that I fail to see why the females should not do as well with proper handling.

The wild deer in the park seem to be increasing very rapidly. Last fall I counted seventy in one day's ride. This was most fortunate, as it may be years before so many will be met with in one day.

The animals now in Buffalo park are as follows:

Buffalo	1,453
Moose	13
Elk	32
Mule Deer, (estimated)	70
Antelope	1

GAME.

The feathered game is becoming very plentiful in the park, and seems to realize that it is thoroughly protected within the park limits. Even the geese have made it their breeding ground, and, from year to year, they will become more at home within the park limits. A great many true sportsmen have already recognized this valuable protection to the feathered game, and the overflow has this year afforded them an ample supply for their guns.

VISITORS.

The total number of visitors to the park this year was 3,500; this is an increase of 1,413 over last year. I look for a much larger increase when the Grand Trunk Pacific have completed their through line to the coast. We have no way of recording the different nationalities of the visitors, but it is almost safe to say that they are all Canadians as yet. Next year, when the line of railway is completed, we shall have to inaugurate some system of keeping record of the different visitors.

Before bringing my report to a close, I wish to call your attention to the very inadequate system of telephones now in vogue here. Our telephone line has been of no service this year at all, we would no sooner get it repaired than it would again break with the wind. This is a very important matter and it is necessary that we should have a thoroughly reliable system installed. It is not only a great protection in the case of fire, but also in the case of any of our men becoming seriously injured, and there is no telling when the latter may occur when men are working among wild animals. At the present time, if any of our men were to be seriously injured, it would take from four to five hours to secure medical relief, whereas a telephone would very quickly get a medical man to their assistance. This matter is already being considered by the department, and I hope in the spring, when the weather permits, that there will be no delay in installing an up-to-date, reliable system.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Commissioner and yourself heartily for your most valuable assistance in making this a most prosperous year for Buffalo park.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. D. McTAGGART,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELK ISLAND PARK.

ELK ISLAND PARK, April 1, 1914.

The Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report as Superintendent of Elk Island park for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

I have to report a very favourable year. The park is becoming more widely advertised as a good summer resort, as the increased number of visitors will show: the visitors for the year numbered one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

A number of improvements has been made during the year for the benefit of the visitors, and the work has been very much appreciated. I had the picnic grounds, situated on a pretty point in the lake, enlarged by cutting and burning the underbrush, and had a drive made around the point, and a number of rustic seats erected about the grounds. At the extreme end of the point, and distant about fifty feet, is a small but picturesque island; I had this cleared up, and connected with the main land by a substantial rustic foot bridge, so that it might really be called an extension of the picnic grounds. I also cleared a larger island for camping,—a beautiful place with a quantity of evergreen trees on it. I consider that these improvements have helped to swell the visitors' list, and I expect a larger increase next year, when the road from the sandy beach to the north fence, one mile west of the east fence, is completed. This road is about three miles long, and last summer I had it all cut and graded for one half mile from the north fence, and hope to see its completion in the early spring. This road is intended for the convenience of visitors from the east and north; it is also adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. It was formerly a long way round to the present single entrance, and visitors could not always get across the lake to Sandy beach (the swimming and bathing spot), and I am sure that this road will be much appreciated.

Other trails were cut to drive in the buffalo on, when "rounding" them up; and they were found to be a great help this fall, when the animals were being driven into winter quarters. One of these trails was cut from the south side of the lake to the east fence—a distance of three miles—and one from the pasture fence, running south-east to the south fence, a distance of two miles. This part of the park is very rough with scrub and fallen timber hence the need of these two trails.

The fireguard around the outside fence, which was ploughed by contract, was cleared during the summer. A corral was also built, for the purpose of separating any animals from the herd that might need special care during the winter months.

I also had a fence constructed about the house and outbuildings, making a nice large yard on which the buffalo cannot trespass, as they occasionally did before.

The buffalo have done well this year, showing an increase of twelve calves and no loss. The herd of eighty-two head is in excellent condition at the present time, with the exception of one lame bull. In April last, we had nineteen moose, and to date we have twenty-six, three of which were shipped in during the summer by the provincial government. These also are in good condition.

The elk and deer are very wild but any that have been seen during the year looked well; and, judging by the tracks, I believe they are increasing favourably.

The number of animals in the park at the present time is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Buffalo	30	52
Moose	12	14
Elk (estimated)	8	33
Deer (estimated)	7	45

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD COXFORD,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WATERTON LAKE PARK.

Waterton Mills, Alberta, April 1, 1914.

The Chief Superintendent
of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters pertaining to the Waterton Lake park.

A few years ago this little park was almost unknown, but each year larger numbers are finding out its many attractions. The district was first opened up in 1886, when the discovery of petroleum seepages in the vicinity caused a "stampede" of speculators. Most of the ventures proved unsuccessful, but from time to time new borings have attracted fresh attention, and I understand that a company is now preparing to try again.

On May 30, 1895, 54 square miles, extending as far south as the international boundary, were set aside by Order in Council for a Forest park. This area was subsequently reduced by the Forest Reserves and Parks Act of 1911 to 13·5 square miles; but there is a very strong feeling that this area is too small, and that it should be enlarged so as to make it adjoin the United States Glacier National park, which extends to the southern side of the international line.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors during the year shows an increase over the preceding one. These were made up as follows:

Registered at Hotel—Canadians and English	703
Other nationalities	50
Campers—Canadians and English	1,050
Other nationalities	172
Total (approximately)	1,975
Total 1912-13	1,794
Increase	181

Mr. Louis W. Hill, director of the Great Northern Railway, and Mr. R. A Thompson, also a director, came from Helena, Mont., in an automobile in the record time of two and a-half days. We also had amongst visitors from the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Babb, Montana; (Mr. Roberts is engaged in erecting Swiss cottages in the Glacier National park, Mont.); and Mr. Galen, superintendent of that park. All were much pleased with their surroundings, and were quite surprised at the fine roads and trails. Mr. Riggs, of Baltimore, and Mr. McLean of the "Campfire" club were also here.

ROADS.

Much money has been spent in making good roads and trails, one from Cameron falls to Oil City, and one from the end of the wagon road to the international line, and a foot-path to lake Bertha, a lovely spot in the high mountains. There are good roads to Cardston, 34 miles; Pincher Creek, 38 miles; Macleod, 55 miles. We had many motors last summer from these and other points more distant.

ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. J. F. Hazzard, owner of the hotel, has greatly improved his beautifully situated building, and has enlarged it so that he can now accommodate quite a number of guests.

The lovely Cameron falls are close to here, and also the trails to the United States line and to Oil City. There is a fine gasoline launch, and a dozen or more row boats; and, for those who prefer the romance of outdoor life, there are lots of large tents, fully equipped.

LAKES AND FISH.

There are three lakes which are very deep, clear, and cold. They contain numbers of trout, some of large size, often thirty, and even fifty, pounds. There are also pike and grayling.

GAME.

All kinds of game have notably increased in the last three years. Four black bears were to be seen close to the office of the Superintendent for the greater part of the summer. Goat, mountain sheep, and deer, can be frequently seen. They are protected; no bird or animal is allowed to be hunted or disturbed in any way.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

A bridge or ferry is much required on the Waterton river, and we hope some action will be taken in the near future. Mr. Hill stated that it was quite likely that his company would make an automobile road from Belton, on the Great Northern, to the head of the Upper Waterton lake, and put up a three hundred-roomed hotel. If this is done, it will bring a great many visitors to this park.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN GEORGE BROWN,
Forest Ranger
in Charge of Waterton Lakes Park.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF JASPER PARK.

JASPER, ALBERTA, April 1, 1914.

The Chief Superintendent
of Dominion Parks,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—On reaching Fitzhugh in March, 1913, and looking over the area of Jasper park to get an idea of the laying out of the necessary works for the year, I was impressed with the immediate necessity of improving the sanitary conditions as the first and most important task, the abandoned construction camps, and those then in use, being found in a dangerous and shocking condition. With the aid of our wardens, assisted by the small detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, this was vigorously attended to, in some cases causing considerable antagonism, especially among the foreign element engaged in construction work. Several convictions soon impressed these people with the necessity of complying with the demand, and I feel confident that, by this somewhat harsh but salutary means, we prevented a most serious epidemic of typhoid, a condition that prevailed in many camps on the British Columbia end of the construction work, during the summer of 1913.

The question of laying out the areas in which roads or trails should be built in the park was then gone into, and, as the east bank of the Athabaska, served by the the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was the only portion having railway communication, it was decided to confine operations to that side, so as to enable the expected tourists to have adequate means of reaching the many points of interest on that side of the river.

The park, shaped somewhat like a large sickle or fish-hook, is divided by the Athabaska and Miette rivers. The only means of crossing the former, except by fording at very low water, was a very old and dangerous ferry, operated by the Government at Mile 1004, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 3½ miles southwest of Pocahontas. After consultation with Moïse Danis, ferryman, it was decided to abandon the use of the ferry, owing to the danger of operating the same, thus cutting off communication between the banks of the river for the greater part of the summer months. In this connection, a definite policy for the future will have to be adopted, looking to a permanent means of lateral communication within the park, and my short experience of this year makes me feel that it is imperative to construct a bridge opposite to Jasper (late Fitzhugh), and another towards the north and easterly end of the park, preferably between Jasper and Brulé lakes.

Owing to construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, the tote road running through the park was in many places destroyed, and, on that portion extending five miles northeast of Jasper, rendered unsafe by dangerous level crossings. The Canadian Northern Railway finally made diversion to replace the tote road so destroyed, giving to us a much better road than formerly. To the west of Jasper, the grade of the two railways crossed and recrossed the tote road in five places, within less than four miles. In one place the tote road ran between the two railway rights-of-way, in this locality about 50 feet apart, making a most dangerous condition.

After consultation, the chief superintendent ordered the construction of a new road, passing under the two railways at a point two miles west of Jasper, and down to the banks of the Miette river, which it follows for about eight miles, with three crossings of the river in that distance. This work was undertaken, on the agreement that the railways should construct permanent arches at the point above referred to, two miles west of Jasper. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has since constructed a handsome and substantial concrete arch costing $17,000, and the Canadian Northern Railway is expected to carry out its portion of the work in 1914, when they commence operation through the park.

On laying this new road, I found that there would be quite an expensive piece of rock cutting to be done, if we followed the north bank of the Miette river, so it was decided to bridge the river twice, and avoid the expense, which has been done. Two substantial bridges, that have withstood the highest floods for some years past, have been completed with over 100 cubic yards of rock in the piers, and "riprapping" and a permanent road of over a mile constructed. This road, from the railways to Spruce Grove bridge, took a large amount of filling with boulders and coarse gravel, and required several culverts, as it passed through low ground that is flooded by a back-wash of the Miette during high water season. The portion between the bridges was cut through a heavy growth of black willow on the south bank of the Miette, and is well graded with the finest quality of shale, which only requires the use of a road roller to make it a first-class permanent road. Care has been taken to make deep ditches in every case, and, when the road is rolled and finished, we shall round up the crown so as to make it "first-class" in every respect. It is fortunate, in all the road operations, that excellent material for road building can be obtained quite conveniently, as there is any quantity of shale and clean gravel all through the park.

Drift wood on the Miette during high water gave us considerable trouble, but that is to be expected in all these mountain torrents. The bridges above referred to are completed, having been raised four feet, as an additional safeguard, to prevent the possibility of danger from driftwood causing jams in the near future.

As Dr. Mitchell's party of over twenty were to arrive in camp on Teck island, Pyramid lake, early in July, it became necessary to proceed with the immediate construction of the permanent road to that lake. With the able assistance and advice of the chief superintendent, a road was surveyed along the hillside on the west side of the town of Jasper to Pyramid plain, with a 2½ per cent grade throughout. After crossing the Cottonwood creek at its source, we were able to lay out the balance of the road on an equally good grade, by taking advantage of numerous draws (valleys) which finally debouched on the shore of lake Patricia, an exceedingly beautiful sea green lake about 1½ miles long; then, skirting the south east shore for about 500 yards the road circles the north end of the lake, and follows the sandy beach of Pyramid lake to the apex of this horse-shoe lake at a point opposite Teck island. This road over four miles long, has only cost $5,650, which is cheap considering the rock cutting, and the amount of heavy side hill cutting involved. It furnishes a most beautiful and interesting drive from Jasper to these mountain lakes, which it is expected will become the site of many beautiful summer residences during the coming season. The Surveyor General has very kindly given the services of Mr. Matheson, D.L.S., to lay out 150 lots for this purpose, in addition to surveying the townsite of Jasper.

Since the completion of these two important and necessary surveys, Mr. Matheson has been detailed to commence the topographical survey of a large area in and around Jasper, a work of absolute necessity, which will assist us very much in the development and location of the many striking and uncommon beauty spots in this vicinity. He has completed the Corral block, styled "A", as an addition to Jasper townsite, also the Cabin lake district from which our water supply is drawn. From the latter data have been gained that will be most useful in the preparation of a permanent

scheme for the water supply of the rapidly growing townsite of Jasper, and the acting engineer is now taking soundings of Cabin lake to estimate the water supply available there for future use.

The Miette Hot Springs trail, the next in importance, proved a heavy task, as the Cobb trail was found to be laid out seemingly with a view only to scenic effect, and its difficulties made the trip prohibitive for the many invalids who now and in the future will wish to use it. After considerable reconnaissance work a number of diversions along Fiddle creek were decided upon, lessening the grade, generally making condition much safer, and shortening the trip from Pocahontas by about 1½ hours. During the work, the chief warden, Alex. McDougall, discovered two caves about 3,000 feet up on the Fiddle Creek range, the entrances of which are, respectively, 40 and 60 feet. These will be thoroughly prospected during the coming summer.

In connection with this important work a small gang under Ralph James, J.P., Pocahontas, was detailed to build a trail to the Punch Bowl falls, and succeeded in carrying out the work most satisfactorily, building three most artistic rustic bridges which very much enhance the beauties of this most interesting freak of nature.

We next explored the several routes to the Maligne Lake country, finally deciding on the Maligne River valley, as possessing the easiest gradients, and opening up the most interesting country, especially three wonderful canyons. The lower one, 3½ miles from the Athabaska, is said to be one of the most wonderful, weird, and interesting in the Rockies. The pot-holes are in a class by themselves, running to a depth of nearly 200 feet, the river finally cutting the walls in two, leaving the pot-holes as if split apart,—half on each bank. The trail has been built on lines suitable for conversion to road width in the future, and goes to Medicine lake, about 14 miles from the bank of the Athabaska, on leaving which its course winds around the shores of some beautiful lakes of emerald green and turquoise blue. Three permanent bridges were put in, and during the coming summer it will be necessary to erect solid but rustic foot bridges at vantage points over the canyon, and rail (with iron) the walls of the canyon, as the pitch-off is extremely abrupt and dangerous.

From Medicine lake the Forestry branch have cleared of windfalls a trail to Jack lake,—the best fishing lake in or near the park as far as known,—and, during 1914, a good trail should be cut up the Rocky river, to that lake, which would open up to tourists the canyon of the Rocky, estimated to be 300 feet deep, and make more accessible the best hunting country in the district, situated at the headwaters of the Brazeau. Pony trails were cut up both banks of the Athabaska to Buffalo prairie: the one on the west bank is an excellent one, only requiring a bridge over the Geikie creek to complete it.

There was also cut out by Warden J. A. Rootes, and graded, a good trail to Caledonia lake, an excellent fishing point. This trail starts two miles west of Jasper. The trail to Cabin lake, about 1½ miles, was cleared up, and the Stoney River trail, over 14 miles from the Athabaska at the lower end of Jasper lake, was cut out by Wardens Busby and McDonald, with one man. This enabled the engineers of the Water-power Branch to reach, report on, and photograph these beautiful falls, and also opened up a good game country.

The old park buildings at Jasper being unsuitable, and too far away for economical management, your approval was granted to proceed with the construction of an administration building and official residence combined. The services of Mr. Calderon, F.R.A.I.C., were secured as architect in charge. He prepared the plans of a boulder bungalow which is now completed, and is, I consider, a credit to the department in design and construction. Day labour was employed with great success, as, owing to the decrease in building operations in the West, we were able to secure the best class of men. Mr. Frank Macdonald was placed in charge as general foreman. He proved a treasure, having a general knowledge of all trades, and possessing,

in addition, artistic taste in construction work. The great success achieved is largely owing to his efforts.

A Government stable and corral of concrete were also designed, with buildings for stores, carpenter and blacksmith shops. The stable is now almost ready for occupation. It is rustic in design, with pebbled concrete lower storey, the upper finished with greased logs with crossed corners, and is placed on a new subdivision about 600 yards west of the railway station, Block "A." It was decided to debar from the townsite all stables with their attendant smells and flies, and this slope at the foot of the hills back of the town was, therefore, chosen for a corral area. This has been surveyed by Mr. Matheson into six corral sites, the south lot of two acres for the Government. Facing Elm avenue, in the centre of the townsite, and adjoining it to the north, are one-acre sites for packers and outfitters. Messrs. Otto Brothers have applied for the one adjoining the Government site; next comes "Curley" Donald Phillips, and Messrs. Brewster and Moore have already commenced their stables and corral on the northerly area, which is to be on the lines of old Fort David Thompson of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will be a decided acquisition to the beauty of the townsite.

Messrs. Otto Brothers are also preparing plans for a similar building, conforming to a request for a rustic style of architecture, "either logs or boulders," which has uniformly been the aim in all buildings under construction or to be built. This will result, in after years, in our having a harmonious and appropriate appearance in the class of buildings, of which the Administration building, now nearly completed, will certainly be the leader.

This Administration building, constructed of boulders and concrete, is about 64 feet by 42 feet, of the bungalow type. The rafters are of peeled round timber, the ends projecting six inches beyond the eaves of the roof and verandahs, lightening up the appearance, weight and size of the same.

REFUGE BUNGALOWS.

It is considered absolutely necessary that a comprehensive scheme of refuge bungalows be built, about 5 miles apart, on most of the important trails throughout the park, thus affording comfortable places of refuge to tourists sojourning in the park, and also popularizing the outdoor life which will do so much to upbuild a healthy and virile race.

I have recommended a low bungalow type, 20 feet deep and 35 feet long, to cost $500 each, with cooking range installed for public use. These buildings would afford accommodation for ladies at one end, and men at the other, with a living room in the centre, and in time we should construct a boulder and concrete chimney with fire-places.

GAME AND FISH.

It is gratifying to note the increase of big game and bird life within the park, as well as the effect of close supervision and protection in the lack of fear shown by them. A large herd of Big Horn are continually seen at close range on the west side of the Maligne range about seven miles from Jasper near Buffalo prairie, and another of 27 is daily seen on the southwestern slope of Roche Miette. Others are seen on the Moose and Stoney rivers, and numbers of bear of all kinds are reported in different parts of the park. Large numbers of white and black-tail deer are reported, and a most gratifying increase of beaver (lodge and bank), and mink are to be found, especially on the Miette river.

Tourists visiting Jasper have had some most enjoyable outings at Pyramid and Caledonia lakes, and excellent catches of large lake trout, *Salvelinus Namaycush*, and rainbow trout have been made, and visitors to Jack lake, that interesting lake on the Rocky river, have made such catches of Dolly Varden trout as to make one feel that this lake is possibly one of the best stocked in the mountains.

Wolves,—timber and coyote—are unfortunately increasing also, and I purpose inaugurating a definite policy of trying to lessen this evil. In this connection, I would suggest that our wardens be permitted to retain the bounty and also the hide of all wolves destroyed by them, as an extra inducement to persevere in trying to destroy them.

SCENIC FEATURES.

The limitations of this report will not permit of a detailed description of the many scenic features and wonders of Jasper park, but I would briefly refer to a few, starting along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from the easterly entrance at Dyke, photographs of the majority of which have already been sent to head office.

Roche Perdrix on the east bank of Fiddle creek, is unique in its stratification, and overlooks a most beautiful park-like area which has been suggested as the site of the Grand Trunk Pacific hotel, to accommodate the many tourists who will wish to use the wonderful healing waters of the Miette Hot Springs. Four miles west Pocahontas is reached; here a trail, three thousand feet long, has been constructed to reach the Punch Bowl falls, which have been pronounced by many exquisitely beautiful and unique. Three rustic bridges add, if possible, to the beauty of the falls.

The Miette Hot springs have been pretty thoroughly explored, and made easily accessible by pony trail by many necessary diversions of the Old Cobb trail, and a series of four beautiful falls was discovered in an area three miles south of the springs. These springs range from 101½ degrees to 128½ degrees Fahrenheit, and many wonderful cures of rheumatism have been reported. The bathing pools are circular in form, and are said to date from the days of the Hudson's Bay Company. They were made from boulders and sulphur rock chinked with moss.

Roche Miette, one of the most striking mountain features of the park, overlooks Pocahontas, and I would recommend that, during 1914, we should construct a trail, refuge hut, and telephone service to its top, serving the dual purpose of a tourist attraction, and a most excellent lookout for fire purposes.

The Rocky river, about four miles to the west, has a wonderful canyon, about 300 feet in depth, with many striking features. After passing the Rocky river, there is seen, on clear mornings until about eleven o'clock, the gigantic figure of a man standing against Pyramid Mountain, which I have called "The Sentinel." It is most striking against the field of snow that remains all the year round on the northeast side of that mountain, 9,070 feet high.

At Mile 1012, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, four mineral springs have been located, and gallon samples sent you by express for analysis; there are three sulphur springs, and one cold lithia spring. Opposite Mile 1023, the Maligne river rushes through the Maligne canyon, where the scientist and tourist may find the most wonderful erosions within the park; the pot holes being most marvellous in size and number. A good trail, virtually a road, renders easy access to this point, and to Medicine lakes, en route to Maligne lake. At a point three miles from Jasper near the Maligne canyon, a side trail has been built, to the top of the northeast end of the Maligne range 7,500 feet altitude, for tourist and fire purposes. In a park-like flat on the east bank of the Athabaska, below the northeast end of the Maligne river nestle five most exquisitely beautiful mountain lakes; from east to west they are.—lakes Edith, Morley, Round, Fish and Beauvert. The colours of these lakes are unusually brilliant, lake Edith a blue-green, Beauvert an indescribably vivid green. This whole area will offer wonderful opportunity to the landscape artist, in its future development as a site for summer homes. From this lakeview park is to be seen the "old man of the mountains" on the Colin range. This profile, at an altitude of over 8,000 feet, shows a recumbent figure, the head fully one-half mile in length, the face gazing skyward, and the body stretching south to the Maligne canyon. This, situated above the tree and

earth line, is said by Professor Osborne to be a most interesting geological freak—a large earth covered mountain top which has survived the erosion of time. On the hottest summer days, looking up the valley of the Maligne, there is sometimes seen Maligne mountain, said to be over twenty-five miles away, shrouded in snow from the tip of its pyramidal-shaped summit, in decided contrast to the remainder of the Colin range in its weather worn grey of limestone.

On reaching Jasper, there opens to the eye some of the grandeur of the valley of the Athabaska, with its myriad mountain tops of varied shapes and altitudes. Almost square in the centre of the valley to the south, Mt. Hardisty rises in massive grandeur; a huge glacier on the northeast peak lightens up the effect of its solid mass, and on some summer evenings, from nine to ten-thirty, this glacier seems to be partially veiled in a delicate pink. The "king" of the mountains in this district, Geikie, walls off the west side of the valley, towering 10,400 feet towards the sky. Snow and ice-clad all the year round, a hanging glacier clings transversely across its face from south to north, and on its western end is a huge glacier, ending in a dark pine covered valley, furnishing a rushing torrent that feeds into the Athabaska. A. L. Mumm, the celebrated mountain climber, spent nearly six weeks, in 1913, trying to conquer Geikie, but was compelled to give up the task when about 400 feet from the top, owing to the severe cold and high winds encountered, though the attempt was made during August and early in September. Mr. Mumm states that about one hundred mountain tops, worthy of the name, can be counted in the valley of the Athabaska, from either Geikie or Hardisty,—a panorama unexcelled in the Rockies.

A new and beautiful lake was discovered by Warden Bigley, which I have called "Summit" lake, as it is on the divide between Alberta and British Columbia, with one stream flowing eastward to the Miette and another westward to the Fraser river. This lake is swarming with beaver, which have a number of lodges around the lake shore. Bigley cut a trail between one-half and three-quarters of a mile long to this lake, at a point half a mile east of the summit, and it is intended to make a report on the fishing possibilities of the district during 1914.

Four and a half miles northeast of Jasper, rises in its vari-coloured majesty, Pyramid mountain, 9,070 feet high, and nestling at its foot is Pyramid lake, an exquisitely coloured lake, horseshoe in shape, with a beautiful island at the bend of the shoe. An excellent road has been built to this lake, passing beautiful lake Patricia on the way, and on the shores of these lakes are surveyed 150 lots for summer residences, the greater number of which have already been applied for.

Between Jasper and the Snaring river there rise pre-eminent, two palisades of enormous height. These have perfectly horizontal strata of slaty shale, the erosion on their faces leaving some fantastic shapes. One in particular I have called "Totem rock," as at one angle of view it is shaped like a Siwash totem pole. Thence, travelling northeast from Jasper on the Canadian Northern railway, one is struck with the magnificence of the three enormous buttresses jutting out in the valley of the Snaring, from the southwest side. These I have named the "Sons of Anak." Proceeding northeast, we find Roche de Smet, with its twisted contortions of stratification, of scientific as well as scenic interest. Thence we come to the valley of the Stoney river, 14 miles up which are found the beautiful falls of that river. This fall is 60 feet high, and about 10 feet wide. The rushing torrent of glacial water pours through a beautiful and interesting canyon, and one photograph shows most weird figures and faces, which will prove a source of great attraction to tourists for all time.

The valley of the Moose river is wide and beautiful, and offers good grazing all the year round. Then comes Bull Rush mountain, twisted and tortured in its stratification. Legendary lore says the name arose from an incident, which occurred a century ago, when a Stoney Indian chased a huge buffalo bull around this mountain, until it attacked, and finally killed him. At its southwest corner, in a rocky bluff jut-

ting into Brulé lake, is found a small but most striking canyon which I have called the "Ogre canyon," as from one viewpoint an enormous head with mouth outstretched seems trying to take a bite out of a large rock on the opposite side.

TREE PLANTING IN JASPER TOWNSITE.

The general question of tree planting, to beautify the streets of Jasper, opens up a field that seems to call for expert advice as to what trees, not indigenous to the locality, might be planted with a fair chance of successful growth. At present we have virtually only Douglas fir, jackpine, poplar, cottonwood, spruce and black willow.

WILD LIFE.

There is much room for us to improve the conditions of aquatic bird life within the park, by a definite plan of wild rice planting, thus providing a favourite food for ducks, geese and swans.

CAPERCAILZIE AND PHEASANTS.

In view of the generally mild and open winters prevailing in Jasper park, it would appear that we should procure some birds of these and other varieties, to ascertain if we can successfully acclimatize them, and thus increase the attractions of our bird life.

HUMANITARIAN IDEALS.

The Canadian parks, I believe, possess vast potentialities for the betterment of the Canadian people in body, mind, and resultant energy and activity, and each year, as their attractions become better known, they will undoubtedly draw increasingly larger numbers to share in the benefits of the out-of-door life. These will return to "pass on the good word" that, in the parks, a cottage site may be obtained for such a small annual rental as to place it within the reach of the humblest citizen. In this connection, there would appear to be a wonderful field offered to this country, with its increasing wealth and progress, to assist some of our suffering poor to have an opportunity of being restored to health, by freeing them, for a short time at least, from the sordid and unsanitary surroundings in which they live, which lead ofttimes not only to ill health, but to its attendant evils of vice and crime. Suitable areas for the care of tubercular and other communicable diseases could at small cost be prepared for the housing of persons suffering from such, in localities that would not interfere with the ordinary tourist attractions, as *sanitaria* should never be established near points of unusual scenic attraction.

Jasper park has many such attractive points where a reasonable altitude, perfect water, pine clad hills, and a delightful climate would restore to health and activity many who would otherwise pass quickly over the Divide, and every life thus saved and restored to health means an added asset to Canada.

WARDENS' AREAS.

Jasper park, from its lateral divisions, by streams running into the Athabaska in every case almost at right angles thereto, offers ten natural areas, each of over 100 square miles, which is the utmost area that a warden could be expected to supervise for fire and game protection. This would entail an addition of four wardens to our staff, which is strongly recommended as being absolutely necessary.

ENLARGEMENT.

One of the most important questions in connection with Jasper park is that of the enlargement of its area, and I cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity for immediate steps being taken towards the carrying out of its enlargement as follows:—

(1.) To the north and west there is most interesting country, especially towards the corner of Mt. Robson. This area is scenic, as well as necessary for the protection of big-game, and the limit of the park should be extended to the eastward, on a line of natural boundari that would embrace the headquarters of the Solomon and Stoney creeks. There is an old trail to Robson from both of these streams, which could easily be restored.

(2.) A large portion of the area at the head waters of the Brazeau is most striking in its scenic beauties, and is recognized as the best big-game country in the Rockies. A line is suggested, also on naturally defined boundaries, that would take in all the Maligne lake area from the Brazeau, and the wonderful mountain panorama of the Athabaska to its source. This should include Mt. Geikie, the unconquered monarch of the Rockies, which lies on the divide between Alberta and British Columbia, and is such an outstanding feature from Jasper townsite. By taking in this area to the south, we should preserve the location of what may be one of the most wonderful motor roads in the world,—that which it has been proposed should be constructed to connect Laggan with Jasper. This road would pass over the back of the continent, and open up unrivalled scenery all along its route.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the railways operating in Jasper park during the past year have co-operated with me most willingly, and, in every case in which I have sought their assistance, have been willing to aid in the development and protection work of the park.

My sincere thanks are also due to head office staff, and that of the Chief Superintendent for their willingness, at all times, to assist me in my new field of labour, as without this I should have found my new duties too onerous to carry out properly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. MAYNARD ROGERS, Lt. Col., R.O., J.P.

Superintendent of Jasper Park.

APPENDIX No. 8.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS PARK.

The work in connection with these island parks consisted mainly in repairing the wharfs on some of the islands and the painting of the pavilions. The wharfs repaired were on Stovin, Georgina, and Gordon islands. In all these cases the entire covering had become decayed and unsafe, necessitating new timber for the top layers of the frame work and a new covering. These were all repaired with best seasoned pine, all squared timber used being 8 inches by 8 inches in dimensions. The pavilions were all painted white, the roof and trimmings green. In addition to this, flag poles were put up beside each pavilion. Many sundry repairs were executed, and on some of the islands, where the brush and undergrowth was particularly thick, considerable clearing was done.

These parks are small reservations, consisting of twelve islands, or parts of islands, and a portion of the mainland containing approximately four acres, mostly situated between the towns of Brockville and Gananoque on the St. Lawrence river. Eleven of these islands were purchased by this department from the Mississauga band of Ahnwick Indians. Nearly all the many beautiful islands which constitute the famous St. Lawrence Thousand islands, and which can easily be called some of the most beautiful and most popular summer resorts in Canada, are privately owned and occupied. One need, therefore, only take a trip through this part of the river to realize and appreciate the action of the government in taking over these lands, and turning them into public parks, where the hundreds of campers and picnickers, who visit each of them during the summer, can enjoy the pleasure of an outing on the St. Lawrence river and the surrounding lakes.

The parks are administered direct from the Dominion Parks branch at Ottawa. Each island park, or group of islands, as the case may be, has a caretaker, who enforces the necessary regulations for the protection of the park, and who is directly responsible for its up-keep. All information in connection with the islands may be obtained from him, as well as the necessary permits to camp for any definite period. The islands have all been partially cleared, and have been provided with wharfs suitable for skiffs or launches. Nearly all of the larger islands have a pavilion, and on some of the larger there are two. These pavilions are octagonal in shape, and are large enough to accommodate several large picnic tables and benches. Each pavilion is supplied with a number of tables, benches, and camp stoves. These stoves are made of stone and concrete, and have an ordinary iron stove covering. They make very serviceable stoves, and supply all the conveniences necessary for a picnic party or campers. In addition to this, some of the islands are provided with rustic seats, which add considerably to their comfort and appearance. Suitable flag poles having been provided, a Union Jack is always in evidence during the summer. The islands are designated by large sign boards, upon which is written, "Dominion Public Lands," with the respective number of each island.

A list of the islands, with their approximate size and location, and a description of each is as follows:—

STOVIN ISLAND, OR PUBLIC LANDS NO. 8.

This park is situated about two and one-half miles west of the town of Brockville, and contains an area of approximately five acres. It is commonly known in the vicinity of Brockville as "Picnic Island." It has evidently been given this name owing to its suitability for picnics, and the number of picnics held thereon. This island is mostly shaded with evergreens. It has been nicely cleared, and has two pavilions, five stoves, four closets, besides several tables, benches, and rustic camp chairs. It has a large wharf, at which some of the picnic and excursion boats call, and a small skiff wharf.

Mr. J. Timleck, 112 Water street west, Brockville, is caretaker in charge of this island.

MALLORYTOWN LANDING AND ADELAIDE ISLAND, OR DOMINION PUBLIC LANDS NOS. 6 AND 7.

Mallorytown landing is a portion of the mainland on the left bank of the St. Lawrence river, about one and one-half miles south of the village of Mallorytown. It has the advantage of being accessible both from the mainland, and from the river. This parcel contains approximately four acres, and was presented by a private individual to the Dominion Government to be used as a public park. The fact of its being on the mainland makes it a very popular resort for campers and picnickers from the many places in the surrounding district. This park has been provided with numerous

tie-posts and accommodation for horses. It has one pavilion, one stove, four closets, one skiff wharf and one launch wharf. The pavilion is situated on a picturesque rocky bluff at the river front, on which is also the skiff wharf, and steam boat or launch wharf. This wharf is a regular stopping place for one of the river freight and passenger boats. The rocky bluff is joined to the mainland by a narrow piece of marsh land. The latter has been converted into a roadway and path about 300 feet long, thus allowing the people to drive to the pavilion and wharf. The front portion of this park is cleared, and has very few trees; the rear of the park is nicely shaded with large oak and maple trees, thus making it admirably suited for picnic grounds.

Adelaide island is situated about one and one-half miles south of Mallorytown landing, and immediately east of the foot of Grenadier island. It contains eleven acres, but most of the island is comparatively low, and the river on three sides of it is somewhat marshy. It is therefore, not much used for park purposes.

Mr. R. J. Haffie, whose home is about one-half mile from Mallorytown landing, is caretaker of these parks.

GRENADIER ISLAND OR PUBLIC LANDS NO. 5.

This park consists of the western portion, or head, of Grenadier island, and contains an area of approximately five and one-tenth acres. It is situated about one-half mile east of Rockport. In this park are a pavilion, two stoves, two closets, with a number of tables and benches, etc. There is one large wharf on the west side of the island. Nearly all the brush and undergrowth have been cleared from this park, forming an open grove of fine shade trees. Owing to its high elevation in places, there is an excellent view up the river, overlooking all the many different islands in the immediate vicinity. It is very convenient for camping, as all kinds of dairy and vegetable products can be obtained from the farmers on the island.

Mr. Delbert Root, whose home is on the island and adjacent to the reservation, is the caretaker.

GEORGINA AND CONSTANCE ISLANDS OR DOMINION PUBLIC LANDS NO. 3: Near Ivy Lea and immediately opposite Echo Lodge.

Georgina island has an area of twenty-three acres, and Constance of seven acres. No improvements have been made on Constance island, as these islands are situated beside one another, and up to the present the one is large enough to accommodate all the visitors at this point. Georgina is commonly known in the vicinity as "Deer island." It is very rough, and is covered with a heavy growth of timber with a considerable underbrush. It has two pavilions, one at each end, with the necessary stoves, closets, tables, etc. Only a small portion of this has been cleared, comprising about an acre around each pavilion. At the western pavilion, there is a large launch wharf, and a skiff wharf, both situated in a sheltered bay. The pavilion is on a high imposing bluff, and affords an excellent view of the river and surrounding islands. South of the pavilion, at the east end of the island, is a small skiff wharf.

Mr. J. G. Wallace, whose home is on one of the islands near these parks, is the caretaker.

GORDON ISLAND, ENDYMION AND CAMELOT ISLANDS, OR PUBLIC LANDS NO. 2:

Gordon island is situated about two miles south east of Gananoque, and contains an area of approximately sixteen acres. Camelot and Endymion are about three miles from Gananoque, south of Gordon island near Grindstone island, and contain an area of twenty-five and ten acres respectively. These latter two islands are little frequented, and have been allowed to remain in a comparatively wild and unimproved condition. There is one stove on each but these are mostly used by fishermen.

Gordon island is one of the prettiest of the Government Island parks, and is covered with some very fine timber including oak, butternut and chestnut. The pavillion is situated on the eastern end of the island, which has been nicely cleared of all small trees and brush. It has a very imposing and attractive position and affords one of the best views along the river. There is a good launch wharf, as well as a skiff wharf, in full view from the main channel of the river.

Mr. Thomas Glover of Gananoque, is the caretaker in charge of these islands.

Beau Rivage island or Public Lands No. 1: This island is situated about two miles southwest of Gananoque. It contains an area of about twelve acres. This is one of the most popular islands in this vicinity, and is greatly used by the people of Gananoque and the surrounding districts. The island has numerous shade trees, but there is a general scarcity of wood for fuel, which is so easily obtained on the other islands. The island is provided with one pavilion, four stoves, two closets, tables, benches, etc., as well as one large wharf and a skiff wharf. One of its great attractions is a small bay, with water ranging in depth from two to three feet, thus affording an ideal bathing place for children.

Mr. A. E. Meggs, of Gananoque, is the caretaker.

Aubrey and Mermaid islands or Public Lands No. 9: These islands comprise an area of fifteen acres and four acres respectively. They are situated near one another, and about two and one half miles south west of Gananoque.

There are no improvements on Mermaid island, as Aubrey island appears to meet the requirements at this point for the present. Aubrey island is well wooded with oak, hickory and birch. There is a pavilion, two stoves, two closets, tables, benches, etc. As this island is not used so much as the ones nearer Gananoque, one small wharf has been found sufficient.

The caretaker of these islands is Mr. J. A. Acton, of Gananoque.

REPORT OF PROPOSED ARTISTIC LAY-OUT OF BANFF, BY THOS. H. MAWSON.

FOREWORD.

There is probably no department of art more misunderstood than Civic art, which forms the aesthetic side of city planning. It is the "city beautiful" idea (now passed into a hackneyed phrase), which, more than any other factor, is responsible for this misconception. Unfortunately, it has led in many directions to an exaggerated appreciation of what is merly spectacular and ostentatious, combined with prettiness, and thus apparent justification has been claimed for extravagant outlays on works which do not touch the vital necessities of the city, whereas, it is evident that a city must be hygienic and practical before it can be beautiful. A recent writer has stated the case thus, "Civic art is so utilitarian in its purposes as to be civic first and art afterwards, and may be defined as taking, in the right order, those steps which are necessary or proper for the comfort of citizens."

To this, it may be added that a city plan must recognize economic considerations, and, therefore, is not a scheme for the lavish expenditure of huge sums; but rather—for the proper control of that expenditure which under any scheme of development is necessary so as to secure, without waste of money or energy—that convenience and fitting presentment which the city should possess as the expression of its status, its purpose and its location. On the other hand if cities be not predetermined and

planned in advance, the door is left open to the uncontrolled machinations of the speculator, and to every personal whim which is only for the hour, and will grow aimlessly and confusedly, without character or suggestion of purpose.

It is only by taking time by the forelock that we, who live in this mercenary, mechanical age, can hope to build a city which is really worthy. We may be, and ought to be, fine idealists, but before we can accomplish anything we have to prove the practicability of our idealism.

The plans accompanying this report show a serious attempt to do this, and we believe that a full consideration of our proposals will prove that we have succeeded in the attempt.

We are assured that, that which idealizes and inspires ought not to be lacking in the improvement and beautification of Banff. Patience and continuance in well doing, however, are absolutely essential, if the idea is ever to be appreciated, for even a city of the most modest dimensions and character needs a generation for its realization.

BANFF.

ITS INCOMPARABLE NATURAL BEAUTY.

Banff is the most impressive and spectacular portal to the Canadian Rockies. The bold character of the amphitheatre of mountains of which it is the centre, romantic in their varied snow clad outlines, with the endless variety of the bends, the cascades and lakes of the Bow river at their base, the delightful contrast obtained from a comparison of the ruggedness of Nature's architecture with the cultured and cultivated handiwork of man, nestling at the base of the mountains with the aid of the limitless pinewoods to tone down or accentuate the harmonies or contrasts—all combine to impress travellers passing through. Such scenes take the imagination by storm, and call to mind remembrances of an Alpine holiday, or the invigoration of a Norwegian vacation.

Only those who have come under the spell of scenery which is indescribable by words, can realize the largeness of atmosphere and vision which is produced in this region, where nature has conspired to excel herself in the bold and exquisite character of each separate charm. They alone can form any idea of this ideal resort where Mount Rundle, Sulphur and Tunnel mountains lift their snow-capped peaks to such vast heights, emphasising the interlacing chain of peaks and the river surging around their base, placid for miles, then changing suddenly into rapids and majestic-sounding cataracts, rushing madly between sheer precipices, or placidly gliding between tree-fringed banks to repose in the Vermilion lakes, which respond again and reproduce, in soft poetic reflections, the varied forms of mountain, sky, precipice and woods. This in brief is a mere suggestion of the setting of the district which it has been determined to preserve forever in its primal conditions.

The problem now before us is how to open Nature's storehouse and yet not to spoil it; to delimit and reserve it for those who seek its beauties for its own sake, making every provision for their comfort and convenience, in such a manner that the accommodation provided shall not suffer disparagement in comparison with up-to-date English and Continental mountain resorts.

The prime factor to be safeguarded is that, whatever is done to ensure the convenience and comfort or the amusement of visitors to Banff, it be done in such a manner as will harmonize with the natural surroundings, a contingency which was easy enough to meet in older days as may be seen in the case of of quaint Münich, the gateway to the Bavarian Alps, and other Swiss towns and hamlets. The same may be said of the homely Westmorland towns which nestle in the valleys below the English Lakeland mountains. When they were the homes of unsophisticated shepherds, small

landowners, weavers, carpenters and shopkeepers, they adorned their respective districts and gave a fitting grace to their native mountains, fields and lakes. As an example, take the peaceful village of Grasmere. Before the residents began to find that money is to be made out of the excursionist, mountain climber and visitors, all was harmonious and beautiful. To-day all kinds of ill-considered and inharmonious buildings are erected together with corrugated and boarded shacks to desecrate the classic ground. The necessity of being beforehand in these matters is vital if you are to prevent the commercialization of Banff by speculators whose only object is immediate gain.

As may be seen in scores of the Alpine valleys, Nature and the habitations of man need not be at variance. They can be so contrived as to grace one another. This can be accomplished by the use of various styles of characteristic architecture, but the problem is primarily one of proportion and balance and design, suited to the use of local building material. For this reason alone we are assured that there need be no attempt at Banff to import any of the adventitious picturesqueness of Alpine chalets and chapels, much less anything of the Baroque and Rococo architecture to be seen at Munich.

We would advise therefore, that Banff should be developed as a mountain resort suited to the requirements of those who seek a home where rock climbing may be attempted by the more strenuous, and where those desiring a less arduous pastime may indulge in golf, tennis, fishing, etc., or those most delightful walks and drives which may be obtained in every direction; and where naturalists may be induced to pursue their studies of the fauna and flora of the Canadian Rockies, for which the locality provides such peculiar facilities.

To weave man's handiwork into the natural, not only without harshness or discord, but also with the certainty of enhancing the charm of the unexampled natural features, needs a mind and an experience peculiarly susceptible both to the poetic qualities of nature and the achievements of art, and a genius for pictorial composition. In the first instance the pioneers who allocated Banff among its environs must have had some idea of what was finally possible, but their vision did not extend far enough. We have now, however, arrived at some measure of certainty as to the purpose of the Government: our task is to visualize the full comprehensive proposal, and enthuse others with the prospect thus opened up.

In the design of a town like Banff, there must be no uncertainty of aim such as that which might be permissible in a growing village of small proportion. The situation of Banff between Winnipeg and the sea causes it to be a convenient place at which to break the tedium of a monotonously long journey, and thus a number of visitors will always be ensured; but the problem is first of all how to detain them for a length of time sufficient to benefit the place, and, secondly, how to ensure that they will carry away with them such impressions and pleasant memories of their stay, as shall cause them to wish to repeat their visit, and encourage others to come.

Our own observations led us to the conclusion that, as things are at present, the interest of the best class of tourist is exhausted after a stay of three days or so. This is confirmed by Dr. Brett, who informs us that this is not an unfair estimate. Compare this with the success of the Swiss resorts such as Zermatt, under the shadow of the Matterhorn, St. Moritz, Champery Davos, and other places, where the best accommodation is bespoken several months in advance for the winter sports, and where the natural attractions are inferior to those at Banff. The explanation is comparatively simple, and it would be well to take a few lessons from the example set. In the first place, the hotel proprietors popularize the accessible climbs, and to some of the summits such as Mount Pilatus they have even constructed funicular railways, a proceeding which I hope you will never allow at Banff. They have a staff of practical mountain guides and teachers of skiing. They make proper bob-sleigh tracks. The meals

are accompanied by an efficient orchestra. The hotels fraternize with other hotels ten and twelve miles distant, and allow their visitors the privilege of taking lunch there free of additional charge, the cost being included "en pension."

In all these resorts it is found that an amplitude of good automobile and driving roads, bridle paths, and walks, does more than anything else to make a district popular The number of days which a tourist spends in a given neighbourhood corresponds, more or less, to the number of diversified walks or drives to, or past, points of natural interest which they can take. Other factors contribute, but those named are most important, and it seems to us that, if Banff is to become a great centre for a tourist population, it will be necessary to devote the same care to the provision of facilities for exploration, in every direction. Better facilities also for approach by automobile will, in the near future, be a very live question. Already a good commencement has been made and the work will be extended. This will introduce into Banff that class of tourist, which more than anything else, has led to a revival of prosperity in certain small English towns and villages.

Although we would not by any means attempt comparison between Munich and Banff, knowing that the latter is not likely to possess for a century the sanctity of age, nor the mellow and weather-stained stateliness of the former, yet there is much to be learned from the way in which the Germans have supplemented Nature with Art. Only an old city can bear to be overloaded with the numerous art galleries of ancient and modern works such as Münich possesses. We would not force the flower of art to bloom in a not-too-promising soil, but there is something for emulation in its new National museum, containing an incomparable collection illustrating the history of art and civilization, and in the unique German museum showing the inventions of natural science and technical departments. Although a centre of international traffic, it has continued to be a city of quiet enjoyment and has preserved this special character to a marked degree. In view of its monuments, its beautiful bridges, its parks, and its public life on a great and attractive scale, it may be said to be unrivalled among German cities.

We merely instance Munich, to show how a variety of interest may in time crystallize around what was primarily, a traffic centre and a portal to a picturesque Alpine region of various lesser resorts. At Banff we have to begin with a similar parent seed, which will doubtless take root and grow in a different way, as becomes its native soil clime and location.

It is possible to have a picturesque "ensemble" within the town, and yet the whole, when viewed from an altitude, or from the near distance, may be a blot on the landscape. All these considerations have been taken into account in the design, by gauging the heights, and the masses in block of the buildings, and the way in which the outskirts of the city are interfused with the tree groupings; thus shall Banff the City be suitably received into the bosom of the grandeur of her surroundings.

BANFF TOWN SITE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Having thus briefly considered some of the axiomatic principles of town and city planning, which bear upon the development of Banff as a pleasure resort, we would now endeavour to show how they are to be applied, and the steps to be taken for the realization of our aims. In order to do this as clearly as possible, we have divided our remarks into two sections, taking, first of all, those relating to the central portion of the area, which we have called "Banff town site" and subsequently considering the more outlying portions under the title of "Banff", and its immediate surroundings.

It is necessary first of all, however, to explain that we do not use the term "town site" in the manner in which it is usually applied in Canada, but in its original or

English sense. By "Banff town site", we mean that area which is more or less occupied by buildings and partly developed at the present time, and which lies between the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks on the north, the Bow river on the west and south, and Tunnel mountain on the east.

The following is a list of the principal drawings illustrating our proposals and submitted herewith:—

(1) General plan of the Townsite. (sent from Vancouver office.)

(2) Detailed plan of the Governmental centre.

(3) Architectural details of the Railway station.

(4) The bridges and museum.

(5) Elevations of the last.

(6) Perspective view of Banff avenue, looking towards the bridge.

(7) A second perspective view, looking along Banff avenue in the opposite direction to the last.

(8) Entrance lodges and approach to Corkscrew drive.

(9) Entrance to the cemetery showing the Chapel.

(10) Elevation of pavilion to Recreation ground.

(11) Entrance to the Zoölogical gardens, showing the attendant's houses.

(12) Subdivision plans, (sent from Vancouver office).

Whether by design or accident, or a combination of both, the location and the present layout of Banff, though by no means ideal, is still better than that of any city (or the beginning of a city) which I have seen in Canada. Not only has the chessboard layout, which in most American cities oppresses one with its insistent monotony, every justification here, but the business centre has been rightly located in relation to its inevitable lines of growth.

The railway station of the Canadian Pacific Railway is conveniently placed, at a point from which the traffic can most readily radiate and distribute itself, without congestion in any direction. Again, the more important sections of the town bear some relation to the contours of the site and the bend of the river, the banks of which are preserved to the public. Its roads are of varying widths to meet the probable volume of traffic, and the whole site permits of perfect drainage, and the provision, under economic conditions, of all other utilities, whether of water, light, or power.

Notwithstanding all that is so favourable, however, it is abundantly clear that the town has reached that stage of its progress which demands a full consideration of all the factors and problems, many of them entirely new, and which were never dreamt of by the surveyor responsible for the original plan.

In a city controlled by, and partly built by, the State, every feature ought to attain to a high-class standard, and, as such, calculated to enhance the pleasant holiday of visitors.

Erections which may be in scale and harmony with a village, may, if introduced into a larger city, suggest meanness and grudging necessity. The larger the city, the more urgent does control of its growth become. Moreover, the growth of a city calls into existence a number of public and semi-public buildings, including religious and educational establishments, which, if reciprocally grouped, lend to it stateliness and dignity; whilst, if scattered and detached, they not only fail to create any lasting impression, but also suggest a lack of civic pride and beneficent government. In Banff the problem is not that of the city, nor on the other hand that of a village, it must possess some of the characteristics of each, and yet, in its general treatment, emphasize the expression which every holiday centre should wear.

Assuming that the residential population of Banff will, in ten years' time, have reached 5,000, with an additional tourist population of 2,000 in winter, and 5,000 in

summer, exclusive of emergency crowds who merely come to witness the sports; assuming also that the district continues to be under the management of the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, the following buildings, in addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel, and all capable of lending architectural character, would be needed:—

New bridges.

Administration offices for the Superintendent Engineer and staff.

Halls and courts.

Museum of the natural history of the Rockies.

Museum, library and club for field naturalists.

New railway station with a possible layout of Canadian Pacific Railway workmen's houses.

Churches and church halls.

Picture shows.

Mortuary chapel and cemetery with entrance gates.

Post office.

Banks.

Club pavilion, and other park buildings, in the recreation park.

Boathouses on the Bow river.

A new Hotel "Rundle."

Greatly improved shops and other business premises, bordering both sides of Banff avenue.

Here are a sufficient number of important units to give character and distinction to any small town, if only each is carefully thought out in relation to its site and surroundings, and it is the possibility of a fine reciprocal grouping which gives to Banff its unique opportunity.

Having regard to the probable limit of population, it is in Banff avenue that we find the crowning opportunity for the creation of a fine and distinctive architectural composition. Its length from, and including, the bridge, and measuring from the façade of the "Chateau Rundle" to the circle from which the principal arterial roads radiate, is 3,250 feet, and the width between the building lines is 100 feet. Subject to control of building heights, this gives quite ideal proportions for a really fine street perspective, with unique opportunities for creating, at each end, a building worthy of the vista it would close, and the focal point it would make.

As to the attainment of these terminal features, you have already decided to build a new bridge at the south end of Banff avenue, and we learn from Dr. Brett that it is proposed to erect a new "Chateau Rundle," which will be worthy of its unique position. Thus, without any additional expenditure, you have the beginning of a splendid architectural composition, which will very fittingly fall into its natural setting of river and mountain.

Looking ahead, however, one realizes that the present Government offices, Museum and Zoölogical gardens, cannot meet the needs of a developed Banff. In the case of the latter, the animals should be housed under better conditions, and where they will not prove a nuisance to residents. This site is, however, an ideal one for a Museum and Field Naturalists' club, being most convenient to all the important hotels. It is not ideal, however, for the Government offices, which should for purposes of more efficient control, be placed in a position which is more or less the geographical centre of the town site, near to the railway sidings and necessary storeyards, and at the junction of several important roads.

For this reason, we advise that when the occasion arises, the two sites flanking the approach to the bridge should be developed as a well connected Museum and Club, where naturalists may find, in properly arranged form, the materials for study, especially for the study of the vegetable and animal life of the district, and that the Zoölogical gardens be removed to the position shown on our plan.

Drawings Nos. 4, 5 and 6 show our suggested treatment for this simple group of buildings. The style is such as, in our opinion, would suitably fall in with the surrounding landscape, and, at the same time, give character and individuality to the accommodation provided; it is not more than will be necessary for the effective housing of your growing collection, and proper facilities for its study.

The floor area provided in each of the buildings is roughly 11,925 feet superficial, but, in addition to this, there may be 4,725 feet in the basement, with a well-lighted elevation to the river. This could be used for exhibition purposes, stores, or workshops for taxidermists, and the mounting and arrangement of collected specimens, botanical, etymological, etc., etc. The aesthetic value of these two buildings, and the suggested church buildings, is considerable, as they provide the proper supports to the bridge, lending an importance to this feature which could not be gained by any other means. Incidentally also, the two circular turrets complete the axial lines of the two radial roads right and left of the "Chateau Rundle."

At the north end of Banff avenue, we found it would be quite possible to form a central open space which would unite the *axes* of several important roads, and this without incurring great cost or the re-acquisition of properties, little more in fact than the Revelstoke saw-mills property, for which a more suitable location could be provided nearer the railway tracks. The open space thus provided worthily terminates Banff avenue, and unites it with what I would call "Banff Avenue Radial." It also unites with Elk street east, which gives the quickest access to the Canadian Pacific Railway station, and Elk street west which connects with an important residential area. We have also laid out a new radial road which connects directly with the proposed recreation ground. Thus, this open space also becomes the most important traffic centre; indeed, half of the town traffic would pass through it, and, for this reason, it is an ideal location for the Government offices, post office, banks and other semi-public buildings.

Although we have worked out our scheme for this centre in considerable detail, we expect that modifications may be necessary, to meet the special needs of the town, and our real object is to show that, whatever is done, the architectural units surrounding it should harmonize in scale.

The buildings suggested for this centre, as shown in drawing No. 2, are as follows:—

Town offices with floor space of	15,000	feet.
Two bank building offices, each with	14,600	"
Post office—floor space	12,500	"
Block of shops and offices	10,150	"

Facing into Wolf street, and backing on to the two banks, we have suggested two suites of shops and two suites of offices, or the whole could be converted into shops with offices or workshops over. This would satisfactorily complete the architectural effect over this area.

On the opposite side of Wolf street we have suggested two schools, both equidistant from Banff avenue. Open spaces for playgrounds are provided, which give access to private streets and streets along which there is little vehicular traffic, which is of course a most important point in the site planning of schools. A laboratory and janitor's house are provided, and the arrangement would allow of reasonable extension. The object is to secure model schools for your model town. Accommodation is provided for 180 scholars in each school.

Although you can, with ease, control each end of Banff avenue, and arrive by degrees at a fine and consonant effect without loss or disturbance of existing rights, you will not find it so easy to achieve your purpose in respect to the shops which flank either side of the avenue itself, as, unfortunately, a number of shops of permanent fireproof construction have already been erected. In respect to the wooden construction, however, you would surely adopt by-laws or ordinances compelling the owners, when

rebuilding, to conform to your plans as to alignment, height of façade and materials to be used, leaving to each owner the planning and precise interpretation of his architectural preferences. This may appear a risk where you are seeking to gain a composite architectural treatment, but in practice it is usually found that, when a street has been designed as a whole, each owner endeavours to make his unit harmonize with the *tout ensemble*. It should be accepted as a truism that, however good the designs in general may be, something more is needed to give the distinctive local note.

Our view is, that it is of the utmost importance to arrive at a treatment as to materials of your buildings, which will give to Banff such a distinctive character. This can best be assured by using local stone and building materials. It is this use of local building stone, (very much like your own), which gives to the English lake district its distinctive charm. It is the same care exercised in the use of local materials which gives character to many a Swiss and Italian village. In Banff there is no need for the introduction of exotic modes of building; there is, on the other hand, every reason why local character should be sought and perpetuated, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their later additions to their fine hotel, have recognized this fact with great success.

It will be noticed that, in thus dealing at length with Banff avenue and the treatment of its terminals, we have said little about the bridge. This is because we believe your architect, Mr. Frank Simon, to whom we sent preliminary plans, is in entire sympathy with the ideals here expressed, and that, in his completed designs even though based on the principle of reinforced construction, he will show an exterior executed in local stone. We may add, however, that there is no unit of the city plan the right interpretation of which so completely makes or mars a city. Many of the cities of the old world claim a fine bridge which more than anything else fosters a sense of civic pride, while, on the contrary much of the depressing ugliness of many modern cities comes from badly planned ones. The solution of your bridge proposition is certain to add dignity to the whole scheme of design, or else detract from it.

Having satisfactorily as we think solved the problem of creating a worthy centre for Banff, in which the aesthetic qualities are the natural compliment to a well devised system for the distribution of traffic, we wish to refer to another factor which may claim to be as equally important. This is the Canadian Pacific Railway station and its immediate surroundings.

We understood from Mr. Harkin, the commissioner of Dominion Parks, that we might anticipate sympathetic co-operation from this great railway company, and that he would be prepared to submit to them any plans, suggestions or criticisms we might consider advisable. With this assurance, and feeling the supreme importance of creating the right "first impressions" recognizing also that the railway station is today the really important portal entrance to any town or city, we have not only laid out a radial system of boulevards connecting with the station, but we have suggested a more worthy treatment of the station itself, subdivided the land belonging to the company, suggested a group of cottages for its own workpeople and shown an ample layout for the station place, from which the existing ridiculous cast-iron fountain is of course removed. In connection with this portion of our scheme, we have also advised a freight yard and a location within which builders' yards may be placed.

A cursory examination of our plans will show that the radiation of boulevards from the station makes a perfectly ideal solution of the traffic problems of a small city. For instance, one road connects directly with the town centre, and another with the recreation grounds, thus permitting of vast crowds who come by train reaching this important centre without congesting the other parts of Banff, or introducing a boisterous element to which residents and tourists might object.

Lynx street, though of minor importance to Banff avenue, still contributes to the creation of a model town, and, with slight modifications, would make a perfectly

beautiful avenue. As shown on our plan, it would have the museum at its focal point, and therefore gain an added value. Elk street again, after passing through the town centre might, with the exercise of a little control, and perhaps a little encouragement, become a street full of quaint homely character. We only suggest that some building of sufficient architectural dignity should be erected on the site suggested for a church.

It will be abundantly evident, to students of our plans, that ample provision has been made for all sorts of vehicular traffic. We, however, propose to substitute for one of your projected avenues (Riverside avenue), a meandering walk laid out for the use and enjoyment of pedestrians only. This change of plan makes possible an almost continuous riverside walk commencing near the Canadian Pacific Railway station, and extending to a new bridge which it is proposed to erect near Spray falls. It would also connect with the Tunnel mountain or Corkscrew drive. By this arrangement, nearly all the picturesque wooded fringe along the Bow river could be preserved, and the land now devoted to a Zoölogical garden laid out as an interesting rock garden, devoted to the extensive and interesting *flora* of the Canadian Rockies.

The site of your present cemetery would seem to us to be too limited in area for a permanent burial ground. We have, however, carefully noted the possibilities for extension, the area now shown being more than double that reserved at present. It is suggested that some further indication should be given of its purpose, and its maintenance as a burial ground. The location is good, and the soil and sub-soil suitable, and the trees give that quiet restful aspect which should always characterize "God's Acre." It should, however, be suitably enclosed, and an entrance of quiet dignity provided on the centre axis of Buffalo street, and behind this might be added a small mortuary chapel, with a simple spire or belfry which would mark the focal point. Neither the "lych gate" nor mortuary chapel need be expensive structures.

The road up Corkscrew drive has, on the whole, been well devised, as it follows the contours at an easy gradient. For the greater part of its length, it also passes view points of incomparable grandeur, showing that the engineer responsible for the work had carefully studied the best points of vantage before setting it out. It is very evident, however, that economy had to be carefully studied, and a too careful regard for the exchequer has spoilt in places what was intended to be an exceptionally beautiful route in every part.

Entering the drive by the same route as that followed by the coaches, i.e., east of the cemetery, the wide road tails off into a narrow road not much wider than a bridle path. It is suggested that one of the first efforts of the Parks Branch should be to draw a clear line of demarcation between the wide road and the drive, either by the erection of a pair of entrance cottages suitable for woodmen, or by the provision of massive entrance piers built of local stone, but following architectural lines. It seems to us that a pair of stone-built lodges of simple design, such as may be seen at the approaches to some of the sporting domains in Scotland, and occasionally in the Black Forest in Germany would strike the right note, and emphasize the fact that here the visitor was entering a natural reserve.

The road leading to this entrance might be 32 feet in width, divided into two gravelled side walks each 6 2feet wide, and a central roadway of 20 feet. This width, i.e., 20 feet, or two units of traffic, should be the minimum for the Tunnel drive, but, in addition to this, there should be a side walk of at least 4 feet 4 inches, or two pedestrian units on the right hand side, ascending until it reaches the first view point which is opposite Spray falls. This side walk should have a protecting rail, with occasional projections, in which might be placed benches standing clear to the footpath. The position of such seats should be carefully chosen to command good views, and where necessary trees might be removed to open up vistas. There are several acute and dangerous bends in this length, which might be improved sometime by erecting a supporting wall to carry the drive on the south side, and at others by blasting rock on the north side.

At all specially selected view-points there should be a sufficiently large, cleared, levelled and gravelled space to provide room for several vehicles. Incidentally, this would secure a convenient breathing place for horses.

It is important that all such spaces should suggest perfect safety, and this would be best obtained by the erection of a rampart-like retaining wall built of local stone, and carried to a height of 3 feet 6 inches above the gravelled space. Inside this wall there should be a parapet or sidewalk, free from vehicular traffic, and of a width of 3 feet, in addition to a further width of 2 feet for benches.

A "comfort station" on the opposite side of the drive, built in a picturesque manner, (preferably in stone), with caretaker's rooms for use in summer, and a tea-room, would help to popularize this drive for tourists, artists, naturalists and others, if proper control is exercised to prevent their conversion into cheap commodity shops. From this point to the second mile post, near which should be developed another view point, it is suggested that no side walk should be provided, but that in its place a pedestrian path should be constructed at a somewhat lower level as to three-fourth of its length, then gradually ascending until it reaches the second view point. Inspection of the site shows this to be possible for a very small outlay, two or three depressions would have to be crossed, but this could easily be done by a trestle bridge constructed of native peeled fir.

The drive between view points 1 and 2 should be protected on the declivity side by a strong post and rail; and, at several points along the route, a judicious removal of timber to open up views would be advisable, but the location and extent of these thinnings should only be determined on the site by the landscape expert.

The remaining section of the drive is least satisfactory, both as to its line and the number of danger points which mark its course.

The spiral road which undoubtedly appeals to the reckless coach driver should not be permitted, for a serious accident at this point would do much to destroy the popularity of this famous coach drive. The bluff which this spiral is intended to avoid could be blasted away, and a safe road constructed round the side of the hill.

The descent from this point to the junction of the drive with Calgary road is very steep though not very dangerous. Your surveyor has already greatly improved this part by easing acute bends. I suggest that further work should be done by flattening out the curves, and by filling in several depressions on the southwest side of the drive. The exit to this drive should be treated in a similar manner to the entrance, but I have suggested on my plans a new position which secures an improved gradient, and at the same time brings the park entrance into better relationship with the town site.

In addition to those points specially dealt with, there are many other details of considerable interest and importance, which are indicated on the plans and the several elevations and perspective drawings. These suggestions, if adopted, would need to be worked out in greater detail, with possible modifications to meet special needs or circumstances. Compromise is often an essential condition in town planning; but, if the spirit and character of the work are retained, modifications based on economic conditions will generally enhance, rather than destroy, their qualities.

BANFF.

ITS IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS.

In the opening chapter, we referred to some of the needs of Banff, which are required in order that it may satisfactorily fulfil its purpose, as the gateway to the Rockies, in attracting and retaining a large number of tourists and residents.

Apart from its glorious location and its great natural advantages, you have already the first necessity in a very luxurious, commodious and well-appointed hotel, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose business it will be to

encourage the flow of tourists to Banff. This hotel is most romantically situated, and, we understand, will soon be surrounded by beautiful gardens and recreation lawns. There are also lesser hotels suited to the needs of tourists.

The remaining task is the provision of reasonable facilities for exploring your great park by constructing additional roads for pedestrians and automobilists, and also bridle paths. It would not be impossible to make, at a reasonable cost, a number of roads, each taking an entirely new route, and opening up new and unexpected beauties in amazing variety. These new roads, especially those laid out for the attraction of automobilists, are so very important, and their exact location in relation to the scenery through which they pass so vital to the interests of the future of Banff, that your department might be well advised to make them the subject of a separate report. We wish, however, to say that our general plan anticipates your favourable consideration of this aspect of development by providing five new bridges, each giving access to a new route, and, at the same time, facilitating the free movement of traffic throughout the district.

The next feature in the scale of importance is the recreation park, occupying the site known as Willow swamps, a water-logged area extending to nearly two hundred acres, which is capable of efficient drainage, as there is a fall of over twelve feet between the swamp and a convenient point along the Bow river. The outlet pipe has already been laid, so there should be no difficulty in dealing with the entire site. Our general plan shows the layout of this interesting park area, which is so large and so admirably situated in relation to the town and the Canadian Pacific Railway station that crowds, however vast, could be easily controlled. Further plans and careful consideration in detail would be necessary before the work of construction could be put into execution; but we wish to emphasise the fact that *here may be laid out the most beautifully expansive and scientifically arranged recreational park in the whole Dominion, and on land which will cost you nothing.*

In close relation to the park scheme, we suggest an area which shall be devoted to winter sports. The dominating feature is the bobsleigh run, which is just a mile in length, with two excellent curves, and a total rise of 800 feet. This is almost equal to the best bobsleigh track in Switzerland, and, indeed, if you wished to beat the best run in the world, you could easily do it; but, for the present, a mile run would meet all demands. As planned, it is intended to carry the sleighway over the bouvelards by simply designed, but strong and artistic bridges, and also to erect at the summit a shelter and starting platform, and at its base a tilted landing platform. As the track should not be used otherwise than for sleighing, the road would be used for hauling up the sleighs, but if the track proved a great success it would pay to erect a funicular railway, such as is used under similar circumstances by the side of some of the tracks in Switzerland. To meet the requirements of experts, the track must be carefully planned with tilted curves. It would, therefore, be advisable to call for detailed drawings before proceeding with the work.

Aquatic sports, such as boating in summer, and ice sports, such as hockey and curling, should be encouraged, and for this purpose proper boathouses, clubs and landings should be erected, and grouped so as to gain some collective effect. In no case should boat proprietors be permitted to build any structure, the plans of which have not been approved by your department.

In developing our scheme we have never lost sight of the great aesthetic value of the Bow river, with its clear running water, its picturesque, tree-fringed embankments, and its wonderfully beautiful Spray falls, and therefore, we have sought to take advantage of these. Beginning at the bridge, we have planned for a balustraded wing wall or terrace, and for a river-side walk below this and passing through the bridge. From this point it meanders by the side of the river, again passes under No. 4 bridge, then for a short length (owing to the precipitous nature of the river bank) it joins the road, which is already partly formed, and which passes the Spray falls. But we sug-

gest that the mound overlooking the Spray falls should be laid out with walks and have a "rest house" or shelter overlooking the most picturesque portions of the falls and gorge.

The revenue from the hot springs might be increased threefold if only they could be located in a position more accessible from the town site. Visitors reasonably complain of the expense in getting to and from the hot springs, and of the time which is taken in bathing and the return journey. For this reason we would strongly urge the development of Middle springs, which are within 1,500 yards of the bridge. To this point water could easily be brought by gravitation from Hot springs, so there would be the choice of two temperatures. The site of Middle springs is excellent in every way, and bath houses, dressing-rooms, and the other necessary departments would together form an imposing and picturesque block, which might have, in addition to its beautiful natural surroundings, a tastefully laid out garden. Some important building devoted to curative treatment might also fall into the general scheme, the whole forming an interesting composition, which might claim comparison with the best that has been done at English and Continental spas. This is a work of such importance to the future success of Banff, that every advantage should be taken of your opportunity; but not, we suggest, until the most careful study has been given to its development. The location and general arrangement shown on our plans, however, give some indication of the possibilities.

Although the subdivision plans are described in a separate report, we wish to add that the diagonal roads, the principal one of which connects with the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel, and the curved roads which are laid out to follow contours, not only provide the most direct access to the several sections, but in themselves lend character and interest to the estate. In particular, the wide radial boulevard, with its central parkway, should, if laid out with practical skill, prove a very interesting feature and become one of the most frequented promenades for pedestrians.

Passing now to the development of the area north of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, and beginning at the group of cottages to which reference has already been made, we suggest that a wide area of land should be cleared and devoted to agricultural and dairying purposes. It is the cultivated valleys which, by contrasts, throw the mountains into such romantic relief. Moreover, the suggestion is based upon the economic fact that the needs of the growing population can best be met by local enterprise.

In addition to the areas devoted to agriculture, we strongly recommend the establishment of a good nursery garden located north and south of the tracks, and extending to about forty acres. The position shown is ideal for the purpose. It would support many men in an industry which would certainly add to the amenities of the district whilst, owing to its unique position for advertising itself, it would encourage the planting of trees and shrubs throughout the West. With the native arboricultural and floral wealth of the Rockies, it is even possible that an export trade might be fostered, for what will grow in the Rockies may prove to be hardy in any part of the temperate zone, and, of course, it is a well-known fact amongst botanists that many local and beautiful species and varieties have not yet found their way into commerce. Incidentally, the location of this nursery would preserve an open space. If the Government could not take charge of it, there would almost certainly be applications from private firms for the privilege of setting up a new nursery business.

We have left any detailed reference to the proposed new Zoölogical gardens until the last, because it seemed to us to be a feature of outstanding importance, and one to which a more than passing consideration should be given.

There is a general agreement amongst those best able to judge, that the present location near the bridge is impossible for a permanent establishment, and that the lack of arrangement and system which the site imposes is wholly wrong. Moreover,

the way in which your animals are kept in paddocks, separated by miles from the more varied collection, is extremely inconvenient and most uneconomic and wasteful. What we propose is that you should adopt a site large enough, and varied enough in contour, to house or paddock the whole of your collection.

The position we advise is in every way admirable for the purpose. It can be easily and effectively drained, an ample supply of running water is available, it is most convenient of access, and yet sufficiently removed to avoid any serious disturbance from the calls and shrieks of the animals. If it is felt that the buffalo must retain their present run, the new ground is contiguous, and, therefore, more easily managed.

As you are aware, the late Mr. Hagenback, of Hamburg, laid out a new zoölogical garden, giving to the animals an approximation to their natural *habitats*, and it has been so cleverly arranged, and the divisions so ingeniously screened, that the whole appears as one extensive garden, over which the animals roam at will. Of course, this is not really so, as the several sections are divided by canals and sunk fences. This famous "Zoo" is having a great effect on the planning of all new zoölogical gardens,—at Edinburgh, for instance; while the famous "Zoo" in Regent's Park, London, England, is being remodelled on the Hagenback plan.

A thorough-going development of your undertaking on this plan would be costly; but we think the natural conditions are such that an approximation to it might easily be realized, and it is with this possibility in mind that we have recommended the fan shaped principle of layout.

In Banff the severity of your winter demands some protection and artificial heat for some of the more tender animals and birds, and this has suggested to us the planning of an oval centre, laid out as a water garden for wild fowl, with an encircling range of shelters, designed as a whole, but adapted to the needs of the several classes for which they are intended, with a stream of water passing through each, and having steam heating from a central plant. For the remainder of the scheme, we would divide the ground into small paddocks, with separate shelters adapted to the nature of the animals to be housed.

To give some character to this important feature in our scheme, and also suitably house your "zoo," keepers and attendants, we have shown a grouping of workmen's cottages round a quaint entrance to the gardens. The cottages are very economically planned and suited to erection in local stone;—indeed, this local character should be as apparent in all these minor buildings as in the more important ones.

It is not claimed that any of the drawings in this section of our report are more than preliminary studies. It was our intention to carry forward our scheme to the same complete and final stage shown in our plans for the new sub-divisions; but, for reasons referred to in our covering letter, it seemed advisable to defer their development for the present.

On the architectural side our drawings show what would be the aesthetic aspect aimed at, but on the engineering side there is little to guide you, and yet this more practical aspect of your problem is most important, and is one which, finally, has an unquestioned influence even on the artistic development of Banff. The laying out and planting of open spaces, whether of gardens or recreation grounds, the assisting of nature along by the river walks, the design of the minor bridges Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5; also the spacing of widths for varying classes of roads, the proportion of macadam roadway to the belts of grass and sidewalks, the spacing and arrangement of trees along the streets, and, particularly, the lighting, have all an important bearing on the final presentment; and, for this reason, we trust we may be permitted, after due consideration of our preliminary sketches and report, to give a reasonable completeness to the whole, and also to prepare our report for publication in book form, profusely illustrated by our plans and sketches and a selection of photographs, showing some of the charms of your unique park reservation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

Maximum and minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913 and March 31, 1914.

Date. 1913.	Thermometer Readings		Weather, etc.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
April 1	35·2	2·0	Fair, very fine day, last day's sleighing 0 to 14 inches snow on ground.
" 2	38·3	−2·7	Fair, very fine day (perfect), Mountain bluebirds.
" 3	39·1	−1·8	Fair, very fine day, several western robins.
" 4	41·2	16·7	Fair, very fine day; several bald eagles flicker, mallard duck.
" 5	48·2	26·1	Fair, trace of rain, light snow evening; last of snowbirds seen.
" 6	37·0	24·8	Fair, light rain, light snow and snow flurries.
" 7	39·2	18·5	Fair, fine day; varied thrush.
" 8	43·0	11·2	Fair, very fine day; willows and aspens showing growth; Bow river opening above bridge.
" 9	46·8	19·7	Fair, very fine day; main road dry about town.
" 10	54·2	27·8	Fair, very fine day; ground vegetation shows some life.
" 11	59·5	26·2	Fair, several juncos; very fine spring day.
" 12	65·1	27·7	Fair, very fine day; N.W. crow.
" 13	65·9	27·9	Fair, perfect day; grass becoming green; butterfly seen.
" 14	62·5	30·8	Fair, perfect day.
" 15	62·3	28·7	Cloudy, fine day; wild geese; juncos common; staminate aspen catkins about to flower.
" 16	52·0	37·9	Cloudy, rain early morning, fine day; ruby crowned kinglet; mosquito.
" 17	56.0	29·0	Fair, perfect day; grass green in places.
" 18	62·3	25·8	Fair, perfect day; 2 buffle-head duck frogs piping in evening; first boating.
" 19	65·4	27·6	Fair, perfect day; Bow river open; Pasque flower (anemone) in flower; bee; no snow on ground.
" 20	58·3	35·4	Fair, perfect day.
" 21	51·0	33·3	Cloudy, rain, light snow, thunderstorm.
" 22	33·2	25·2	Cloudy, snow early morning.
" 23	41·4	26·2	Fair.
" 24	46·0	28·9	Fair, fine day.
" 25	49·9	22·7	Cloudy, fine day; staminate willow catkin in flower.
" 26	52·1	31·9	Cloudy, snow during night, light rain early morning.
" 27	38·4	29·9	Cloudy, snow; 5 inches snow on ground.
" 28	38·2	21·0	Cloudy, snow; 1 to 7 inches snow on ground; large flock leucosticte.
" 29	32·3	22·0	Cloudy, raw day; many duck on Bow river.
" 30	39·0	21·2	Cloudy, light snow; 0 to 6 inches snow on ground.
May 1	40·9	19·7	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 2	41·8	23·8	Cloudy; snow during night.
" 3	38·2	24·3	Cloudy; snow flurries; soft hail.
" 4	38·2	20·8	Fair, light snow.
" 5	46·0	16·6	Fair, very fine day; patches of snow on ground.
" 6	46·8	21·9	Cloudy, light rain and snow during night.
" 7	37·8	31·9	Overcast, light snow, cool day.
" 8	36·7	32·0	Overcast, rain and snow, raw day.
" 9	52·3	30·5	Cloudy, rain during night.
" 10	53·3	36·2	Cloudy, soft hail, fine day.
" 11	53·9	28·0	Cloudy, soft hail, rain, no snow about.
" 12	47·6	34·2	Cloudy, light rain, fine day.
" 13	51·8	33·1	Cloudy, rain and light snow.
" 14	50·5	34·3	Cloudy, light rain and snow.
" 15	52·8	31·9	Cloudy; rain and snow during night; fine day.
" 16	47·2	32·7	Cloudy; soft hail storm and light snow.
" 17	48·9	30·2	Fair; light snow early morning.
" 18	46·4	36·7	Cloudy; trace of rain; cool day.
" 19	57·5	30·2	Fair, very fine day; solar halo.
" 20	61·8	28·9	Fair, fine day.
" 21	63·0	34·2	Fair, very fine day; strong wind during night.
" 22	64·9	45·1	Fair; trace of rain early morning; very fine day.
" 23	65·2	37·3	Fair; trace of rain early morning; very fine day.
" 24	68·0	30·8	Fair, perfect day.
" 25	68·0	37·9	Fair; fresh breeze; very fine day.
" 26	64·8	50·2	Cloudy; trace of rain; fine day; light aurora 10 p.m.
" 27	66·8	36·0	Fair; rain; very fine afternoon.
" 28	64·1	45·0	Cloudy; rain, fine day.
" 29	65·3	34·9	Fair, very fine day.
" 30	70·3	40·0	Fair, very fine day, windy.
" 31	69·2	40·8	Fair, very fine day.

Maximum and minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914—*Con.*

Date. 1913.	Thermometer Readings		Weather, etc.
	Maximum. for day.	Minimum for day	
June 1.....	74·7	33·2	Fair; windy; very fine day; strong wind at night.
" 2.....	59·0	48·3	Cloudy; rain 25 minutes.
" 3.....	70·8	41·5	Fair; very fine day.
" 4.....	70·8	38·7	Fair; trace of rain early night; fine day.
" 5.....	66·0	34·0	Fair; fine day.
" 6.....	69·5	40·9	Fair; fine day.
" 7.....	76·3	34·2	Fair; very fine day.
" 8.....	73·2	44·3	Cloudy; light raia; fine day; cotton flying from aspens.
" 9.....	75·9	45·0	Fair; trace of rain; very fine day.
" 10.....	77·3	46·9	Fair; perfect day.
" 11.....	77·2	40·9	Fair; perfect day.
" 12.....	76·2	39·3	Fair; rain.
" 13.....	69·1	47·7	Fair; fine day.
" 14.....	55·7	42·9	Fair; light rain early morning and rain during day.
" 15.....	63·9	40·0	Fair; fine cool day.
" 16.....	59·0	34·8	Cloudy; rain; gale 7 p.m. for short time.
" 17.....	68·2	30·8	Fair; light raia; fine day.
" 18.....	72·8	38·2	Fair; rain; thunderstorm one hour.
" 19.....	71·3	43·9	Cloudy; thunderstorm 6 p.m.
" 20.....	55·0	44·7	Cloudy; rain; cool day.
" 21.....	66·1	34·6	Fair; very fine day.
" 22.....	64·0	39·9	Fair; very fine day.
" 23.....	72·5	37·2	Fair; very fine day.
" 24.....	57·1	43·0	Cloudy; heavy, rain; light fresh snow on mountain.
" 25.....	55·2	44·9	Cloudy; rain, cold day.
" 26.....	53·3	40·5	Cloudy; rain.
" 27.....	52·4	44·0	Overcast; rain.
" 28.....	67·0	40·0	Fair; rain.
" 29.....	67·0	40·9	Fair.
" 30.....	65.9	43·9	Cloudy; rain; thunderstorm three quarters of an hours.
July 1.....	62·5	47·0	Fair; light rain, fine day.
" 2.....	62·0	37·7	Fair; light rain early morning; fine day.
" 3.....	64·2	39·0	Fair; fine day.
" 4.....	62·0	43·9	Cloudy; rain.
" 5.....	69·8	41·0	Fair; very fine day.
" 6.....	81·0	38·0	Fair; fine day; thunderstorm and gale 7·30 p.m. to 10·30 p.m.
" 7.....	65·9	50·0	Fair; gale.
" 8.....	74·0	36·7	Fair; very fine day.
" 9.....	76·3	46·3	Fair; very fine day.
" 10.....	69·8	51·0	Fair; light rain at night, 1 hour.
" 11.....	63·2	44·4	Fair; fresh snow on Lake Minnewaaka Mountains.
" 12.....	57·3	34·7	Cloudy; rain, fresh snow at 7,000 ft.
" 13.....	45·5	39·3	Cloudy; rain; cool wet day; fresh snow on mountains.
" 14.....	53·8	39·4	Cloudy; light rain early morning; fine day.
" 15.....	62·0	44·2	Cloudy; light rain.
" 16.....	64·5	35·8	Fair; fine day.
" 17.....	72·8	34·0	Fair; very fine day.
" 18.....	81·8	38·8	Fair; perfect day.
" 19.....	85·2	41·0	Fair; perfect day.
" 20.....	86·8	44·0	Fair; hot day, distant thunder.
" 21.....	79·2	48·5	Cloudy; heavy thunderstorm, Bankhead and lake; only few drops of rain at Banff, with thunder. Thuaderstorm 7.30 p.m.; one hour; trace of rain, Banff, 11·30; thunderstorm, with rain, Banff.
" 22.....	68·0	51·0	Cloudy; strong wind afternoon; 6.30 p.m., half-hour's rain; thunder north.
" 23.....	76·5	49·0	Cloudy; fine day.
" 24.....	84·0	43·0	Fair; perfect day.
" 25.....	73·0	45·5	Fair; fine day.
" 26.....	70·5	39·0	Fair; fine day.
" 27.....	75·9	42·0	Fair; very fine day.
" 28.....	68·6	45·8	Cloudy; rain 6.45 p.m. through midnight.
" 29.....	60·5	39·1	Fair; fine day.
" 30.....	67·0	37·8	Fair; fine day.
" 31.....	76·8	44·0	Fair; very fine day.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Maximum and minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914—*Con.*

Date. 1913.	Thermometer Readings		Weather, etc.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
Aug. 1	83·2	41·5	Fair, perfect day.
" 2	82·2	45·2	Fair.
" 3	82·2	49·8	Fair; perfect day.
" 4	79·8	43·8	Fair; thunder early afternoon; no rain fall.
" 5	81·8	39·8	Fair; raia; thunder 8 p.m., two hours; fine day.
" 6	66·0	48·2	Cloudy; rain, with some thunder.
" 7	60·0	48·5	Cloudy; heavy rain during night.
" 8	59·8	42·0	Cloudy; raia; fresh snow on mountains.
" 9	56·2	42·0	Cloudy; rain; fresh snow on mountains.
" 10	69·5	39·0	Fair; fine day.
" 11	73·0	51·8	Fair; trace of raia.
" 12	58·2	46·0	Cloudy; heavy rain with thunder and rain during night.
" 13	63·0	42·5	Cloudy; light showers during night.
" 14	58·2	42·5	Cloudy; rain and heavy rain; thunderstorm, 3.30 p.m.
" 15	53·8	42·8	Fair; fine but cool day.
" 16	62·0	30·2	Fair; very fine day.
" 17	48·7	40·0	Cloudy; heavy rain; fresh snow on mountains.
" 18	54·9	39·0	Fair; rain early morning; light rain afternoon fifteen minutes.
" 19	61·0	45·2	Fair; fine day.
" 20	67·8	40·1	Fair; very fine day.
" 21	74·2	82·7	Fair; perfect day.
" 22	79·5	38·5	Fair; very fine day.
" 23	78·2	41·8	Fair; fine day.
" 24	75·8	50·5	Fair; very fine day.
" 25	79·2	38·0	Fair; fine day.
" 26	75·2	51·0	Fair; fine day; strong wiad late afternaon; lightning, 8.30 p.m., 1 hour.
" 27	71·8	48·5	Fair; very fine day.
" 28	79·2	35·8	Fair; very fine day.
" 29	80·0	50·0	Fair; very fine day; much lightning 8 30 p.m. to midnight.
" 30	67·8	51·0	Cloudy; thunder and lightning, 8 p.m., with little raia; lightning at midnight; fine day.
" 31	57·5	44·0	Cloudy; rain early morning and light showers off and on all day and through night.
Sept. 1	56·0	37·0	Fair; fresh snow on mountains; fine day with few passing showers.
" 2	61·8	32·0	Fair.
" 3	61·0	44·0	Cloudy; rain.
" 4	58·0	44·8	Cloudy; heavy rain.
" 5	51·2	41·0	Cloudy; rain; fresh snow on mountains.
" 6	56·0	34·5	Fair; very fine day.
" 7	67·0	26·8	Fair; perfect day.
" 8	72·9	34·3	Fair; perfect morning and very fine afternoon.
" 9	49·3	36·9	Fair; rain early morning; snow flurries; fresh snow on mountains.
" 10	51·1	34·4	Fair; very fine, though cool day.
" 11	64·7	39·0	Fair; perfect day.
" 12	71·4	32·0	Fair; very fine to perfect day.
" 13	64·3	39·8	Fair; light rain afternoon, fine day.
" 14	56·1	31·9	Fair; very fine day.
" 15	60·5	27·9	Fair; perfect day.
" 16	64·4	34·8	Fair; very fine day.
" 17	66·7	43·3	Fair; thunderstorm with heavy rain, 6 p.m., and through night and rain afternoon; fine day.
" 18	54·0	42·9	Fair; fresh snow on mountains; hail 1 p.m., five minutes; fine afternoon.
" 19	58·0	27·6	Fair; perfect day.
" 20	65·3	28·3	Fair; perfect day.
" 21	63·2	36·0	Fair; rain 11 p.m. through night; fine day.
" 22	49·3	35·1	Cloudy; rain ceased 7 15 a.m.; fresh snow on mountains down to 6,000 ft.
" 23	53·8	28·3	Fair; perfect day.
" 24	60·9	27·9	Fair; perfect day.
" 25	65·1	29·8	Fair; perfect day.
" 26	64·3	33·6	Fair; perfect day.
" 27	66·3	35·8	Fair; perfect day.
" 28	65·0	39·3	Fair; fiae day.
" 29	64·2	43·0	Cloudy; rain.
" 30	60·0	31·9	Fair; perfect day.

Maximum and minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914—*Con.*

Date. 1913	Thermometer Readings		Weather, etc.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
Oct. 1	64·1	34·8	Fair; perfect day.
" 2	53·1	39·4	Cloudy; rain; fresh snow lower down on mountains.
" 3	39·3	23·4	Cloudy; light snow and snow during night.
" 4	35·8	27·5	Cloudy.
" 5	40·8	21·0	Fair; fine day.
" 6	37·7	16·6	Cloudy.
" 7	39·2	19·2	Cloudy.
" 8	37·3	22·9	Cloudy; snow early morning and light snow during day.
" 9	38·5	24·6	Cloudy.
" 10	36·4	24·9	Fair.
" 11	43·1	30·3	Cloudy; light snow early morning; rain and strong wind afternoon.
" 12	57·0	39·3	Fair, rain; strong wind at times; afternoon fine.
" 13	43·7	35·2	Cloudy; rain early morning and to 3 p.m.; light rain through night; light snow afternoon and night.
" 14	35·6	27·0	Fair; snow flurries.
" 15	36·0	22·6	Fair; fine day, water ousels about.
" 16	38·2	22·4	Fair; fine day.
" 17	38·3	21·2	Fair; fine day.
" 18	40·2	25·2	Cloudy; fine day, very fine sunrise.
" 19	49·2	34·0	Fair; strong wind afternoon; fine day.
" 20	54·0	33·2	Fair; gale; otherwise a very fine day.
" 21	47·2	33·4	Fair; very fine day.
" 22	54·2	35·0	Fair; trace of rain with gale at times.
" 23	55·9	44·8	Fair; light rain; very fine warm morning and rain during night, strong wind.
" 24	44·2	28·0	Fair; snow 19th to 24th; several light-bodied moths about.
" 25	35·0	15·5	Fair; perfect day; snow patches to 1 inch.
" 26	37·0	23·8	Cloudy, snow during night.
" 27	36·3	26·9	Fair; snow to 9 30 a.m.; light snow early eve.
" 28	32·5	15·0	Cloudy; snow in patches.
" 29	34·0	21·0	Fair; light snow morning; duck on river.
" 30	34·2	8·7	Fair; perfect day; Bow frozen over in places.
" 31	39·0	5·2	Fair; perfect day; Bow frozen over to boat house; patches to 3 inch snow on ground.
Nov. 1	40·8	31·2	Cloudy, strong wind afternoon; fine mild day.
" 2	39·2	15·4	Fair, perfect day, patches of snow 2 inches on ground.
" 3	44·0	15·0	Fair; very fine day moderate wind.
" 4	41·3	25·0	Cloudy; light snow part afternoon; patches of snow.
" 5	38·0	28·7	Cloudy.
" 6	36·9	28·0	Cloudy; light snow, solar corona; mild.
" 7	37·0	26·8	Fair; very fine day.
" 8	42·2	29·2	Fair; squally wind; very fine day, lunar corona and halo.
" 9	43·0	28·0	Cloudy:; rain 5 30 p.m. through night.
" 10	37·6	31·9	Cloudy; rain; light snow; fine cloud effects.
" 11	33·2	16·8	Fair; fine day.
" 12	30·9	16·8	Fair; very fine day; no snow on ground.
" 13	31·8	14·9	Fair; Bow partly frozen over.
" 14	34·3	14·0	Fair, perfect day.
" 15	42·6	26·8	Cloudy, gale, snow 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. and through night.
" 16	36·2	31·3	Overcast, rain, snow; 4 inches snow on ground; indifferent sleighing.
" 17	28 0	22·5	Overcast; fair night; snow 4 p.m. and through night.
" 18	28·2	16·9	Fair; snow 10 am. to 11 a.m.; 8 inches show on ground sleighing good.
" 19	28·7	19·9	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 20	25·0	14·5	Fair; light snow early morning; perfect day.
" 21	19·2	-5·6	Fair; perfect day; Bow river frozen over and bearable.
" 22	26·1	10·5	Cloudy; snow flurries and light snow.
" 23	30·8	23·3	Cloudy; snow 3.45 p.m. and through night.
" 24	37·2	24·2	Cloudy; mild, rain, 12 inches snow on ground.
" 25	38·2	27·8	Fair; light snow early morning; thaw; very fine day.
" 26	37·2	30·2	Fair; snow early morning and to 8.30 a.m.; fine day.
" 27	40·0	26·2	Cloudy; light snow.
" 28	29·1	13·1	Fair; fine day.
" 29	31·3	12·0	Cloudy.
" 30	32·7	23·1	Fair; fine day; large flock of snowbirds; 10 inches snow on ground.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Maximum and minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914—*Con.*

Date. 1913.	Thermometer Readings		Weather, etc.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
Dec. 1	26·8	9·0	Fair; fine day; very fine sunset.
" 2	30·2	14·2	Fair; strong wind; fine day; very fine sunrise.
" 3	33·0	15·8	Fair; very fine day.
" 4	21·5	6·0	Fair; perfect day; Bow river frozen to about 50 yds. west of bridge.
" 5	26·2	15·8	Fair; gale.
" 6	22·4	7·7	Fair; fine day. Bow river ice about 6 inches thick; large flock Bohemian wax wings.
" 7	31·9	14·9	Cloudy; 8 inches snow on ground; roads glisteningly slippery.
" 8	27·7	15·2	Fair; wind making about 20 miles; gale 45 miles 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.; lunar corona very fine sunrise.
" 9	29·2	19·2	Fair; gale; wind very chilly.
" 10	30·1	13·6	Fair; strong wind 20 miles; about 2-ft. snow at Laggan.
" 11	35·4	19·9	Fair; very fine day.
" 12	37·3	28·2	Fair; strong wind 20 miles, but very fine day lunar rainbow as moon rises.
" 13	31·8	19·1	Cloudy; undulated cirrus-stratus clouds.
" 14	35·1	16·7	Cloudy.
" 15	35·2	30·1	Fair; strong wind; very fine night.
" 16	33·1	25·9	Fair; very fine morning; strong wind afternoon.
" 17	23·9	12·9	Fair; fine bright day.
" 18	20·2	4·2	Fair; light snow.
" 19	8·9	−5·3	Fair; fine bright day.
" 20	15·2	−3·2	Fair; fine bright day; 7½ inches snow on ground.
" 21	11·0	1·2	Fair; gale.
" 22	15·2	−4·8	Fair.
" 23	9·0	−6·7	Fair; fine bright day.
" 24	13·0	−8·0	Fair; fine bright day.
" 25	15·9	−4·9	Fair; fine day.
" 26	24·3	5·4	Fair; Lake Minnewanka frozen over; ice about 15 inches; fine day.
" 27	32·1	18·6	Fair; strong wind.
" 28	28·3	22·0	Fair; perfect day.
" 29	19·1	6·5	Fair; perfect day.
" 30	15·1	−2·3	Fair; wind 20 miles; bright day.
" 31	24·8	12·0	Cloudy; snow 5 p.m. through night; 7½ inches snow on ground.
1914.			
Jan. 1	28·0	19·7	Fair, very fine day.
" 2	26·1	7·9	Cloudy, wind to 25 miles.
" 3	32·3	22·9	Fair; very fine and mild day.
" 4	33·8	25·2	Overcast; light snow; rain afternoon and through night.
" 5	40·0	32·2	Cloudy; rain to 7 a.m. 9 a.m., rain 10 p.m. and through night.
" 6	39·1	30·0	Overcast; rain to 8 p.m.; snow 8 p.m. and through night.
" 7	33·9	28·8	Cloudy; snow to noon and 1 p.m.
" 8	24·5	16·0	Fair; snow flurries early morning; fog about 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.; fine day; very large clear lunar corona.
" 9	19·2	5·9	Cloudy; light snow; several Rocky Mountains pine grossbeaks.
" 10	22·0	2·0	Fair; lunar halo; fine day.
" 11	30·4	20·0	Cloudy; fine mild day.
" 12	25·0	18·9	Fair, wind of 25 miles.
" 13	31·4	19·3	Cloudy, fine and mild.
" 14	25·3	12·9	Cloudy; light snow.
" 15	30·0	19·2	Cloudy; light snow early morning; fine and mild.
" 16	31·2	17·2	Fair; very fine day.
" 17	25·3	11·8	Cloudy; snow evening to about midnight.
" 18	21·0	11·9	Cloudy; snow about noon and through night.
" 19	10·7	1·0	Fair; very fine day.
" 20	9·2	−9·6	Fair; fine bright clear day.
" 21	13·0	−13·9	Fair; snow about midnight and through night; fine, bright calm day.
" 22	14·9	6·8	Cloudy; snow.
" 23	−1·7	−7·7	Cloudy; snow; blustery cold; snow drifting.
" 24	6·3	−24·3	Fair; light snow 10 p.m.; Bow river frozen to 6-ft. from bridge; 13 inches snow on ground; fine clear bright day.

Maximum and minimum temperatures and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914—Con.

Date, 1914.	Thermometer Readings: Maximum for day.	Thermometer Readings: Minimum for day.	Weather, etc.
Jan. 25	15·2	−1·3	Cloudy; snow 6.45 p.m. through night; lowest barometer likely on record, 29·18.
" 26	3·8	−10·5	Cloudy; snow.
" 27	−0·2	−19·5	Cloudy; snow afternoon and evening.
" 28	10·2	−25·3	Fair; very fine, bright and clear; 18¼ inches snow on ground.
" 29	26·8	8·2	Cloudy; light snow evening; strong wind.
" 30	29·8	22·9	Cloudy; strong wind for a time; fine day.
" 31	27·1	18·9	Cloudy; fine day.
Feb. 1	21·5	9·3	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 2	8·9	−12·0	Fair; very fine day; large lunar corona.
" 3	14·3	−2·0	Fair; light snow evening.
" 4	−8·8	−16·6	Fair; strong wind to early afternoon; snow drifting.
" 5	−3·8	−41·6	Fair; bright clear calm, very cold; distant objects very distinct and sound also very distinct.
" 6	7·9	−18·5	Fair; bright clear day.
" 7	7·0	−28·3	Fair; cold wind afternoon; lunar halo and corona.
" 8	28·2	5·0	Cloudy; wind to 15 miles.
" 9	29·0	12·8	Fair; fine day; flock of Prairie Chicken (and seen in January).
" 10	27·0	0·8	Cloudy; fine day.
" 11	34·0	5·2	Fair; very fine day.
" 12	36·2	24·7	Cloudy; thawing.
" 13	36·0	12·2	Fair; thawing.
" 14	40·3	21·8	Fair; very fine day; thaw.
" 15	40·0	26·3	Fair; perfect day.
" 16	35·0	22·8	Fair; gale; bright, clear, thaw; mountain bluebird.
" 17	32·3	6·9	Fair.
" 18	25·7	16·3	Cloudy; light snow; ice Bow river 23 inches.
" 19	32·4	−3·2	Fair; perfect day.
" 20	36·2	1·2	Fair; perfect day.
" 21	14·3	2·0	Cloudy; light snow; slightly blustery.
" 22	38·0	5·0	Cloudy; light snow early morning; thawing.
" 23	38·9	22·3	Fair; very fine morning; red-breasted nuthatch.
" 24	38·0	29·1	Cloudy; thawing; sleighing still good.
" 25	36·0	20·8	Fair.
" 26	38·1	25·9	Cloudy; gale; thawing; snow drifting.
" 27	35·3	31·0	Cloudy; light snow.
" 28	36·0	13·4	Cloudy; sleighing becoming bad on main road.
March 1	39·0	26·6	Cloudy; snow early morning and to 9.45 a.m.
" 2	35·8	27·8	Fair; wheeled vehicles in use.
" 3	37·0	27·5	Fair; strong wind; flock Rocky Mountain grossbeaks.
" 4	36·1	24·0	Fair; soft hailstorm few minutes; light snow early morning; fine day.
" 5	34·0	8·0	Fair; very fine day; flock Redpolls.
" 6	38·0	11·9	Fair; fine day.
" 7	43·3	23·7	Fair; very fine day; sleighing bad on main traffic roads; snow going fast.
" 8	44·4	34·6	Fair; snow flurries and soft hail.
" 9	34·6	21·0	Fair; very fine day.
" 10	39·2	4·9	Fair; perfect day.
" 11	47·4	16·0	Fair; very fine afternoon.
" 12	51·0	26·0	Fair; rain 7 p.m. and through night; perfect day; chinooking.
" 13	43·0	32·2	Cloudy; gale; chinooking; flock Grossbills.
" 14	40·0	34·2	Cloudy; rain; light snow day and snowstorm heavy from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Robin reported seen.
" 15	35·0	26·1	Fair; sleighing only on few sheltered roads; Western robin.
" 16	37·0	24·8	Cloudy.
" 17	44·3	27·7	Cloudy; rain; snow 5 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. heavy gale; robin seen and heard.
" 18	37·4	8·9	Fair; very fine day.
" 19	43·9	22·6	Cloudy; fine day; Bow river opening in places snow on ground 0 to 10 inches, Junco.
" 20	35·0	17·2	Fair; fine day.
" 21	47·2	16·2	Fair; very fine day; flock Bohemian Waxwings and chickadees; ants out.
" 22	45·0	28·2	Fair; snow evening; Mountain Bluebird common.
" 23	36·2	25·2	Cloudy; light snow; fine day; flock of grey crowned Leucosticte.
" 24	12·3	5·9	Cloudy; gale; Buffle-head duck on Bow river where open.

Maximum and minimum temperature and the general state of the weather between April 1, 1913, and March 31, 1914—*Con.*

Date. 1914.	Thermometer Reading.		Weather, etc.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
March 25	2·2	−4·8	Cloudy; wind very cold.
" 26	21·0	−20·6	Fair; very cold; Canada Jay.
" 27	27·2	−1·2	Cloudy; last snowflakes seen.
" 28	38·9	3·4	Cloudy; western robins common. Blackbird seen.
" 29	45·0	15·2	Cloudy; bald-headed eagle seen.
" 30	38·3	21·7	Cloudy; light snow, foggy morning.
" 31	39·0	18·9	Fair; snow for three hours.
			1913–14 was a very fine mild winter.

N. B. SANSON,

Meteorological Observer.

The "King of the Herd."

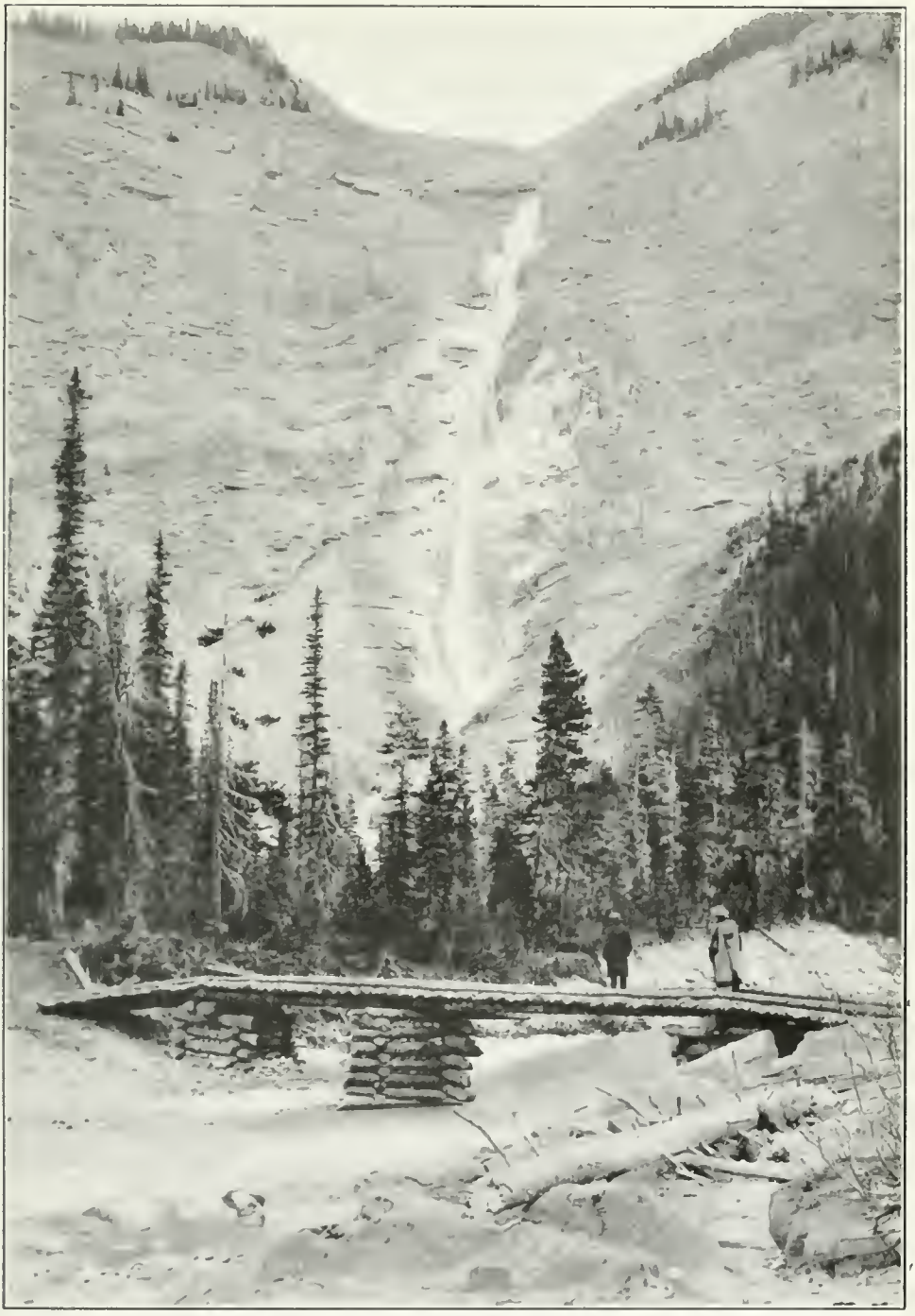
Photo by Byron Harmon.

Seracs on Waputik Glacier, Bow Trail.

Illecillewaet Glacier, Glacier Park.

Entrance to Ice Cave, Bow Glacier.

Bow Glacier, Bow Lake Trail.



Takakkaw Falls, Yoho Park.

This torrent, which has its source in the glacier between Mounts Balfour and Daly, swirls wildly down one hundred and fifty feet, then, in an unbroken column of sparkling water, plunges almost a thousand feet upon the rocks below, and, descending in a series of cascades for another five hundred feet, rushes into the Yoho River.

Paradise Creek near Laggan.

Up Goodsir Creek Valley

Interlaken from High Hill to the Southeast, Jasper Park. Fish and Jasper Lakes in Foreground.

Unnamed Lake Recently Discovered in Red Earth Creek District, Rocky Mountains Park.

Photo by Byron Harmon.

Lake McArthur, Trail 24.

Photo by Byron Harmon

Mts. Hungabee and Schaffer, Trail 24.

Mt. Ball, Trail 45.

Window of the Gods, Trail 44. Rocky Mountains Park.

Photo by C. H. Mitchell.

Climbing Mt. Oderay, Alpine Club Camp. 1913.

New District to be opened up by Red Earth Creek Trail.

Mt. Assiniboine, Two miles from foot of Mountain. Trail 41

On the Way to the Cave and Basin, Banff.

New Motor Road under construction, Rocky Mountains Park. Pilot Mountain in Distance.

Upper Kananaskis Lake.

Spray River Valley, Rocky Mountains Park

Alpine Club Camp at Cathedral Mountain, 1913.

The Simple Life, Rocky Mountains Park.

Glacier on President Range, Yoho Park.

Prison Canyon on Mt. Rundle, near Banff.

Wapta Falls, Yoho Park.

Water Funnel above Natural Bridge, Field.

Pot Holes in Old River Bed, Maligne Canyon, Jasper Park.

Lace Falls, Lake O'Hara, Yoho Park. Trail 24.

On the Way to the Nakimu Caves, Glacier Park.

Elk Island Park, Lamont, Alberta.

Athabaska Valley, Jasper Park.

Kintla Peak, Waterton Lakes Park.

Photo by Riggall

Goat Mountain, 10,500 ft., Waterton Lakes Park.

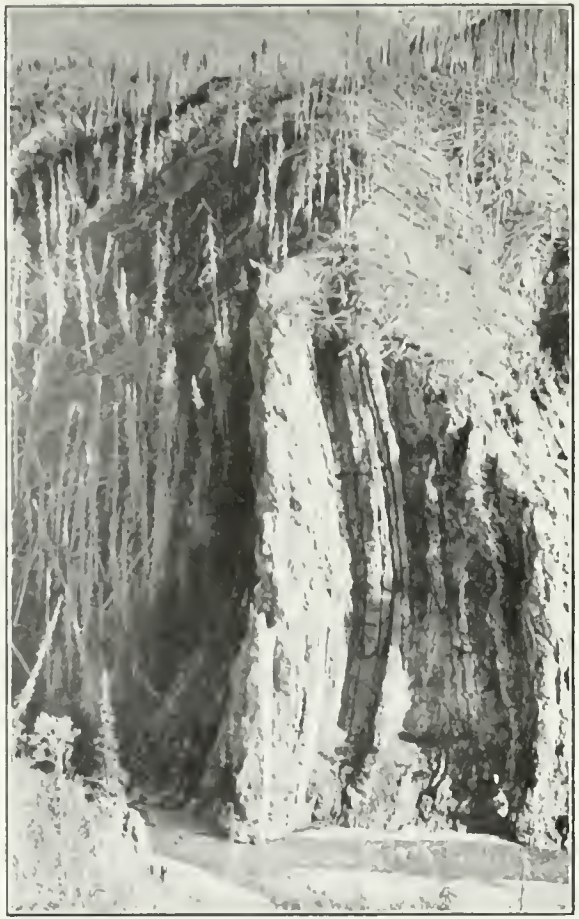


Photo by E. E. D. Wilson.
Fiddle Creek Canyon, Jasper Park.

Lower End of Maligne Canyon, Jasper Park.

Pyramid Mountain, Jasper Park.

Falls of the Stoney River, Jasper Park.

New Government Stables, Banff.

New Fire Hall, Banff.

Ogre Canyon, Jasper Park.

Banff Avenue before and after being Paved with Rocmac.

New Administration Building, Jasper Park.

Old Administration Building, Jasper Park.

Snow Lilies (Erythronium Grandiflorum), Rocky Mountains Park.

White Heath (Cassiope Mertensiana), Rocky Mountains Park.

Polar Bear in Banff Zoo.

Photo by F. W. Bell.

Moose in Wainwright Park.

Buffalo Herd in Elk Island Park.

Photo by Superintendent.

Buffalo Herd at Wainwright.

Elk in Buffalo Park.

Rocky Mountain Sheep—Wild—Jasper Park.

Photo by H. G. Gordon.

Herd of Wild Rocky Mountain Sheep, near Banff.

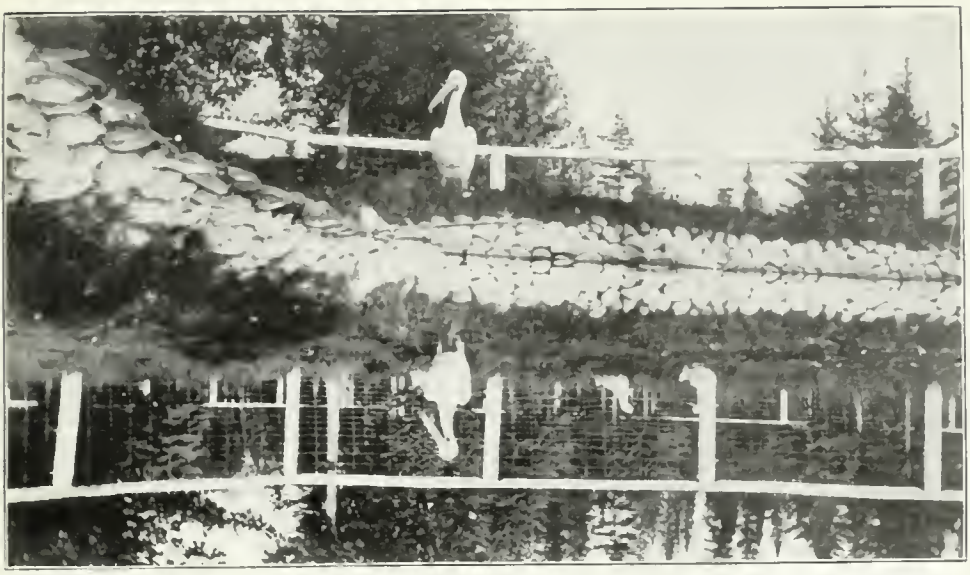


Photo by W. Sambrook.

Pelican in Banff Zoo.

Photo by Deutschman

Hoary Marmot at Nakimu Caves.

Photo H. G. Gordon

Rocky Mountain Goat, Rocky Mountains Park.

Cut Throat Trout and Bull Trout from Hogarth Lake.

Among the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Islands Park.

Stovin Island, showing Pavilion, St. Lawrence Islands Park.

Photo by J. E. S.

Gordon Island, St. Lawrence Islands Park.

Photo by Riggall

Cameron Lake, Waterton Lakes Park.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Banff.